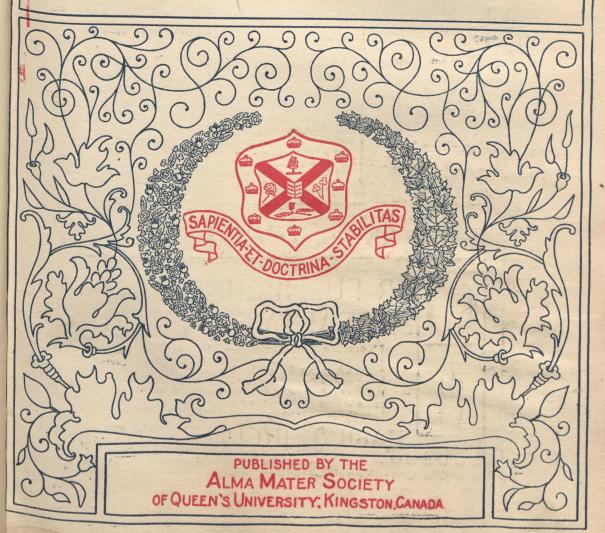
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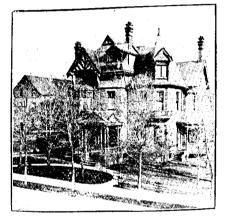
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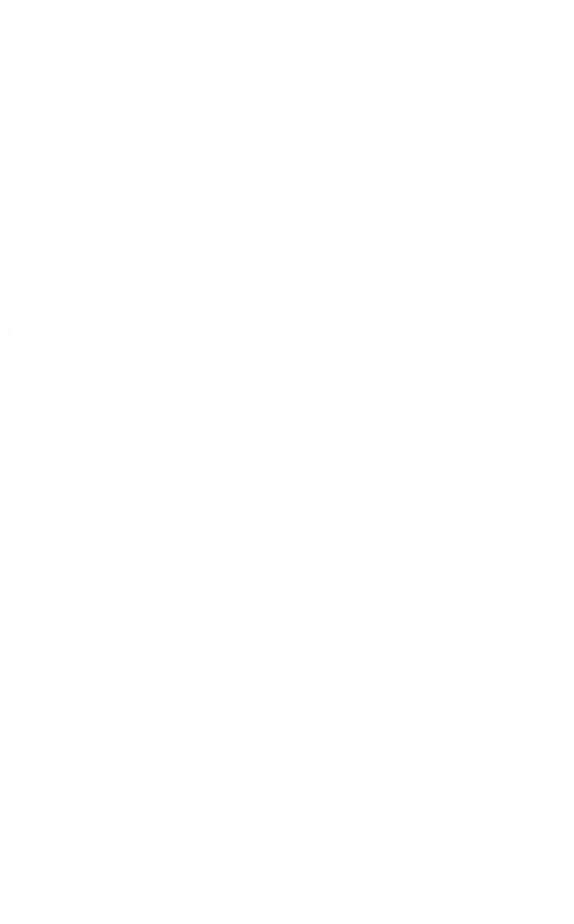
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.



early as 1832, the year after the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the first steps were taken towards the founding of a college at Kingston. The Synod of the Presby-

terian Church drew up a minute stating the necessity for such an institution, and urging the advisability of seeking aid from the Government for its establishment.

The population of Canada was at that time rapidly increasing, and only a very scanty supply of teachers and ministers were obtainable from the mother country. Every year the need of an institution for the training of Canadian youth became more pressing, and every year the subject brought before the Synod down to 1839. It is true that in 1837 a charter had been granted by George IV, by which the large endowment previously granted by George III for Universities throughout the Province was assigned to one University, to be called King's College. Nothing, however had been done at this time towards opening King's College, for whose establishment the claims of other parts of Upper Canada had been set aside, nor were its provisions and management-from their exclusive naturelikely to be satisfactory to the majority of the people. At a meeting in 1838, in Montreal, it was unanimously agreed to proceed to the foundation of a higher educational institution, and the necessary measures were at once taken towards this end. At a meeting in Kingston of the Synod in connection with the Presbyterian Church Canada it was decided that the proposed College should be established, and an appeal was issued to the community in general for assistance. Meetings were immediately held, at the first of which in Toronto subscriptions to the amount of £600 were subscribed on the spot. Much interest was shown both in the Mother Country and throughout Ontario in the scheme, and from this time in the hands of a band of unwearied and devoted menthe work went steadily on. Chief among the promoters of the scheme were the following distinguished men, whose unflagging zeal carried them safely through the grave financial and educational difficulties which beset the undertaking. The Hon. Wm. Morris, Rev. Robert McGill, Rev. Alex. Gale. Wm. Rintoul. Rev. Machar, Rev. John Cook, Hon. John Hamilton, and Mr. John A. Macdonald (afterwards Sir John A. Macdonald), were men of great intellectual and moral force, and their support was no doubt a great factor in the success of Queen's.

The Church of Scotland had from the first strongly encouraged scheme, and through the colonial committee promised pecuniary aid for a limited time. By the close of 1839 the necessary initial steps had been taken for the founding of the College. 1840, under the auspices of Hon. Wm. Morris, the Act of Incorporation, which, however, never came into effect, passed under the name and title of the University of Kingston, it having been considered discourteous to give the College the desired name of Oueen's College without the permission of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In May, 1840 it was resolved to petition Her Majesty to grant the College a Royal Charter, so that it might be known as the Queen's College, Kingston. This was granted, and the Royal Charter passed the Great Seal on October 16th, 1841, an event which is annually brought to mind by the returning University Day each 16th of October. The Provincial Charter previously granted was, annulled. Queen's was thus fairly launched on her career, and the first lectures were begun on the 17th of March, 1842, with the Rev. Dr. Liddell as Principal. From the first the financial question was a pressing one, and small as were the expenses at first, there was great cause for anxiety to those faithful friends who were the chief support of Queen's through the early days of the struggle.

As no suitable property could at first be obtained for the proposed College buildings, classes opened in 1842 in a frame building on Princess street. There were three students in attendance, a principal and two professors.

It is interesting to turn from the voluminous calendar of 1901-1902 to the meagre record of the teaching staff, preserved to us by the late Dr. Williamson, himself one of the first two "The teaching in the professors. subjects of study was conducted by Principal Liddell in Theology and Moral Philosophy, by Professor Campbell in Classics and Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, and by Professor Williamson in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The Elementary class was also taught by the latter in the College in connection with the preparatory school." A small beginning indeed, but one with all the elements of growth, and as the friends of Queen's were early reminded, the great Scotch Universities on which Queen's has been modelled began their existence under no fairer auspices. Glasgow University began life in 1450 with but one professor in Theology, and three in Philosophy; Marischal College, Aberdeen, with a principal and two professors; and Edinburgh University with one pro-And looking back on fessor alone. the past sixty years Queen's has no reason to feel discouraged when she compares her growth with that of other Universities.

A glance at the tables in the Roll of Graduates, lately published by Glasgow University, shows that in 1750, three hundred years after its foundation, only twenty-two degrees were granted, while in 1759 only four are recorded, nor did the number of degrees granted in one year ever reach as high as fifty until 1812. With quiet strength and confidence the work in Kingston went on. In 1844 the classes, consisting of twenty-one students, were removed to two stone houses on William

street. In 1854 the present site was purchased and classes were held in the huildings then upon it. At this time there were thirty-one students. The Royal Medical College of Kingston was established about this time, and in 1855 was affiliated with Queen's University. It is now the Medical Faculty of Queen's, and is no longer a separate institution, although it retains its original charter.

But the question of ways and means tressed heavily on Queen's. ning as she did with no settled endowments, dependent on grants from the Prestyterian Church and Government or on the subscriptions of generous friends, it is not surprising that she has passed through times of great And how has her need difficulty. been supplied? Where has this University, springing up among such difficult conditions, in a new country, without settled income of any kind, derived the means necessary for her present position and importance? Chiefly, we do not hesitate to say, by the enlightened generosity of her friends. Temporary grants from the Church, and from the Government, have been given and withdrawn when it was judged that the time had come for Queen's to stand without them. And as each emergency arose, friends have arisen too to meet it and to do by united effort what in sister institutions has been done by gifts of millionaires or Government aid. Three times a special effort has been made in times of special need, since the first subscription list was opened in 1859, to form an endowment fund. In 1869 the Government grant had been withdrawn, while the greater part of the College revenues had ceased owing to the failure of the Commercial Bank, in

which a large portion of the available funds had been invested. Through the efforts chiefly of Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras contributions were collected to the amount of \$100,000, and thus the pressing emergency was met, while at the same time by the removal of the props on which she had learned to lean Queen's was in the end benefited, and progress was made towards her firmer establishment on an independent basis.

In 1877 Ir. Snedgrass resigned the principalship after a term of office extending over one of the most difficult periods of the existence of Queen's. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Monro Grant, D.D., the present Principal.*

Atithe time of Dr. Grant's succeeding to the principalship in 1877, the number of students attending was 130 From this time forward the growth of the University has been of astonishing rapidity. The first steps in the formation of a University are necessarily slow, and the work often apparently unfruitful and discourag-But it had been faithfully and surely carried on by Dr. Grant's predecessors, till a firm foundation had been completed, and now the time had come for growth and expansion. The time had come, and the right man for the juncture had been provided. those who look back on the career of Queen's through the past twenty-five years, it is beyond doubt that the pre-

^{*}The names of the past Principals of Queen's are as follows: Dr. Liddell, 1841-46; Rev. John Machar, D.D., 1846-1852; Rev. Dr. George, Vice-Principal, 1852-1857; Rev. John Cook, D.D., LL.D., 1857-1860; Rev. Wm. Leitch, D.D., 1860-1864; Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, D.D., 1864-1867.

sent condition of Queen's is mainly what Principal Grant has made it, and that he has been allowed to carry on to fulfilment what those who had gone before had hoped and worked for. A crisis was at hand in the history of Queen's, and he was probably the only man in Canada who could have taken the reins of government and guided her safely through it.

A second appeal to the generosity of the friends of Queen's was one of the first things undertaken by Principal The absolute necessity for Grant. new College buildings and the equally pressing need of a substantial Endowment Fund were now self-evident. year of ceaseless exertion and untiring effort on the part of the Principal and his faithful coadjutors resulted in the raising of a large sum, the immediate result of which was seen in the erection of the fine building completed in 1880, and known as the new Arts Building, and in the establishment of the University Endowment Fund. But satisfactory as were the results of this campaign, they were still insufficient for meeting the needs of the University, and in the winter of 1886-87 it was decided that the time had come to place her finances on a permanent basis and increase her work in different directions. Many of the previous subscriptions had been on a five years' plan, and these having now expired, there was a corresponding deficit in the income of the College. proposed that strenuous efforts should be made to raise the sum of \$250,000, to be called in honour of the Queen's Jubilee Year the Queen's Jubilee Endowment Fund. This scheme, carried out at the cost of great labour, met with most encouraging success and opened the way to much expansion in

University work, to new professor-ships and lectureships, and also to an important increase in the revenue of the University. Of this sum \$70,000 was contributed by the citizens of Kingston alone.

During the years 1883 to 1887 another question of no little importance to Queen's and sister Universities was brought up. The authorities of Toronto University, who, in spite or the large endowment at their disposal, found their income inadequate for their needs, intimated their intention of applying to the Government for aid, a course against which the friends of Queen's, Victoria and Trinity vigorously protested as being a one-sided solution of the problem of the fuller development of higher education in Ontario. The matter was much discussed, and after several conferences between the Minister of Education and the heads of the various Canadian Universities, a scheme of federation was issued by the Minister, in which it was proposed to form a confederation of Colleges at Toronto, in which each confederating college, while retaining its own principal, professorial staff, and internal administration, should be affiliated to Toronto University, and should be dependent on her for all degrees other than the degrees in Divinity. We all remember the ultimate result,—Victoria University alone joined the confederation and moved to Toronto. Great pains were no doubt taken to render the scheme attractive, and to anticipate the difficulties that must arise, and the proposal was one that demanded serious consideration. Nor was it one that could be decided at once and for all alike. Each University was bound to judge it from its own point of view,

and to some it appeared to offer the best prospects of success. To Queen's and her friends this seemed by no means the best way out of her difficulties, nor did this mode of settling the claims of the Universities, other than that of Toronto, to a share in Government aid satisfy Queen's. The question was at once referred to the graduates and friends of Queen's. Circulars were sent out asking their opinion as to the advisability of her Shall Queen's join the removal. federation of Colleges or shall she remain at Kingston and trust as she has hitherto done to the support of her many and tried friends? The answer was given with no uncertain voice from all parts of the world. Ninetynine of the answers were strongly in favour of her remaining at Kingston. It was felt even if the many existing difficulties attending the removal of the University could be cleared away that as the committee appointed to answer the proposal pointed out, Queen's had no doubt a power for usefulness in Kingston which she could never have if moved elsewhere, "and that to move her would sever Queen's from traditions, associations and affections, the very sources of her growth and life." It was felt, too, that there was a pressing need for such a University in Eastern Ontario, and that with the removal of Queen's the cause of higher education would proportionately suffer. strongly urged and the example or Scotland, with her four large and prosperous Universities, all in part State supported, was cited to prove that Ontario with her two millions of intelligent people might well support two universities in her midst. proposition, the truth of which has

been long and fully proved, is at the present time a mere truism, but it was then strongly opposed by many, and it required all the indomitable energy and courage of the Principal, and all the devotion and support of friends, to carry Queen's through this new crisis. But then as always Queen's men stood together and the day was carried. The question was settled to the satisfaction of her friends and the storm passed. Events have since fully justified the actions of the trustees at this time.

From this time the record of each succeeding year tells of continued It was in accordance with the policy of expansion, steadily followed by Queen's, that steps were now taken for the establishment of a School of Science at Kingston. The project, once launched, was warmly taken up, and the Government approached, with a view to obtaining the aid already promised for the same purpose to Toronto University. A donation of \$10,000 from a generous friend of the College was followed by many other subscriptions, and in the autumn of 1891 the John Carruthers Hall was opened. This action was quickly followed by the opening of the School of Mines and Agriculture, while the establishment of new Chairs, such as those of Biology, Practical and Applied Science, indicated the various sides on which Queen's was developing. ecord of each succeeding year tells of continued growth. Facilities were given to non-resident students for extra-mural work, leading to the same degrees as those obtained by students attending the ordinary College course. At the same time the Alumni Theological Conference, which has now been held annually for some years, was commenced, and kept many of her graduates in touch with Queen's, whose professions prevented them from having frequent intercourse with their Alma Mater, and thus keeping step with her progress and development.

The century closed with a very important event in the life of Queen's. Sir Sandford Fleming, now in his seventh consecutive term of office as Chancellor of the University, had in the spring of 1900 appealed for a grant, for the purpose of erecting a new Arts Building, pointing out that the increasing number of students made additional accommodation an absolute necessity, unless future applicants were to be turned away. appeal, the first that had been made to the city of Kingston as a municipality, met with generous response. On the 16th of October, 1900, the city of Kingston passed a by-law voting the sum of \$50,000 to the University for another building, the only case on record where a Canadian city has granted a bonus for University purposes. This bonus was soon followed by a Government grant to the School of Mining, thus indirectly aiding Queen's by broadening the basis of the School of Mining, so that scientific departments at present connected with Queen's might be attached to the It was decided to build three School. buildings, one for Arts, one for Applied Science, and one for Mining. These buildings are now in course of erection, the corner-stone of the first having been laid on the 15th of October by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

Nor is it only in the widening of her curriculum that the expansive power of Queen's has been shown. Owing

her beginning, as she remembers with gratitude, in great part to the Presbyterian Church, she has never been in any sense sectarian, and has long ceased to deserve the title of a denominational university, except in her theological course. From the first her doors have been open to and freely entered by students of all denominations. She counts among her children Anglicans, Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, coming from lands as widely separated as Japan, New Zealand, Persia, Jamaica, India and the Barbadoes, besides all parts of Canada and the United States.

The number of students attending classes is not an unfailing test of the worth and prosperity of a University, but the steady increase in past years is certainly an index to the public appreciation of the advantages that Queen's can offer for higher education. number of undergraduates in attendance last year, after allowing for double registration in two faculties, was 727, as compared to 660 in 1899, and 633 in 1898. Of these no inconsiderable proportion were women. The teaching staff consists at present of forty-five professors and lecturers, and upwards of twenty tutors. The following faculties are now included in the University: Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine and Applied Science, the studies in these classes leading to the degrees of B.A., M.A., B.D., LL.B., M.D. and C.M., M.E. and B.Sc.

Besides the ordinary classes, many extra-mural students, especially among school teachers, are following the prescribed course at their own homes, in connection with their own professional work, and this branch of University

work, begun as an experiment, has proved so successful and so much appreciated, that the carrying it on forms an important part of the work of some of the professors and tutors, by whom the essays required from the students for the course are carefully corrected. In every case extra-mural students are compelled to take the same examinations as those required from resident students before receiving the degree. The number also of those students who, after graduating, take up post graduate work here is increasing year No doubt the latitude alby year. lowed at Queen's, even in the ordinary pass courses, and still more in the honour work, with regard both to the subjects of study chosen and the order in which they may be taken up, has done much to bring this about. The freedom of choice in their work enjoyed by students has had good results at Queen's, where the system of options is carried further than in any other Canadian University, to the great gain of students, as the authorities believe, in the development of individuality, and with no detriment to the quality of the work done. system is in keeping with the general policy of Queen's towards her students, where the aim is to allow them as much liberty both in the classes and out of them, as is compatible with the objects of University education, and with the general order and wellbeing of the institution. It is in accordance with this policy that the students are as a body almost entirely self-governing, having their own selfconstituted society, which decides all questions pertaining to the welfare of the students, and their own court and officers to settle all lesser matters of discipline. It is a very rare occurrence for the Senate to interfere, the student societies being so thoroughly organized as to meet all the requirements of law and order.

It would be wrong, even in a sketch as imperfect as this, of the work now being carried on in connection with the University, to omit all mention of the University Extension Lectures, which are given by some of the professors during the session in their special subjects, in neighbouring towns, and which are warmly appreciated by many who are unable to undertake the amount of work required for a complete extra-mural course.

We have said that Oueen's draws her students from many countries, (we might have said from many So, too, when the College course is over, she sends them out again to almost every part of the world, where in various ways they are found doing good work and filling responsible situations. The students who have left for a post-graduate course in Scotland, England and Germany, have almost without exception taken a good stand and reflected credit on their Alma Mater. The lessons of perseverance, of reverence for true learning, of self-reliance and selfrestraint, which are impressed upon them during their College life, stand them in good stead, when called to leave the University and begin their life-work

Such is in brief the past history of Queen's. On the 16th of October, 1901, the sixtieth year of the life of the University, since the passing of her Royal Charter, was completed. Only those who have borne the burden and heat of the day know what it has cost to place her where she now stands, the courage, the self-denial, the wis-

dom, above all, the faith, that were necessary to surmount all the difficulties in the way. These difficulties have to a large extent disappeared. Her financial condition, while still not adequate enough to meet all the requirements of the work that the University desires to do, is sufficient to insure her permanent stability and to justify the desire for expansion which each year causes her to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. path, as in the early days, must still be compassed by anxiety. As the University increases in size, in importance and in influence, each step taken towards fuller development assumes greater significance and demands the most careful consideration. Hitherto advances and improvements have been made in general along the lines of fuller opportunities for learning, and larger accommodation for It would now appear class work. that the spirit of liberality and enlightenment, which has always characterized Queen's, demands changes of a more radical nature, and we shall shortly see important alterations in the letter of a constitution of which she has outgrown the spirit. The authorities of Queen's have always recognized the fact that the growth of a living institution must be met by a full and generous effort to provide for the expanding life, a policy which has no doubt largely contributed to the success now so fully admitted. The policy of the past, abundantly justified by results, will be the policy of the future. Queen's has never hesitated to give up when no longer needed. the props on which she once thankfully leaned, and if the fuller and freer life of the University demands greater latitude than the present Constitution

affords, she will not hesitate to make the changes she deems necessary.

It is with the same object in view that appeals are made to the public, and the result of such appeals is invariably seen in the supply of some pressing need which has arisen. These increasing needs are a sign of life and growth, the cessation of which in the present state of Canada would indicate a loss of vitality in the Uni-Queen's is not now, and probably never will be, in the position of the long established and richly en-Universities of the mother The country itself is young, land. with the growing and developing needs of youth, and a university that is doing its legitimate work will keep in touch with its demands, will develop and expand to supply them, and will seek to foster the intellectual life that is yearly becoming more essential, if Canada is to take her place among the older nations.

This is the work that Queen's is seeking to do, with what measure of success is best known by those who have passed through their College training within her walls, and who, one and all, leave them filled with a spirit of zeal and loyalty for their Alma Mater, which shows itself in after life in the strong esprit de corps for which Queen's is proverbial, and in self-denying and strenuous efforts on her behalf. It is difficult to estimate the amount of work that has been done and is still being done by her students. At the time of the special effort made in 1887 to establish the Queen's Jubilee Endowment Fund, \$6,000 were voluntarily contributed by the students, and at the present time the class of 1901 has undertaken to raise the sum of \$5,000 for the

founding of a Fellowship in English Literature, a striking testimony to the value they attach to the work of their University, and the affection with which they regard her, a proof, too, that the spirit of devotion and self-denial which laid her foundation is handed down through successive generations of students. On the continuance of this spirit Queen's feels she may safely depend, and as long as this continues her outlook for the future is secure.

THE SONG BOOK.

THE Song Book Committee has at last broken the silence with which for years it has veiled its operations by the announcement that the book is to be published early in December. The JOURNAL is also permitted to give its readers some information about the book and its contents.

The book is to contain somewhat more than a hundred songs, making about one hundred and fifty pages. It is being engraved by Whaley, Royce & Co., of Toronto, and will be printed on good paper and form an attractive volume.

As to contents books of College Songs have usually been of one or two classes. Some consist entirely of songs of local origin or such as have been adopted for glee club or other use. Most, however, contain a rather miscellaneous collection of local songs, adaptations and parodies, general students' songs, and other songs, called in the prefaces "standard music." Many of these are disfigured by senseless noise, or long recitations, or fantastic arrangements whose usefulness would end with a second reading.

The Queen's Song Book of necessity belongs to the second class; but if the simultaneous establishment of courses of lectures on music in the University and publication of a Song Book are omens of an increase of interest in music, we may hope in a few years to see a book of original Queen's songs. Among the dozen or more original songs in the present volume are several of Rev. A. E. Lavell's, of which the football song is already well known among the students. sor Glover's Alma Mater, with its stirring tune by Garratt, should immediately become popular. Its first stanza is:

Is there nobler theme or greater
For our song than Alma Mater,
Alma Mater, loved and dear,
Nurse of manhood, faith and knowledge,

Queenly in her name, our College, Queenlier minded we revere.

Chorus.—Queen's forever!

May she never

Fail the fullest life to know!

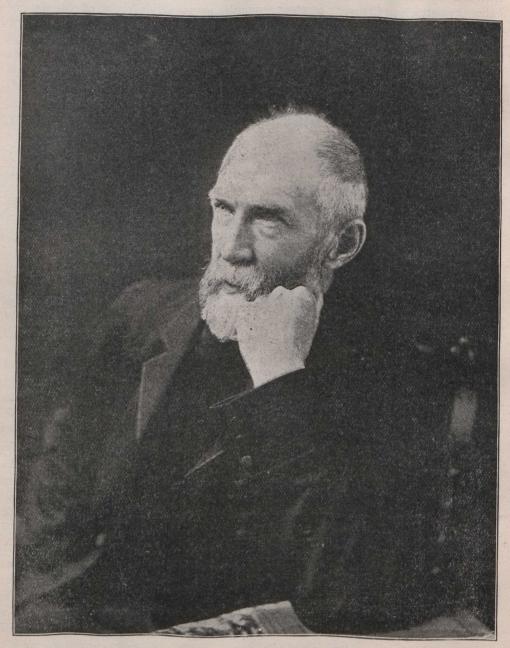
Be her story

One long glory

By her blue Ontario!

The compilers have endeavoured to increase the number of general students' songs (almost all of which have been derived from the German) by inserting translations of many German students' songs which have not hitherto appeared in English. Many of the translations are by Miss Saunders, to whom the book is indebted for some of its most valuable features.

The large proportion of English and other folk songs contained, and the simplicity of arrangement characterizing the whole book, will make it most useful in class-room and elsewhere.



PRINCIPAL GRANT, C.M.G.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

THE world has been wagging nearly six months since the last pages of this paper were imprinted and sent abroad among its readers, and it is a very indirect and modest boast to say that much more eminent journals than this one could have been withdrawn from publication for as long a time with no more serious consequences than have resulted from the silence of The season has been these pages. hot, cold, moist or dry, according to its humours, and the great events, with not a few of the small ones, have been announced duly by those of our contemporaries who have not had the privilege of a six months' holiday. It is high time, however, for the OUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL to resume its fortnightly course, and to gather up and express such of the University affairs as are suitable for its columns and are of some permanent value. It is needless to repeat that the Jour-NAL's constant aim is to catch something of the finer breath and spirit of the University, and to express it in fitting form. Excellence and usefulness are the ambitions of the men of the University, and the aims of this paper must be no less noble. officials entrusted with the publication

of the Journal are quite confident that the students of all faculties will make demands upon themselves and will not allow their own medium of expression to fall to a level unworthy of its name. With this issue the JOURNAL appears in a new and somewhat larger form, and throughout the session several, if not all, the numbers will be of similar proportions. It is only right that as other departments of activity grow, the JOURNAL, which is the common instrument of all. should keep step with the healthy expansion of the University. buildings, new professors, an increasing number of new students, a royal visit, bequests and gifts make up already a crowded programme of a session that promises to be rich in effort and progress.

N the mouth of October the students of the University are beings of large discourse looking before and after. There have been journeys to this port from every quarter of the wind, and the leisure or occupations of the summer have given place to the occupations or perhaps the leisure of the College session. Some of the brown complexions in the class rooms or on the street, suggest the early rising and the frugal fare of farmhouses where the summer days have been filled with out-door toil, and there has been little time or taste for making much preparation against the winter. "One enjoys coming back to Kingston I can assure you," was the remark of such an undergraduate a few days ago, "after having been up at five all summer and on one's feet all day. Study! no I never opened a book." Others have been in offices or shops, foregoing the enthusiasm of study for the practical ends which alone put further study within their reach; and perhaps wondering sometimes which side of life, their winter or summer duties is the more real and necessary. They are here again at all events, and free to set aside the matter of pounds, shillings and pence for the society of the noble living, and the noble dead; perhaps thankful that there is one resort where the universal theme of gain plays an unimportant part.

There is another company of returning travellers whom one must envy or not as his fancy leads him. have been across the sea and have been blown by storms, they have seen strange lands, heard strange accents of the common English tongue, and have seen the ways of men under other skies than these. If such travels have all been made in ease and leisure in the first cabin of an ocean steamer, or in the first class carriages of Scotch and English railroads, the travellers will be in no haste to return to the grind of classes and the quiet life of Kingston. But from what one gathers it is not always in this fashion that these summer jaunts across the sea are made, and the acquaintance with new shores is formed in toil rather than in leisure. It will be a pity if the fine artistic or historic charm of the older lands is marred by other considerations.

Some of the returning undergraduates have been at home, relating the experience of first and second sessions and perhaps convincing elder brothers and parents that it is both interesting and a little troublesome to have a member of the family College-bred. They will have been discussing Theology or Socialism with their fathers and not always getting the better of

the argument. At any rate they have been doing a few books of Virgil and a speech of Cicero for the coming session, and have been watering the grass on the sultry afternoons to say nothing of tennis and tea.

But one would have to let the imagination roam over every corner of the land to tell of all the haunts and occupations from which the College population have come back. From a long portage of muskeg in a northern wilderness with camp fires and a meagre supper, to the moonlight on the Pacific coast or a ramble at sunset across the prairie, the fancy must catch glimpses of those who are now congregated in a common home. students of Divinity are still scattered up and down the country, but are no doubt preparing for their return to Kingston and for another tilt with They are perhaps to be most heresy. envied of all in the summer days, exploring as they do each year new and distant parts of the Dominion and getting glimpses into the various activities which are building up the country, while at the same time their occupation enables them to take with them much of the same buoyant air that is breathed in College haunts.

THE session has opened under the most promising conditions, the attendance of students is likely to be large; the building operations, which are now so visible, speak of larger accommodation and better equipment in the days to come, the laying of the memorial stone of the new Arts building by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York was a memorable event in our academic history; but through it all there was one dark cloud in our sky, namely, the illness of the Princi-

pal. As we write these lines we are cheered by good news; the report of progress, steady though slow through a whole week, leads us to look forward to the time when the Principal will have rest after this hard fought battle, and will be able at least to enjoy a little quiet intercourse with friends and give his counsel on important points connected with the life of the University. At one time the outlook was very gloomy, and many who are not easily panic-stricken began to fear for the worst. In this trying illness the patient himself has manifested courage and cheerfulness. He has been enabled to exemplify the qualities which he has so often urged others to cultivate, and has been sustained by the conviction that his work is not yet done. As Britons are said not to know when they are defeated, so some may think that a man of clear purpose, resolute will, and unflinching courage does not know when his work is done, and is apt to suppose that it is never done. There is some truth in this. Providence has some work for each one of us to do, so long as we can think noble thoughts and speak inspiring words. sense a man's life-work may be rounded out and, relatively speaking, completed, brought to a symmetrical as well as an honourable close. this sense we dare to hope that the Principal's work is not finished, and that he will be spared to see and enjoy the larger developments in connection with the work of Queen's University, in behalf of which he has spent so much time and strength and skill.

The Principal's illness was to us a great disappointment, both in itself and in the time of its arrival. We had hoped that the voyage to the old

land, brief as it was, would have had a vigorous tonic effect, and that our chief would have been at the head of affairs with much of the old time alertness and enthusiasm. When, as that voyage was drawing to a close, we heard of the honour conferred upon Dr. Grant by the King, we felt an honest pride in the fact that the University and its head had been singled out for royal recognition. Our appreciation of the man does not depend upon popular applause or public honours. But in so far as such honours do represent a genuine recognition of rare ability, high character and devotion to the common weal, there was no more worthy recipient in this land than the man who stood manfully for "Imperialism" long before it became a popular cry, who has preached the need of a true tolerance among the various races and classes that compose the population of this country, and who has stood for breadth and charity within the borders of his own communion.

Happily we are not called at this time to estimate the extent or significance of the Principal's life-work, but we cannot help noting the interest and sympathy which his illness From all quarters of the evoked. country private enquiries and public notices have come. These have been marked by a sincerity and earnestness of tone which show the strong hold which he has taken in the hearts of the people. It was clearly recognized that the man who was looking so calmly and bravely into the face of death was a man who, whatever might be his limitation and weakness, had lived an unselfish life, a man of marvellous vigour and versatility who could do many things well, a man

of strong independence who had not pandered to any class but had spoken always according to his own convictions, a man indeed who had helped to make social, religious and political life freer and purer. All this was well known to those of us who have watched his daily and public career, but it was none the less pleasant for us to read it, as it stood forth in graceful terms in journals that represent all classes and creeds.

around the University Though there are many competent and willing workers in various departments, even the temporary absence of the Principal has been felt to be a severe loss at this particular time, but we trust that he will not allow anxiety for the important work on hand to encroach upon the absolute rest which must for a time be necessary; and we hope that after a while he will come back with renewed strength to give his counsel and guidance to the institution with which for a quarter of a century he has been so closely identified, an institution which we trust has a great part to play in the young life of the country.

THE laying of the foundation stone in the new Arts building by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York will always be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of Queen's. The present Arts building was inaugurated by another member of the same royal family—the Princess Louise. still earlier stage Queen Victoria, herself, gave us for our name that roval title which her own life and rule have enriched with a new weight of meaning, and identified almost exclusively with her own memory, besides favouring us on several occasions with gracious tokens of her continued interest and good-will. Our present king, on the occasion of his visit to Canada, founded the Prince of Wales scholarship. Queen's can thus point to an uninterrupted tradition of favour and furtherance from the highest quarter through three generations. Throughout the whole course of her history her growth has been fostered by the sunshine of the royal smile, and each decided step in her steady progress has for its milestone some permanent record inscribed with the royal name.

Some people are so constituted as to find but little significance in this. really means a great deal. In a University everything depends on the dominant spirit, and whatever tends to stimulate the imagination and enlarge our horizon, to remind us of our wider destinies, to exorcise the contracted utilitarianism and parochial temper not unknown in Canada, or even in Queen's, is decidedly to be welcomed. The visit of the Duke and Duchess, with all its gracious circumstances, most conspicuous and least to he forgotten of which was their visit to the sick-bed of the Principal, is an influence of this kind. Their names, carved on the corner-stone, and written with their own hands on the first leaf in the new volume of our Doomsday book, which we hope is destined to record an accelerated velocity of advance in the University such as will leave past triumphs far behind, will remind us not only of the claims upon our lovalty established by the constant and special graciousness of their royal house, continued to us throughout three generations, but also of that world-wide fatherland, whose sons we are, of the high traditions associated with the name we share, of our debt of piety to the past, and of duty to the present and the future.

THERE are so many aspects from which an article on the recent visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York might be written that one hesi-It is obvious that tates to begin. what the British crown has lost in political power it has gained in personal influence, and that the new loyalty, whose traditions centre around our late Queen, will be strengthened by the popular and yet dignified bearing of the Duke and Duchess during their To what is this personal influence due. Not to any striking physical or intellectual attitudes, though in neither is the reigning family deficient. Richard Coeur de Lion, dressed in corslet of Milan steel, with his good sword clanking at his side, and the nodding ostrich plume shading his sunburnt face, appealed to the imagination; "the divinity that doth hedge a king" made meaner men bow down to him; the external trappings aided them to grasp the fact that this was no ordinary man, made his kingship more concrete, more easy to realise. Louis X1, dressed in a doublet which none of his courtiers would have deemed worthy of their valets, yet called for reverence because of his ruthless ability and masterly statesmanship. His Royal Highness must look elsewhere for the sources of his power. Some will find it in the respect due to the ancient line which goes back to Cerdic and to Rollo; the philosopher will reverence him as the embodiment of constitutional monarchy, as a visible emblem of our Anglo-Saxon respect for law and order; the cynic will see only another

of the multitudinous forms of snob-Doubtless all these have their berv. place, but to us it rather seems that the Duke is powerful because he carries on the tradition of kindly tact and gracious dignity which characterised alike his grandmother and the present The average man does not monarch. love an embodied abstraction: he thinks of Alfred not as the founder of our navy but as the man whose ears were boxed for letting the cakes burn: and he will continue to think, in Kingston at least, of the Duke not as the embodiment of law or order or constitutional government. but as the gentleman pleasant-faced English who with his gracious wife spent ten minutes at the bed-side of the Princi-And from this point of view it was fitting that the man who came up the platform steps on University Day was dressed neither as a duke nor as an admiral of the fleet, nor yet as "a big, brass general," but in the simple frock-coat of a British or Canadian gentleman. The one danger of such a course is that the crown may lose in dignity, and thereby in the respect for which no amount of transient popularity could compensate; but of this danger there is but little fear, for the reigning house has already shown that it has fully mastered the difficult art of combining affability with dignity and self-respect.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Editor is under obligations to Mr. W. W. McLaren and Professor Dyde for assistance in the preparation of this number of the JOURNAL.

A noted guest at the ceremonies on October 15th was Sir Frederick Young, K. C. M. G., Vice-President

of the Royal Colonial Institute in Sir Frederick, though eighty-four years of age, did not hesitate to undertake the long ocean voyage in order to be present as the guest of the Principal at this important moment in our history. Monday, October 14th, he gave an address in the Hospital to the third and fourth years in medicine, which won the hearts of all the boys present. In spite of his years, Sir Frederick is erect and military in carriage, his voice is firm, and he looks prepared for many more years service to the Empire which he has loved so long.

The imposing functions with which the University of Glasgow celebrated its ninth jubilee last June were of much interest to College-bred men the world over. Fifty years ago at the last occasion of the same kind Lord Macaulay was one of the chief figures on the platform, and his address gave graceful and appropriate expression to the progress of arts and letters in the four centuries since the University of Glasgow was inaugurated. At the recent functions the University was crowded with eminent men from many parts of the world, and fifty more years of great traditions were added to the story of the past. Among the honours given by the University of Glasgow on the occasion was the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon one of our own representatives, Professor McComb, a distinction which has been amply earned and which will be worn with grace and dignity.

The degree of LL.D. is of very ancient origin, and was originally conferred as the result of study. The

legum doctor (the LL. denoting the plural) had to be utriusque legis beritior, skilled in both branches of law, both canon and civil, the former being in early times the more important. In 1350 Dr. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, took his LL.D. at the age of 30, and was accounted utriusque legis peritiorum flos praecipuus.

The first LL.D. of Queen's was the Honourable John Alexander Macdonald, M. P., upon whom the degree was conferred in the year 1863, so that the University may well claim that she has from the beginning recognized and honoured those who through evil and through good report, cherished their allegiance to the British Crown.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

MR. PIKE.

UDGING from all available information one seems amply justified in congratulating the University on the recent appointment to the vacant chair in Classics. Mr. Pike's record in Cambridge was first-rate. only did he make the most favourable impression upon his teachers there, and finish his course with the highest attainable degree in his own special subject, he also gained a University prize for an English essay, and was honourably mentioned for another essay on "The influence of Dante on modern thought." Manifestly then, we may expect from him not only a sound and accurate scholarship, but also the wider and humaner point of view, which seizes and interprets once more the life, which still beats for those who have the eye to see it, in those ancient books he has to guide us through. Again, Mr. Pike, besides

being a man of wide culture and keen interest in the higher things, is also a practised and well-approved teacher. He has an excellent six years' record behind him in that capacity. Further, he is evidently a thoroughly wholesome, well-constituted person with the "mens sana in corpore sano." He is a good cricketer and all-round unlike the Apostle athlete. and. Paul's, his bodily appearance is the opposite of contemptible. Mr. Pike is the type of man wanted in Queen's, one who will touch the life of the place at every point.

MR. MARSHALL.

The gentleman newly appointed as assistant in the department of English Literature is not a stranger in King-Mr. Marshall ston or in the College. is a native of Ontario, and not so many years ago was an undergraduate His career in these very buildings. as a student gave ample promise of successful work in his profession; he took the Governor General's prize at that time awarded for proficiency and was acknowledged facile princeps in Philosophy, winning the medal in that department.

Since leaving College Mr. Marshall has been in various High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province, his latest position in Kingston bringing him almost under our own walls; and he now enters upon his new duties along with Professor Cappon under auspices which give promise of much usefulness and healthy influence.

MR. JOHN SHARP.

The grave presence of Mr. John Sharp, the new assistant in Philosophy, is already well known in college, in church, on the street and elsewhere

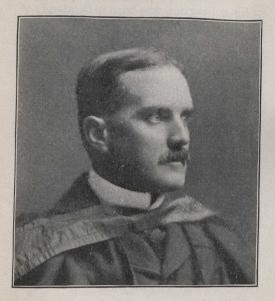
in Kingston. Mr. Sharp, like so many of his colleagues, was born in Scotland, but has passed most of his life in Cana-He was a student here between 1885 and 1892, taking a brilliant course in both Arts and Theology. On leaving college he spent five years as the incumbent of the Presbyterian Church at Admaston, Ontario, and was afterwards appointed Professor of English Literature and History at Morin College, Quebec, where he remained four years. Mr. Sharp is distinguished both for thoroughness of scholarship and for sanity of judgment. and he will adorn the new position into which he has entered.

MR. CARMICHAEL.

With the opening of the present session Mr. Norman R. Carmichael, who has already been on the staff for several years, appears under the new designation of "Associate Professor of Physics," a position in which Mr. Carmichael's talents will be of still greater service to the University than in previous sessions.

MR. FRASER.

Mr. W. G. Fraser, who has been appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics for this session, is a native of Crov, Inverness-shire, Scotland, where he was born in 1873. His father was the late Rev. Thomas Fraser, minister of the Church of Scotland. ceived his early education at the parish school of Croy, and subsequently at Robert Gordon's College in Aberdeen. In 1889 he entered the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. with first-class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1893. the same year he entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A.



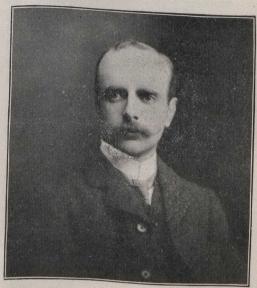
MR. MARSHALL.



MR. JOHN SHARP.



MR. CARMICHAEL.



MR. FRASER.



MR. F. R. SHARPE.

as senior wrangler in 1896. He was elected Fellow of Queen's in the following year, and became M.A. of Cambridge in 1899. During the last three years he has acted as assistant to the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Aberdeen.

MR. F. R. SHARPE.

Mr. F. R. Sharpe who has been appointed lecturer on Applied Mathematics in the School of Mining, is the youngest son of Mr. A. Sharpe, one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. He was born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School. In 1889 he gained an open Mathematical Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1892 he graduated as 2nd Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos. In 1893 he was placed in the 1st Class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos. After taking pupils at Cambridge in 1894 and 1895, he was engaged for five years as works manager with engineering firms in Manchester and Birmingham. coming out to Canada he had been for



MR. KIRKPATRICK.

twelve months at the Victoria University, Manchester, studying Engineering under Professor Osborne Reynolds, the well known authority on Hydraulics and General Engineering.

MR. KIRKPATRICK.

Last week we welcomed to our midst Professor Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, successor to the chair of Mining, Engineering and Metallurgy. Professor Kirkpatrick is an old Kingston boy and a '99 graduate of McGill. During his university course he was successful in holding the Dawson scholarship in Metallurgy for one year. He spent considerable time travelling through British Columbia and the Western States, making a collection of ores for his university. Since graduation he has held the important position of assistant superintendent of the Mountain Copper Company of California, where some of the largest smelters of the west are to be seen. We gladly welcome Professor Kirkpatrick as a new member of the staff, and predict for him a future as brilliant as his past career has been.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

A FORTNIGHT'S hard work, much disorganization of classes, a good deal of expense, half an hour of splendour, and then—all over. Is this the best way to look at the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York? Surely not. Even though they themselves are gone, the memory of their gracious presence remains with us and will be a possession forever, to which we can look back in later years. Not only is it true that

"One crowded hour of glorious life

Is worth an age without a name," but also the influence which such a scene must have upon the tender and immature minds of the freshmen and freshettes, and even upon the more hardened understandings of those of mature years, cannot be overestimated.

When it was decided that we were to be favoured by a visit from our future King and Queen, the suitable preparations for receiving them were placed in the hands of the University Council, and the following committees were appointed:

INVITATIONS COMMITTEE.—Professor Goodwin (Convener), The Chancellor, Professor Watson, the Registrar, Messrs. F. King, W. L. Grant and J. M. Mowat.

DECORATION COMMITTEE. — Miss Saunders (Convener), Professor Watson, Professor Dyde, Dr. A. T. Drummond, Mr. W. L. Grant.

Messrs. J. J. Harpell, D. S. Noble and J. H. Laidlaw were delegates from the Alma Mater Society to the meeting of Council and were made members of both committees. All did their best, for it was felt that in the absence of the Principal an extra effort would

be necessary to uphold the honour and good reputation of the University; special mention must be made of the work done by the Chancellor, Professor Goodwin, the Registrar, Mr. King, and, above all, by Miss Saunders, to whom is due the whole credit for the decorations. Mr. Svmons, who was in the city superintending the erection of the new buildings, was unwearied in his efforts, and a word of praise must be given also to the contractors, Messrs. Sullivan and Langdon, and Messrs. Wilmot and Davis, who in every way did their utmost and showed that the Queen's spirit infects even those who come but indirectly into contact with it.

But neither Council nor contractors showed either the zeal or the efficiency of the students. From the moment the Alma Mater was notified that its help would be necessary, nothing could exceed the spirit with which all entered into the work. would be unfair to mention names. Every member of every committee did his work, and more than his work, and when the day itself came, the behaviour of the general body of students showed that self-government is the best of all governments. The committees appointed by the A.M.S. were as follows:

DECORATIONS.—A. G. Mackinnon, B.A., '03, Divinity; G. R. Shibley, M.A.; R. A. Wilson, '00, Arts; T. H. Billings, '01, Arts; E. C. Twitchell, '02, Arts; J. Macdonnell. '04, Arts; W. W. McKinley, '03, Med.; W. T. Sheriff, '03, Med.; A. K. Connolly, '04, Med.; R. Patterson, '05, Sci.; W. Gordonier, '03, Sci.

Songs.—The Musical Committee of the A.M.S., the Glee Club, the Banjo Club.

COMMITTEE.—Ladies' RECEPTION Platform. -O. N. Scott, 'o1, Sci., Convener; J. A. Donnell, 'o1, Arts; J. N. Stanley, M.A.; W. J. MacInnes, '02, Arts; J. M. Young, '02, Arts; J. W. Merrill, B.A., '02, Med. Platform.-J. F. Sparks, B.A., '04, Med, and H. Mackerras, '04, Med., Conveners; W. W. Maclaren, M.A., '02, Div.; Logie Macdonnell, '01, Arts; J. J. Harpell, 'o1, Arts; G. F. Dalton, B.A., '02, Med.; E. Sheffield, B.A., '02, Med.; L. W. Jones, '02, Med.; J. Wallace, M.A., B. D. Grounds .-G. B. Maclennan, B. A., '04, Div.; J. McEachern, 'o1, Arts; L. K. Bolton, '02, Arts; A. Kennedy, M.A.; R. W. Magee, '02, Arts; A. D. Mackinnon, '04, Arts; C. H. Maclaren, '02, Arts; H. D. Borley, '02, Arts; J. H. Laidlaw, B. A., '03, Med.; H. C. Windell, B. A., '02, Med.; W. W. McKinley, '03, Med.; J. K. Dawson, '03, Med.; A. D. Falkner, '04, Med.; C. S. VanNess, '04, Med.; M. E. Branscombe, '04, Med.; J. T. Hill, '04, Med.; F. Etherington, '02, Med.; M. Ferguson, '02, Sci.; B. Tett, '03, Sci.; D. S. Noble, '03, Sci.; E. T. Corkill, '04, Sci.; W. Lawlor, '02, Arts.

The occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness was to honour alike the University and himself by accepting from the hands of the Chancellor the degree of L.L.D., and to show his appreciation of the work which Queen's has done, by laying the foundation stone of the new Arts building presented by the citizens of Kingston.

The day dawned bright and clear, one of those typical autumn days which can be seen in their perfection nowhere out of Canada. The clerk of the weather, who had been so ungracious in Toronto, showed that he did not always fayour

the big battalions, and gave a day which displayed the University and its grounds in their tull beauty. Looking back to 1878, one could not but be struck by the difference. present writer, though then of tender years, distinctly remembers suggesting to the Principal, at the time of the visit of the Princess Louise, that it would be well to dismiss a few of the Professors and employ some extra gardeners. Now, however, thanks to the care and attention of Dr. Drummond, the grounds were not unworthy of the presence of royalty itself.

At the main entrance an arch of maple leaves had been erected, designed by Miss Saunders and Mr. Symons, and erected in great part by the Decoration Committee of the A.M.S. It formed a far more unique and typical ornament than could have been framed from any quantity of bunting, and was much admired both by the Duke and Duchess, and by the visiting Press, who expressed the opinion that no one arch in either Toronto or Montreal equalled it in beauty and symmetry. The doorway of the new building is in the form of a deep arch, copied from one of the most celebrated churches in Southern France, and forms a natural alcove. easy and effective to decorate. Carpeted with the royal red, and overarched with the grand old blue, red and yellow, it formed a fit scene for the ceremony. Outside this alcove was erected a platform, the central part reserved for the royal couple and their attendants, the sides for the distinguished guests of the University. In front a blank space, sixty feet in width, was roped off; the rope was lined by the students, who wore streamers of the college colours, and



George



Cictoria harry

behind them the campus offered ample accommodation for the citizens. special stand had been erected for ladies. with the central rows reserved for lady-students. These were present in cap and gown one hundred strong, and while we will not imitate the Toronto papers and speak of "serried ranks of youthful beauty," we may say with confidence that they were not the least striking feature of the ceremony, an opinion in which, if what we have heard be true, His Royal Highness fully coincided. reception committee, also in cap and gown, did their work so thoroughly that at no time was there the least sign of confusion. Mortar-boards being at a premium, and bare heads in October being dangerous, the lady students, with characteristic energy, made mortar-boards not only for themselves, but for the ushers. It is said that their unit of measurement was the head of a celebrated honour student of Classics, which perhaps accounts for the fact that some of the others were compelled to fill up the deficiency with handkerchiefs.

The stands were occupied by some six hundred guests from the city and county, of whom the following were the chief:-The Board of Trustees, with their wives and daughters; the various faculties of the University, with their wives and daughters; the University Council with their wives; the Board of Governors and the Faculty of the School of Mining with their wives; the city council with their wives: the clergy of the city of Kingston, and of the county of Frontenac, with their wives; the graduates of the University, chiefly those in the city; the reception committee of the city with their wives; the warden of

the county of Frontenac, the county clerk and county council, with their wives: the reeves and township clerks, and township councillors of the county of Frontenac; representatives of the chief educational institutions of Ontario and Quebec; the remaining officials of the University.

It had originally been intended to reserve the central space for the royal party and their escort, but later on it was wisely decided to admit to it a certain number of University and civic officials, among whom the following were present:-The Chancellor, Professor Watson, Professor Ross, Professor Dupuis, Professor Goodwin, Doctor Fife Fowler, Dr. Sullivan, the Mayor of Kingston, the Warden of the County of Frontenac, Mr. John McIntyre, Mr. George Macdonnell, the Registrar, the Librarian, Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, Judge Britton, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., others.

At the last moment some malicious person started a report that the workmen strongly objected to the stone being laid by the Duke, owing to his being a non-union man. The rumour, however, proved unfounded, the Duke's high position in the Masonic order being, perhaps, considered sufficient guarantee that he would not cut rates.

At 11.15 the guard of honour, consisting of one hundred men from the Fourteenth P.W.O.R. regiment, under the command of Captain Strange, marched to their position in front of the platform. Soon afterwards appeared a carriage containing Lord and Lady Minto and Sir Wilfred Laurier. No signs appeared of the royal couple, but our doubts were solved by the Registrar, who, coming forward to the

announced the platform, manner hest in his His Royal Highness had delayed for a few moments to visit the Principal in the hospital. It was a gracious act, and its anquite unpremeditated. nouncement drew rounds of cheers from all assembled. Sir Wilfrid was followed to the platform by Judge "He's got more hair than Britton. you, Wilfy," shouted an irreverent student, and the crowd cheered loudly. Then a carriage drove up, and a buzz arose from the crowd. "There "No, he isn't." "I tell you he is." A moment's uncertainty, and it is." then, hat in hand, Dr. Barclay opened the carriage door and out stepped George, Duke of Cornwall and York, destined one day to be in all likelihood King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Sovereign of the British dominions beyond the seas. As his foot touched the ground the Royal Standard was run up to the top of a tall flagstaff by the President of the A.M.S., and fluttered gaily in the autumn breeze. The original intention had been to present the degree upon the platform in front, which had been specially carpeted for the purpose; the ducal suite and the chief dignitaries of the College were to have clustered in the background, thus throwing the ceremony out into greater relief. At the last moment, however, it was considered unwise to expose His Royal Highness to the eager air, and the alcove in rear was selected as the scene. However necessary for the comtort of the Duke, this change was distinctly unfortunate from the point of view of those upon the platform, and still more for those behind the rope, as the escort in front concealed the ceremony from all, save twenty or thirty, to such an extent that the members of the press, whose seats had been chosen under the old arrangement, left before the ceremony was concluded.

Within the alcove was placed a table, covered with red, and upon it the Domesday book of the University. The royal couple having taken their places to the right of the Chancellor, and their Excellencies to the left, the chaplain, Professor Ross, Dean of the Theological Faculty, opened the proceedings with the Lord's Prayer in Latin. Addressing their Royal Highnesses the Chancellor then said:—

"On behalf of this seat of learning it is my high privilege to convey to your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York a message of genuine welcome.

Queen's University, always true in allegiance to the Throne and Empire, has profound satisfaction in being favoured with this royal visit.

Amidst the general rejoicing, within and without, Convocation is opened with a regret which I cannot hide. The leading spirit of the University is prostrated by serious illness, and it is a grievous disappointment to all that Principal Grant is not with us to-day. I have come from the patient's bedside and I promised to express his very deep regret that he should be absolutely debarred from being present on an occasion to which he had looked forward with so much pride and hope. We have not before us the familiar form of our much esteemed Principal, and we cannot hear his well-known voice, but we have the assurance that he is with us in spirit, and we are encouraged to hope that under a merciful providence his strength will be regained and a life of singular unselfishness and great public usefulness continued.

The Principal being absent, I ask the Vice-Principal to read a minute of the Senate."

Professor Watson then read as follows:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—The senate of the University of Queen's College learning that in the course of his journey through the empire his royal highness the Duke of Cornwall and York would visit Canada, and while there would pass through the ancient city of Kingston, unanimously resolved to request his royal highness to accept of their hands the degree of Doctor of laws.

"Nearly seventy years ago the first steps were taken by the Presbyterian Church in Canada to found this University, and, when in the year 1841, it was finally incorporated by a royal charter, issued by our late revered and beloved Queen, her gracious majesty herself gave it the name of "The University of Queen's College."

"During the sixty years of its history the University has made great and steady progress, and while its expansion has necessitated many changes, the University has remained true to the ideal of education, combining reverence with free enquiry, by which its founders were inspired.

"This University has been favored by repeated acts of royal beneficence, in the form of gifts from our late sovereign, Queen Victoria, and likewise from his royal highness' illustrious father, King Edward the VII. Forty-one years ago, when as Prince of Wales he visited this portion of his dominions, his majesty was graciously pleased to endow the University with an annual scholarship for the greater encouragement of learning, which has ever since been known as the Prince of Wales' scholarship.

"In the year 1879 her royal highness the Princess Louise was graciously pleased to visit the University, together with her husband, the most noble the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada. By the illustrious visitors were laid the foundation stones of the adjoining building, and her royal highness left a memorial of her gracious presence by planting a tree, which is now one of the chief ornaments of our grounds.

"Every succeeding governor-general of the dominion has been pleased to extend his patronage and his munificence to this seat of learning.

"Although originally established by the Presbyterian Church, which was forced by the condition of the country to add to its other functions that of the care of education, the University has from the first opened its doors to all on equal terms, whatever their religious creed, and at the close of the last century proceedings were initiated with the view of making the constitution of the University broad and undenominational as its practice had ever been. The University is thus a gift, a unique and magnificent gift from the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the whole people of the dominion.

"Within the past year the city of Kingston, recognizing the great value of the work done by the University and the broad and liberal spirit by which it is guided, has, with the active good-will of all classes and creeds, voted the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of the building now in progress, whose corner-stone their royal highnesses have been gra-

ciously pleased to consent to place in position.

"At the beginning of the first session of a new century the University has entered upon a new stage in its history. We rejoice at the happy concurrence of circumstances to which we owe the presence of his royal highness and his illustrious consort at our entrance upon this new epoch, and we offer for the acceptance of his royal highness the highest honor which the University, in virtue of its royal charter, is privileged to bestow.

"Our Domesday book contains the annals of a seat of learning which has always cherished the tradition of loyalty to the British crown. volume has closed with the century. The second volume will most fittingly open with a record of the proceedings on this auspicious occasion, and the senate feels that the signature of his royal highness, affixed as an honorary graduate to the opening page, will ever be regarded with pride and satisfaction "

The Chancellor then turned to his royal highness, who had listened to the reading of the minute with marked attention, and conferred upon him the degree in the following words:-

"In the name of the University and by virtue of our royal charter I confer on Your Royal Highness, George, Duke of Cornwall and York, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

It will be a high pleasure and a pride to me and to the whole University to point to the roll in which will be inscribed the name of our most illustrious graduate, the son of our sovereign, His Majesty the King."

Turning to the members of Convocation, the Chancellor proceeded:-

"His royal highness has been gra-

ciously pleased to accept the invitation to place in position the corner stone of this building, one of three buildings in process of erection for the University during the present year. Permit me to say that there are many persons in this assembly gathered from all parts to witness the proceedings. One gentleman has even crossed the Atlantic on the special invitation of the Principal for the express purpose of being present on this auspicious occasion. I refer to Sir Frederick Young, Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute, an association which for 25 years has been presided over by his majesty when Prince of Wales. No man has so long taken a keener interest than Sir Frederick in all that concerns the king's possessions beyond the seas. I could mention many others if time I shall only name one permitted. other gentleman, his worship Mayor Kent, who represents in his official capacity all the people of Kingston.

The minute just read points out that the people of Kingston of all creeds and classes have with remarkable unanimity voted \$50,000 for the erection of this building. When completed it will not only testify to the friendly relationship which exists and which always has existed between "Town and Gown," but the building will prove a lasting memorial of the enlightened liberality of the citizens of Kingston.

The corner stone to be laid will likewise become a permanent memorial. It will commemorate the royal visit to Kingston and to Canada. Throughout the transcontinental tour, now drawing to a close, their royal highnesses have everywhere been received with rejoicing. While from ocean to ocean they have found evidences of the strongest attachment to the British crown, nowhere have loving greetings been warmer than those of the University. We thank God for the success which has followed the illustrious travellers. Our earnest prayer is that the future will bring many blessings and crown the royal visitors with the fullest measure of prosperity."

His royal highness responded as follows:—

"Mr. Chancellor-It has given the Duchess and me very great pleasure to pay this visit to the Queen's University, and I shall have much satisfaction in laying the first stone of its new Arts building on this the first day of my membership, and in being associated with the extension of its buildings made necessary by its rapidly in-As you have already creasing work. mentioned, owing to the serious illness of the honoured Principal he is I am happy to say, not present. however, that we have just visited him. We trust, as I know you all do, that he will be very soon restored to I value highly the honour you have conferred upon me. Dominion has advanced wonderfully in educational matters. It was a wise and far-seeing policy to establish many seats of learning. I am glad to learn that our University is carrying most successfully its share in this work of placing higher education and culture within the reach of all shall always follow with much interest the career of this University and its students."

The Librarian then handed a silver pen to His Royal Highness, who inscribed his name on the first page of the new volume; Her Royal Highness followed, and on the next page Lord and Lady Minto, with another pen, added their signatures. The pen used by H.R.H. was subsequently presented to the Librarian by the Chancellor. Convocation was then closed by all present singing "God save the King."

The Chancellor, in announcing that the corner-stone would be laid, asked His Royal Highness if he would be graciously pleased to accept a trowel for the purpose, and presented to him a silver trowel with ivory handle, on which were engraved the arms of the University and the following inscription:-"The corner-stone of the new Arts Building, Queen's University, Canada. Laid October 15th, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York." The Duke then rubbed several dabs of mortar well into the crevice between the stones, and in a clear voice announced: declare this stone is well and truly The Duke and Duchess then laid.'' entered into conversation with several of those upon the platform, more especially with Senator Sullivan and the Chancellor, and made numerous enquiries regarding the different facul-Both readily agreed to assist in planting a commemorative tree in the grounds, and were escorted by the Chancellor to the place chosen, who was thus enabled to point out to them the royal standard waving over the tree planted in 1897 by Lady Aberdeen in honour of Queen Victoria. The new royal tree is placed in front of the main building, between trees already planted by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Derby when Governors-Owing to the limited time General. at their disposal, the royal pair permitted the conclusion of the ceremony to be performed by the Chancellor and

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., acting as their representatives. Then the carriage vanished through the maple boughs and our glimpse of royalty was over.

W. L. GRANT.

TO THE DUKE.

Sun after sun, as waved the workman's wand.

The hum arose; the round day's work was done;

Joist stood by joist; stone felt its stone in bond;

The building grew beneath the ample sun.

Welcomed by many guilds in many a

The master-workman steps within our doors:

His princely hand devotes the virgin stone

To serve the truth and right forevermore.

TO THE DUCHESS.

Come, greet our Princess with a cheer!
And split the air with three times
three!

Our hearts are hers while she is here, Our hearts are hers when over sea.

The rainbow in a passing shower, A shooting star across our sky, We see her but for one brief hour, Yet we will love her till we die.

She did but make a moment's stay,
And dropped a curtsy at our door;
Yet she has stol'n our hearts away,
And haunts our dreams forevermore.

Anon.

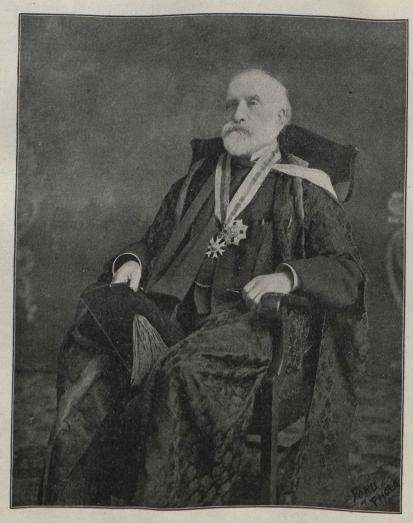
In the earlier part of the summer Principal Grant was here, there and everywhere, and always at work. The General Assembly at Ottawa, a Bible class at Chatauqua, a gathering of farmers at Sydenham and meetings of the county council are only a few of the appointments which occupied his time before sailing for England.

THE UNIVERSITY ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL LECTURES.

S^{IX} popular lectures on musical subjects, all of them amply illustrated by musical selections appropriate to the subjects, will be delivered in the Ontario Hall during the coming winter.

The lecturers will include Mr. Joseph Gould, the highest musical authority in Montreal and long the Director of the Mendelssohn Choir there: "Seranus" (Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison) of Toronto, the well known writer, whose subject will be "Folk Music;" Mr. T. Arthur Blakeley, the organist of the Sherbourne St. Methodist Church, Toronto, who will lecture on and illustrate "The Development of Music"; Dr.C. K. Clarke of Rockwood Hospital, an authority on whatever is good in music. and himself a well known violinist: Dr. Goodwin, Director of the Mining School, whose fine appreciation of music is familiar to all; and, although not yet finally arranged, probably another Montreal gentleman on a very interesting scientific phase of music. The first lecture has already been delivered by Mr. Gould on "The Scope and Limitations of Music." The musical part on that occasion included a piano duet by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Harvey Chown, two vocal solos by Miss Perley, a piano solo by Miss Norma Tandy, and two selections by a violin quartette composed of Miss Armstrong, Miss Montgomery, Miss Evans and Miss Redden

The tickets for the whole course of lectures are placed at merely fifty cents, as the lectures and musical selections are given in the interest of music, and the object is to simply cover the expenses of those who come from a distance. Tickets are available at Uglow's and at the Registrar's office.



CHANCELLOR FLEMING, K.C.M.G.

GILBERT PARKER'S GIFT.

HILE the Principal was in England during the past summer. he was the guest of Gilbert Parker. M.P., the celebrated novelist, whose works have so well revealed to the world the romance, the humour and the pathos of French Canadian life and Mr. Parker is a Canadian by history. birth, and a graduate of Trinity University. He was subsequently on the staff of Queen's, and though his lot is now cast in the mother land, he still remembers with fondness the country of his birth, and we may say with confidence owes to her much of his spirit of sane and broad-minded Imperialism. Mr. Parker showed that he had not forgotten "the old Ontario strand," by presenting to the University a unique series of pictures, the result of many years' labour and of no little ex-This consists of a compenditure. plete set of portraits, eighty-eight in number, of the Governors of Canada, Acadia and Newfoundland, from Cristobal Colon to Lord Aberdeen. portrait is enriched by the authentic signature of the original, in many cases procured after long effort from the State papers of Great Britain and of France. Other portraits are included in the collection, such as those of Cardinal Richelieu, founder of the Company of the Hundred Associates, and Prince Rupert, first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The arrival of the collection has been delayed, Mr. Parker having been compelled to go to Paris to complete one or two blanks; its arrival is looked forward to with great interest by all students of Canadian history. A committee, consisting of Professor Ferguson, Professor Shortt and Miss Saunders, has been appointed to

choose a suitable place in which to display it and to take all necessary precautions for its protection. All Canadians owe a debt of gratitude to Gilbert Parker for his revelation to the Empire of the history and the life of the oldest province of the Dominion; from the professors and students of Queen's a special tribute is due to him for thus honouring them with the care of this magnificent gift.

THE UNIVERSITY OUESTION.

(Reprinted in part from last year.)

(A.)

IS QUEEN'S DENOMINATIONAL?

In the university question now being considered, especially by the friends of Queen's and Toronto Universities, two points ought to be fully before the minds of all, the relation of Queen's to the Presbyterian church, and the relation of Queen's to the Department of Education. In this letter I shall take up only the first point.

Many of our best well-wishers are not fully aware of what is transpiring under their eyes. The Queen's of today is by no means the Queen's of half or even quarter of a century ago. The same spirit which moved its Presbyterian founders to establish a college free from denominational tests, is still. we trust, working in our midst. Our motto, that strength of character is based on knowledge associated with wisdom, is still on the college crest. "The old Ontario strand" is still the foundation of its walls. Some few, a number growing pathetically small, who helped it in its first years, are yet here. But these continuous factors have not retarded its growth. the spirit of its founders was the spirit of every Scotch pioneer who braved the hardships of this new land, not

that he might always live in a shanty, but that he might some day have comfort, while his sons, inheriting his independence, might help to build up the country of their adoption. So Oueen's, too, grew by virtue of the very aim which animated its beginners. it was established by Presbyterians, it was natural that those Arts students, who had in view the Presbyterian ministry, should be favored, and scholarships, called "close," were founded es-These scholarships, pecially for them. which as the college expanded, were gradually withdrawn into the theological department, continued to be given in Arts till 1890. From that time every prize has been open to all students on the same terms.

Again, the trustees at the outset wisely decided that the professors should be Presbyterian. As graduates from the universities of Scotland were willing to accept positions on the staff, this limitation did not greatly hamper the board in its choice of professors, but here, also, in 1885, all denominational tests were removed. Another change, also requiring a modification of the charter was effected at the same time. Up till 1885 the graduates, owing to the fact that the trustees were self-elected, had no direct voice in the management of the univer-An indirect voice they doubtless had, both on the Board, since the trustees had with characteristic wisdom always chosen some of them for office, and also on the University Council, which made representations to the trustees on any matter of college interest. But the graduates as a body had nothing to do with the selection made by the trustees, and, further, the graduates selected were of necessity Presby-By a modification of the chartterian. er two reforms were introduced.

graduates were given power to name, through their University Council, five trustees, and these trustees did not require to be Presbyterian. This measure brought the Board of Trustees into direct touch with the normal constituency of the college.

The removal of these restrictions was soon recognized by the public, and this fact, coupled with the quality of the teaching, attracted an increasing number of students of all denominations, until now the number of Arts students who are not Presbyterian equals the number of those who are Presbyterian. This surprising growth has at the present time set on foot two new movements of importance. The trustees, the majority of whom are and still must be Presbyterian, in June 1900 requested the Assembly to complete the work it has begun, by wiping out the last vestige of denominationalism from its Board, and to this request the Assembly, acting as it has always done in the interests of higher education, has willingly acceded. In November 1900 a general meeting of trustees, graduates and friends endorsed the proposal, and discussed the composition of the new undenomina-Legislation to carry into tional Board. effect the desire to nationalize the college will be sought immediately.

A second result of the all-round enlargement of Queen's is the acceptance of it by the people in this part of Canada as their college. Hence the city of Kingston, the residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop, decided in October 1900 by a vote of three to one to give the university \$50,000, and men of every denomination encouraged the scheme. It is material to note that such a grant to Queen's by any municipality whatever

would have been illegal prior to March During its last session the Provincial government extended the act empowering municipalities to assist by money grants the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, and made it to include other universities. Almost immediately the municipality of Kingston availed itself of the privilege, winning for itself the proud distinction of being the first municipality in Ontario voluntarily to assist the higher education of the province. his convocation address, delivered on October 1st, 1900, President Loudon, of Toronto University, assumed that Queen's was denominational, and Mr. S. H. Blake has publicly repeated the statement. It is to be supposed that these gentlemen have considered the constitutional changes, which have been before the public since April, 1900, and they owe it to all who are following the university question to state clearly in what sense the term "denominational" can now be applied to Queen's:

(B.)

RELATION OF QUEEN'S TO THE PRO-VINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The decision of the Board of Trustees and the graduates not to federate with University College and Victoria, in Toronto, secured to Queen's its independence and strengthened its catholicity. Had it been transplanted to Toronto, it would probably have become a denominational college, appealing for support to Presbyterians, and having no territory which it could call in any sense its own. As it remained in Kingston, it became the university for all classes and creeds in this part of the province. This altered status the Goverment of Ontario was not slow to understand and use.

- I. It now conducts the matriculation examination, and the University awards its matriculation scholarships upon the results furnished by the Department of Education. The pupils of Collegiate Institutes and High schools are certified by the Department to Queen's in the same way as they are certified to the Provincial University.
- There have been established at Oueen's with the co-operation of the Department, a number of courses of study for those who intend to be teachers, and the student passing in any one of these courses in Oueen's is recognized by the Department as upon the same footing with the student who passes in a corresponding course in the University at Toronto. At the Ontario Normal College, founded by the Government in order to provide a year's additional training to those graduates who, while in the university pursued a specialist's course, no distinction is made between the graduate from Kingston and the graduate from Toronto. The subjoined table, compiled from the Reports of the Minister of Education. shows that of the teachers of the high schools and institutes of Ontario, a growing proportion hails from Queen's:

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Toronto	284	283	283	294
Victoria	40	42	40	36
Queen's	64	69	84	100
Trinity	14	13	14	14
McGill	3	I	I	I
McMaster	o	2	2	2
Manitoba	1	I	1	О
British	3	2	2	3
American	О	1	I	2

In 1897 fifteen per cent. of the teachers, who were graduates of any college, were educated at Queen's; in 1898, sixteen per cent., in 1899, twenty per cent., and in 1900 twenty-two per cent.

while the corresponding percentages for Toronto University are seventy, sixty-eight, sixty-six, and sixty-five.

3. Further, Queen's has for some time been educating some of the public school teachers of the Province by means of the extra-mural system of study and examination. These teachers, dependent upon their salaries for support, are in most cases prohibited from leaving their homes and attending college. To meet their needs special courses of reading and instruction have been prepared; and special tutors have been appointed to send extracts from lectures and return with written criticisms the prescribed essays. course, though not a completely satisfactory substitute for the regular college training, is an improvement on London (Eng.) University, which has no way of keeping the students in touch with it, and has been gladly wel-The number of extra-mural comed. students registered at Queen's for 1897 was 104; for 1898, 112; for 1899, 112; and for 1900, 128. Here, too, by the mere force of circumstances Queen's has been drawn into the work of provincial education

4. Another proof of the value of Queen's to the Government is to be found in the School of Mining and Agriculture. The course leading to the degree of B. Sc. in this school includes English, Physics, Mathematics and Biology, for which subjects the school depends upon Queen's Univer-Moreover, it makes use of the mechanical laboratory of Queen's along with the services of its special instruc-To equip with any degree of completeness a mining school in a city where there is no university, would double the cost with a much less satisfactory result than is now obtained

in Kingston. The Government of Ontario when giving grants to the School of Mining and Agriculture, has never raised the question as to the ability of Queen's to supply a thorough general education, and virtually admits that without affiliation to the University the School of Mining could not exist.

What is to be said then to these things? As on the ground of catholicity, so, too, on the ground of publicly recognized services to the Province, Queen's is now in the same case with Toronto University, and should be treated in the same way. Whether there still remain any valid objections to the claim of Queen's to provincial assistance, I shall consider in the next letter.

(C.)

THE CLAIM OF QUEEN'S.

The two preceding letters have aimed to show: (1) That Queen's is now an unsectarian college, and (2) That it is of service to the Provincial Government. Our claim is that in these two respects there is no vital difference between Toronto Queen's, and that the Government, when it considers the University question, should deal equitably with both. This claim has been challenged President Loudon, Chancellor Burwash, Provost Macklem, Mr. S. H. Blake and others, and their arguments ought to be carefully weighed.

(1) In the first place it has been objected that the Government, if it assisted Queen's, would be compelled to assist all the denominational colleges of Ontario. As my first letter proved that Queen's is not denominational, this argument misses the mark. We accept the decision come to by the Province more than thirty

years ago, that no denominational college can be aided from the Govern-But our once having ment funds. been Presbyterian should not shut off Many colpublic support forever. leges in other countries founded by religious bodies, have, to the credit of their founders, become independent. Nor can it be argued that a college must be secular and irreligious, when it becomes unsectarian; it is possible to preserve, perhaps even to deepen, religious life by dropping denomina-The constitutional peculiarities. tional reforms, already agreed upon, are still to a large extent unknown to the public; but, wherever they are known, the objection that Queen's is denominational must be withdrawn. The statement that the Government will be overwhelmed by an inroad of denominationalism is clearly, then, beside the issue.

(2) A second argument runs that Queen's, although no longer denominational, is independent of Government control. and cannot receive Government assistance. If aid by Government necessarily takes with it direct control by Government, rule ought to apply all round, to hospitals, charities, schools and colleges. But hospitals and charities receive grants of money not only from municipalities but from the Provincial Government, simply on the understanding that the institutions and accounts shall be open to public inspection; there is no other control. Grants are regularly made by the Province to collegiate institutes, high schools, public libraries, art schools, and technical schools or classes, under the regulation that they shall be inspected by a provincial officer; but salaries and appointments rest wholly

with local boards, on which there is no Government representative. Legislation passed during the session of 1899-1900 with respect to Upper Canada College bears directly on this point. condition that friends of the college subscribed \$50,000, the Government agreed to hand over the superb endowment in buildings, land and money to an independent board, on which there will be in the course of four years no Government representative except the minister of education. Under the old order the Government did not. and under the new order will not, make appointments to the staff.

Queen's comes under these facts. It has already agreed that on its new board of trustees shall sit not only the minister of education but others appointed by the Government, if the Government should so desire. The college is now discharging a growing proportion of the public educational work of the Province. There is no escape from the conclusion that it is entitled to public aid.

When these abstract objecbeen answered, tions have remains a so-called practical objection that a grant to Queen's and to other colleges on the same plane as Queen's will cripple Toronto and injure the cause of higher education. But the objection, stated in this way, is not practical. Help to Queen's does, it is true, imply readiness to help any undenominational college doing same quantity and quality of public work as is done by Queen's. apart from Toronto University there is no such college. The denominational arts colleges of Toronto are together doing distinctly less work for the schools than is Queen's alone.

Stripped of its irrelevancies the

practical argument is reduced to this, that aid to Queen's will injure Toronto University. Let us go with the argument. The advocate for Queen's, who would allow himself the same kind of devotion to his college which some advocates of Toronto show for theirs, might reply that the gain to Queen's would balance the loss to But refusing to adopt this Toronto. style of warfare, he might fairly expansion the that maintain Queen's may continue to stimulate Toronto, just as in the past the action of Queen's helped to bring home to Toronto the right of women to a college education and the necessity for chairs in history and political science and a second chair in philosophy. Queen's, too, has experienced the benefits of friendly rivalry; situated midway between McGill and Toronto, it had to move forward with them or be left behind.

The existence of several universities is of still greater value, if the models Neither Oxford nor are different. Cambridge would be so priceless a boon to England, if one was merely a duplicate of the other. In Toronto itself Upper Canada College is doing a work which could not possibly be done by a collegiate institute. system of secondary education in Toronto the Government has wisely included more types than one. policy which is good for Toronto ought to be good for the Province. The difference between Toronto University, with its cluster of denominational arts or theological colleges, and Queen's, with its one arts college covering all denominations, Toronto with its year system and Oueen's with its class-system or subject-system, not to speak of differences in history, traditions and methods, is conspicuous. The loss of Queen's to Ontario would not be simply the loss of lands, staff and endowment, but the extinction of a type, which could not be compensated for by any enlargement of Toronto University, on however generous a scale.

Next there is the factor of distance and expense, and here, too, the city of Toronto furnishes an illustration. No one collegiate institute serve the city as completely as it is now being served by three. It is the same with the Province. Many a man now filling a position of trust would never have been educated if Queen's had not been accessible. deed if Queen's were closed, another university might be founded in eastern Ontario. But the Government has already partially recognized the claims of this section by assisting to establish in Kingston the school of mining, whose rapid growth justifies Will the Government their policy. provide instruction in Kingston for mining students, who are able to pay between \$60 and \$70 in fees annually. but provide not a tittle of instruction except in Toronto for poorer arts students, many of whom have to earn in the summer their winter expenses or else drop their course?

Then there is the point of economy. Suppose that Queen's were by the action of the Government pushed to the wall—a possibility which its loyal sons would do their utmost to avert—what would happen? Firstly, the School of Mining, affiliated with Queen's, would be cut in half, and the Government would be forced to abandon the school and retract its policy, or double its annual allowance. Secondly, a proportion of our arts

students would go to Toronto, and at once the Government would be confronted by another problem. New buildings, apparatus and teachers would have to be found, in order that Toronto might maintain the present quality of its work. But an expenditure to meet the requirements would exceed by many times a grant, which would enable Queen's to educate these same students and many others as effectually in Kingston. It is therefore a wise economy to aid Oueen's.

The only way to avoid this conclusion is to suppose that as the sons and daughters of Queen's would at all costs to themselves hold what they have, they could not see their Alma Mater in distress, and that the Government, though admitting the justice of our plea, could therefore afford to withhold assistance. The compliment to the friends of Queen's would be but to turn the cold deserved. shoulder upon thrift and self-sacrifice, is not statesmanship. President Loudon is proud to think that Toronto University is "intensely British"; the British method in dealing with universities is to help those who help themselves.—S. W. Dyde.

- P. S.—The University Question develops rapidly. Since the foregoing letters were written last winter the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada has taken action; the Ontario Legislature has taken action; and now on October 15th the Duke of Cornwall and York has taken action.
- was emphatic. Its resolution, so far as it bears on the point is (a) That the Assembly renew the approval ex-

pressed by last Assembly of the proposal to place the Arts and Science departments of the University avowedly and by Statute on the undenominational ground which they have occupied for many years, and to give to the Theological Faculty a distinct corporation to be in a relation to the General Assembly similar to that which the other Theological Colleges occupy, and (b) that the Assembly express its gratification at the unanimity of the Corporators and graduates regarding the proposed changes in the Constitution ofthe University. These changes are, I understand, now on the eve of being carried out. Assertions that Queen's is denominational can hardly then be made by those who are anxious to play fair.

- (2) The Provincial Legislature has added an important chapter to the After the press and the question. platform had spoken with amplitude. and the people were seized of at least the salient aspects of the case, the legislature decided to give substantial help to the Kingston School of Mining. To the act embodying this decision Mr. Ross added the significant remark that if Queen's were aided so much the better. Mr. Whitney wisely removed the issue from party politics by supporting Mr. Ross. The agreement of the two leaders, where disagreement was possible, if not tempting, is a tribute to their statesmanship and to the strength of our claim.
- (3) The Duke has spoken more loudly than by words. It was announced that His Royal Highness could lay no foundation stone except for a building devoted to public uses. At first there was some uncertainty whether the new Arts Building now

rapidly rising to completion would receive christening from the princely hand. But the situation was explained; and the friends of Queen's have been keenly gratified by the explicit declaration that the work done here is for the whole public, irrespective of place, race, language or creed.

What further testimony can be desired? He who still disbelieves in the claim of Queen's to provincial aid must surely be suffering from petrifaction of the heart; he could not be moved by a miracle.

S. W. DYDE.

DIE LORELEI.

(Translated for the Song Book by Miss Saunders.)

I know not what means the sadness
With which my soul is oppressed,
A tale of old world wonder
Comes and goes in my breast.
Cool is the air—'tis darker,
Calm the Rhine waters run,
The mountain tops are glowing
Red in the setting sun.

A wondrous maiden is sitting
In her beauty over there,
Her gold and jewels are gleaming,
She combs her golden hair;
With a comb of gold she combs it,
And a wonderful song sings she
That has an enthralling sweetness,
A magic melody.

Fierce pangs lay hold on the fisher
As his little boat floats by;
He sees not the rocks around him,
He gazes ever on high.
I know that at last the waters
Over fisher and boat must run,
And this with her magic singing
The Lorelei has done.

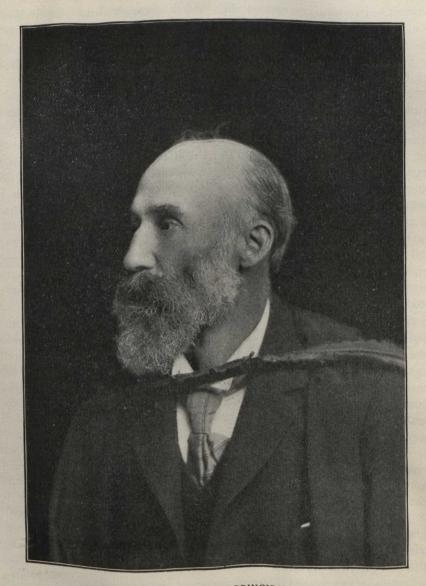
INSCRIPTION ON CORNER STONE OF NEW ARTS BUILDING.

Hoc aedificium civium munificentia Musis dedicatum Georgius Fredericus dux Cornubiae et Eboraci spes Britannorum coniuxque Augusta Maia inaugurarunt Id. Oct. MCMI.

Ladies.

THE melancholy days have come I bringing with them the students "brown and sere." Towns, villages and lonely hamlets have sent up their coterie once again, and the College walls close around them for another session. The student who has idled all summer comes back reluctantly, with many a "long and lingering look behind;" but the one who has managed to read a little between the calls of home duties comes in glad of heart, for this scholastic precinct, where she can give undivided attention to her studies, is her happy hunting ground. To one and all comes the clarion call, "To the work!" And soon we are down to the old routine of lectures, and year meetings, and committee meetings, and the girl whose summer creed has been amusement begins to wonder if she can be the same parti-colored enthusiast who followed a golf ball for three months as if it were the phantom, Fortune. Forget that you ever swung in a hammock, forget that you ever fished a fish, think no more of the hay cart drives, the corn roasts, the sunny days on the beach, the bonnet-hops and the allurements of the Midway. was good while it lasted, but it wasn't-life.

The Senior comes back with a whirl-wind sigh, loaded down with responsibilities that are not more than compensated for, by the additional lustre that is added to her name. She is supposed to be having her "day"—all the willing or enforced deference and reverence that she has had to deal out for the last three years are to be paid back now, "every jot and tittle." The Junior has lost a little of her



DR. WATSON, VICE-PRINCIPAL.

pristine recklessness, and talks of Pass Classes as if they were a long, long way off in the oblivion of the past. Even so are we privileged to forget our enemies after we have met on the field of honor. But after all it is the Sophie who really looks as if she had come unto her own. She has established herself the previous year, and no longer moves under the glare of the College Searchlight. If she has a long list of classes, she has three years yet, and the years of a Soph. are long, long years. Hers is the easiest mind in College, and she can be Convener of a Committee or Recording-Secretary, without a thought of a certain sunny April afternoon, a sea of eager facesand a roll of parchment.

And to the new faces in our midst we give the warmest welcome, and a little wholesome advice. We want you to be one of us, to take advantage of all the privileges open to a Queen's girl, always remembering that it behooves a Freshette to support all the College Institutions, to attend all the meetings you are invited to, to read the Journal and peruse the Hand-book diligently, to join the Levana, to choose your own candidates at elections, to cultivate the social side of College life as well as the educational in short to feel that Queen's College is indeed "your jolly home."

This year we are more than ever conscious of a feeling of pride in our position as Queen's students. Loyal we have always been to our College, and proud too of its steady forward movement; but like children who derive an increase of satisfaction from the removal to a larger house, with joy we survey our extended quarters, for much as we feel the truth of the

doctrine that the strength of a University lies not in the number of its buildings but in the spirit which pervades its students, nevertheless provided there be no diminution of College Spirit in proportion to the extension of its buildings, who of us is not proud to see those buildings grow in number? We love old Queen's so dearly we would have her recognized by everyone as a force in the land, even by those who judge strength by size, stones and mortar.

There is, however, still another component part of Queen's, whose growth though subtler has been quite as certain—that unwritten constitution whose influence is so strongly felt—what is known as College Spirit. Let graduates deplore the "good old times;" we can show a growth in College Spirit in pace with the age.

This year the students of Queen's are privileged to attend a series of lectures on music, to be delivered by one of her professors. This fact in itself means but an additional item in the Calendar; viewed in its relation to College Life, it is indicative of much That the Senate should deem it advisable for students to spend a portion of their time in other than mathematical or philosophical pursuits, and should arrange for lectures to be given on music by one well qualified to do so, and that students should so readily approve of the plan, surely means that a decided advance has been made in the ideas of the men of Queen's.

To no one more than to the lady students is this advance a welcome one. University life, dear as it is to our hearts and great as its influence on our lives will surely be, certainly deprives us of many things. Entering upon a College course we voluntarily forego many of the finer studies which accompany home life. Art, music, social development, all these must be at first neglected, for the summer months are not conducive to activity, and it is a sacrifice which girls find hard to make. New strength comes to us from the mental discipline we undergo, and yet we do not want to know that we are being strengthened mentally only, and that all the artistic tendencies are falling into disuse.

Feeling this, our predecessors established the Levana Society, where every two weeks the girl students meet together to study and talk over some of those branches of education which they cannot follow in the class room. It is but a small part of our time after all, but still we find it helps. It is an influence which tends to soften the roughnesses of College life, and so is prized by us.

The year meetings are valued for the same reason, and the Dramatic Club no less. In them we feel that students as we are, we are not studying for the examinations of the spring, that apart from those subjects mentioned in the Calendar we are learning something—above all, that we are not wholly neglecting what is considered so necessary a part of a girl's education, the fine arts.

These matters may seem trivial, but to us they mean a great deal. The graduate girls of years gone by had difficulties thick before them. In coming to College they had to make up their minds to many things; they must cheerfully bear being thought an intrusion, must hold their own quietly, steadily, when they were but the veriest handful; and more

than that, in entering University life with men, they must be prepared to rough it as men did, and to be sometimes considered less than lady-like because this life was their choice.

Gradually these difficulties have been lessened. Not only the students themselves, but the professors and all those in authority, have come to look upon the lady students as rational beings. who have proved that they can successfully compete with men and who are consequently entitled to respect and recognition; who have proved too. that this competition does not necessarily make them akin to those men in habits and tastes, and who hence deserve all the more respect for that The lot of the girl student in Oueen's is hence a happier one than ever before.

And this improvement has not alone been affected by the new attitude displayed towards them, but also by the inevitable change in the sentiment of any progressive University, a change in keeping with the age, which is one of advancement and breadth of view. So that now, there are studies sauctioned by the University which were undreamt of for the students long ago. And Bible classes open to others than students of Divinity, and Sunday addresses touching on numberless different subjects of interest, and lectures on music, the latest concession, all have sprung into being. How much of this is due to the Revered Head of our University whom the girls all love for his unceasing kindness and thoughtfulness towards them, we cannot say. But we feel deep down in our hearts unceasing gratitude for the care which is constantly being exercised to make University life less of a treadmill. And we welcome every new departure

which, for the girl students at least, makes the loss of home life for four years seem less hard.

THE SENIOR RUMINATES.

"When I was a freshman I thought as a freshman, and now I am a senior I think as a-freshman." Such was the disconsolate lay that emanated from the room of one of the props of the senior year, and the melancholy but positive tone caught the ear of one of our reporters, who chanced to be out seeking "material," The singer went on unpacking her trunks and arranging her photographs—but the wisdom of her remark had set the reporter thinking. For the first few days it certainly is enough to unbalance the most insusceptible brain when the new girls come up to you as to an oracle, and ask how to get library checks or if the girls are ever asked to translate; but the wonder of it all is, that when you graciously give a freshette the freedom of the Levana room, or head off a grateful pair to the Senate room, you don't feel a bit like patronizing them, and telling them that once there was a time when you, even you, had to be shown things. No. It rather embarasses you when they express their thanks, and you tell them that you are only sorry that you can't go in and pay their fees and register for them, but you are afraid that the law of the College requires that they do that for themselves. Such is the humbling power of knowledge! Your spirit has undergone a change-you know that you don't And that is what being a know. senior means.

And maybe there is something of envious admiration for the self-confidence and complacency of the little

High School girl, who comes in with such an air d'aplomb, flushed with her matriculation success, but feeling that though hers is a vast knowledge, there are still some few things to "pick up" before she is "finished." Never mind! The years are bound to bring with them a crushing sense of the insignificance of ourselves and our achieve-But then too they bring a great promise, a hope for the future. When you know that you don't know you are well on the way to learning something of permanent value. Such knowledge is the mark of the senior, And so it is that some of us spend our four years at College and pass out beyond its walls and never are really seniors.

You'll hear a lot of the Freshies sweet,
Of the Sophs. with the glad free air,
Of the Junior with the jaunty mien,
And She of the icy stare—
But let's not forget, when last we met,
The others that joined the fun,
Here's a song for the girl that's gone,
For her whose course is run.

A song for the long line of girl grads, Since the Queen's girl came to stay, For those who have battled with the world,

This long and many a day, Who'll tread no more o'er Levana's floor,

Her honors are long since won, So sing to-day of her, long away, Her whose course is run.

Perchance her picture is on our wall, Her name scrawled on the door, Perchance her sun of life has set, Her College knows her no more. But think of the paths made smooth for our feet,

Of our privileges she won, Then a song, I say, from our hearts to-day,

For her whose course is run.

College expansion's the talk of the hour, Well and we need it—

More room for knowledge and knowledge is power,

Long life and speed it!

Divinities, Science, the Meds. and the

All these fine buildings bring joy to their hearts,

What will they mean to the girls?

Oh some will wonder what more we can need,

Some are so dense,

They want a new room for themselves
Oh indeed!

What an expense!

They've a reading room up-stairs and cloak room below,

Not to speak of the lockers too, row after row,

Why, what dissatisfied girls!

Pause for a moment and listen to us, My good Christian friend,

The patience we've shewn without anger or fuss,

Is now at an end.

Two rooms we have had and that we admit,

But neither is healthy and neither is fit, For the strongest of Queen's College girls.

The dressing rooms meant to accommodate ten.—

When twenty are there,

It's rather confusing and crowded just when your fixing your hair.

Between those who go in and those who go out.

And those who are simply standing

There's a wonderful jumble of girls.

When we're longing to read in a quiet retreat,

Mount we the stairs,

How fresh after those of the campus and street,

The cold attic airs!

Tho' the ceiling may leak and the sunshine be not,

We're away from all noise in an excellent spot,

For our comfort, we poor College girls.

Still though we have quarters as tempting as these,

Yes, it is true!

We will gladly exchange them at once, if you please,

For better ones, too,-

For rooms that are large, that are dry, that are bright,

To us, the long suffering girls.

Arts.

THE feature of the Arts department of the University which thrusts itself most forcibly upon the imagination at the opening of a session is the disappearance of one class and the incoming of another. There has been an exit and now there is an entrance. while those who remain upon the stage assume a new role which brings them one step nearer their own final dissolution. Moralizing upon the flight of time is quite beside the purpose of this JOURNAL and sombre reflections upon the ups and downs of a University career are equally remote from the taste of those who write these columns. Time must wear on whether we reflect upon it or not, whether indeed we believe in Time at all or not; and students' gowns grow ragged and perhaps a little commonplace, apart from any ponderous monologues on the theme of their wearers' progress. A student of a University, like many other people, occupies a dual position, and he is not a well-balanced man until he is able to appreciate the double attitude which he holds. In one respect he is better than many of his fellow-men, he is perhaps better than the majority of his fellow-men, for he has been led into associations which give a charm and buoyancy to life that are hardly to be attained in any other sphere. The past is open to him and he is able

to see life and men from the hill-tops rather than from the pavement; he is able to adjust himself nicely to what has gone before and to rid his mind of antiquated lumber and confusion; in a word a University man has at least a little culture and enlightenment.

On the other hand, however, when a serious well-balanced student looks up instead of down he justly apprehends his own smallness and insignificance; when he sees what large things life and knowledge have become in the hands of other men, even in men apart from academic haunts, and when he opens the mind to an appreciation of knowledge absolute and complete, he does well to think of himself as perpetually a freshman. If moralizing upon the wear and tear of years leads to such reflections, by all means moralize.

The writer of this column is usually expected at the opening of the session to offer a hand of welcome to newcomers, and to make some suggestions which will guide them, at least till after the date of the Freshman's reception. The excellent hand-book, however, published by the officials of the College Y.M.C.A., if properly taken and digested, will be found quite sufficient for all the present and future wants of those upon whom the prospects of the University so largely depend. There are probably few colleges where freshmen have as many liberties and where they are so early recognized as at Queen's, and it is to be hoped that the latest class will keep up the traditions of its predecessors and earn the place ready for it in the life and affairs of the College.

When the senior year in Arts learned that the Duke and Duchess of York were to proceed by boat from Kingston to Brockville through the Thousand Islands, they chartered an excursion steamer to sail as consort to the royal party. A merry company of students embarked and proceeding by the northerly channel the America arrived at Gananoque before the departure of the Kingston, the boat carrying the Duke and Duchess. After the Kingston left the America drew into the wharf, where the people of Gananoque were treated to a hearty rendering of the old slogan of Queen's, as well as a number of the College songs. That these were highly appreciated was very evident from the hearty manner in which the crowd there responded. After a brief stay, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, the America proceeded on her way, followed by the cheers of those on shore. The crowd on board on being asked "What's the matter with Gananoque?" unanimously decided that "they're all right," especially the girls. From Gananoque America went to Alexandria Bay, where the Kingston was again met and saluted. Thence she returned by the southerly channel, reaching Kingston at half-past eight. To many students the trip afforded a first sight of the romantic scenery of the islands.

Three students have passed their last and sternest examinations during the summer of this year. Early in the summer there was news of the sudden death of Herb. Glover, '04. When College closed he went home in good health. Within a few days he was attacked by pleurisy, and although his illness continued for about a fortnight,

it was not considered to be serious. But on May 25, almost without the slightest warning, he dropped off. The news was very distressing to those who so shortly before had parted with him in the best of health. Glover had only been in the College one year, but was quite widely known, having been a candidate in the Alma Mater elections last December. He was a thorough student, with a singularly reflective turn of mind, and he gave promise of a successful career.

About the middle of September a cablegram was received announcing the death of H. S. Lochead in Manilla. As far as could be learned no particulars of his illness have as yet been received.

Last November J. K. Scott was found on a Kingston street in an unconscious condition, where he had fallen stricken by paralysis. number of weeks his life was in danger. Finally he recovered enough to leave the hospital, and after staying some weeks with friends in the city went to British Columbia. There his health improved somewhat, and in July he started to preach again. When dealing with the two subjects to which he had formerly devoted so much of his attention—Philosophy and Theology-he seemed to be quite himself but it was evident from the manner in which he treated general topics and from peculiarities that developed in his manner, that he never fully recovered from the first stroke. Just before leaving British Columbia for the east he wrote a letter to a friend in Kingston, in which he gave a very able criticism, in his former style, of one of George Adam Smith's works, which he had just read. After spending a week in Winnipeg, where he at-

tended the alumni conference at Manitoba College, he went to visit friends at French River, where he had formerly lived as a student missionary. On the evening after his arrival he spoke at the prayer meeting and was apparently in good health. On Friday night, after having passed the evening with some friends, when about to retire he dropped to the floor and within half an hour was dead. brought to Collingwood by his French River friends, and the Presbyterian Church there buried him in their ministers' plot, promising to look after the grave and keep it in order. those who thus showed such kindness to one of their number the students of Queen's are deeply indebted.

Divinity.

THE Hall of Divinity has not yet been re-occupied by the gay and light-hearted company who contribute such a good share to the tumult of the College lobbies, But in a day or two the country pulpits will te vacant, and the decorum of the summer days will have melted into a little pardonable hilarity after so much restraint. Some who have been accustomed at this time of the year to take their journey back to Kingston and the class room will regret a little that this autumn finds them in more settled spheres of toil and will envy those who are still students: while of those who are returning some no doubt would gladly exchange places with their confreres of last year who no longer come in to renew the routine of the books. Each to his taste. It is for sooth a little melancholy to reflect that some of the voices which used to rend the plaster in the daily

intervals of merriment will no longer lift their tones above the usual pitch except in the sonorous periods that float down from the pulpit to the pew; though it is a consolation to think how much more intelligent these voices will have grown now that they are no longer lifted in meaningless ear-piercing screams.

It is a pleasure to mention as is done farther down in this column the various positions into which last spring's final students of divinity have already entered; and the compliments of this JOURNAL must greet-these gentlemen as they open the first number which comes to them in their new spheres, along with the wish that their usefulness in the various parts of the country may be not less than the consideration in which they are held by their contemporaries who are still to be here.

Mr. John Edmison is settled at Cheltenham, and is even more vigorous and active than when in College.

Mr. James Anthony is in Water-down, preaching in a fine new church to an old and historic congregation.

Mr. J. D. Byrnes has the cure of souls in Poltimore, Ouebec.

Mr. W. Guy is near home at Bath and will be half a student as well as a whole clergyman.

Mr. W. McDonald will soon step into the vestry at South Mountain.

Mr. Murdoch McKinnon has been the colleague of Dr. Armstrong Black in Toronto for the last few months.

Mr. Thurlow Fraser supports Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, in similar position.

In the Yale lectures of George Adam Smith recently published under the title of "Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament"

there is a chapter devoted to the task of proving that these scriptures contain a special revelation of the one true God. As the author fitly remarks, this is the most important question which arises in a survey of the Old Testament in its relation to human life; and its interest is enhanced when the subject is dealt with by one so thoroughly in accord with the scientific methods which Biblical criticism now employs. The application of these methods to the literature of the Old Testament resulted not only in establishing new dates and new authorship for many portions of the Hebrew Scriptures, but it tends to obliterate the old distinctions which were supposed to exist between these writings and all others. With the reconstruction of the Old Testament as a body of literature which came into being, outwardly at least, in much the same manner as any other early literature, the old difference between writings that were sacred and writings that were profane was bound to grow less rigid. there are remnants of ancestor worship and pagan usages in the older books. if the origin of Jahwism instead of being contemporaneous with the beginnings of the human race is comparatively late, and if the religion of the Hebrews only by slow degrees became disentangled from the general mass of Semitic religious, surely, it has been said, in all this there is much that is too human to deserve the name of a revelation from the true The question then may fairly be raised as to whether in view of all the light that has been opened upon the Hebrew Scriptures, a special revelation from God may still be found in these pages.

The distinguished Scottish writer sets aside the view that monotheism was native to the Semitic mind, and that the religion of Israel was simply the flower of the natural religiousness of the Semitic peoples. All Semitic tribes were originally polytheists, and in some regions their polytheism became as luxuriant as that of Greece. He grants, however, than in some forms of the Semitic religion there was a tendency or opportunity for monotheism which under favorable influences was liable to develop into Such influences pure monotheism. might be political intellectual, The writer examines the ethical. effect of these several forces on the Semitic religions in general and comes to the opinion that outside of Israel these influences were not powerful enough to make use of the opportunity afforded.

The question next approached is whether any of the forces which could take advantage of this opportunity for monotheism were especially present and powerful in Israel. On the political side Israel in its greatest days exalted its God far above the deities of the nations round about, but this did not cure even the leaders of the people of their belief in the reality of other gods; and the conquest of Canaan had, moreover, the effect of giving a vogue to gods unknown before, a contamination whose effects were felt until after the exile. Nor were the intellectual forces any more successful in making for monotheism; for Israel like her Semitic neighbours seems to have had very little power of sustained speculation. It is then in the ethical attainments of Israel that the clue is to be sought for explaining the distinction of her religion

from that of other Semites, and for the growth of the monotheism which culminated in the prophets. presence of ethical features of the purest and tenderest type in the preprophetic era of Israel's religion is admitted: and these features become more prominent with the growth and progress of the nation, finding their expression in such narratives as those of Iacob. Joseph, David and Elijah The origin of this ethical distinction is carried back to the time of Moses and to him is given the credit of being its founder and instrument. To sav this, however, is only to trace the phenomenon to a person, not to assign a cause. Further the origin of the ethical superiority of Israel has been sought in what their earliest historians call a covenant between Tahweh and themselves; he had chosen them and they had taken him as their lord and god. But other peoples interpreted these relations in a similar manner without being inspired to the ethical development which is seen in Israel. Thus the writer while recognizing that it is to its ethical distinction more than to any other natural causes that the religion of Israel owes monotheism and its unique superiority over religions, yet does not even here find a satisfactory explanation of the direct personal revelation from God which the Old Testament claims to convey. He reverts to the thesis that man's education in the knowledge of God is not exclusively a human process, but an authentic and unique stage in the process of Revelation—and that Israel was receiving through their national God real impressions of the character and mind of the Deity.

It seems to us that the author of the book in question is not entirely rid of the dualism which distinguished sharply between what was human and what was not human. To say that Revelation is not exclusively a human process seems to cast a slur on humanity which humanity no longer de-The region of the divine has serves. been invaded by the human and the two aspects of our life so long divided are both resident in the same mind and heart. If the Bible was written by men it was a human book, and if these men have taken a unique grasp of the character and mind of God they are none the less men nor is their book the less human. It is a unique human book, however, and uniqueness must be conserved and honoured by applying to it categories which distinguish it from all other products of the human spirit. when we say that in the Old Testament there is a special and unique revelation from God we do not step out of what is human, though we step into a region known as the divine.

It is a just and healthy exercise to determine as far as possible what causes, political, intellectual or moral, did or did not affect the Hebrew religion, but to distinguish too sharply between causes that are natural and physical and other causes which are inexplicable and supernatural is to revive old antagonisms which it has been the mission of historical criticism to remove. The causes which lifted Israel from among the other Semitic nations into its pre-eminence are at work around us every day. One member of a family attains to eminence of purpose and achievement. while the rest remain hum drum and common place; one person in a gene-

ration comes forward to give a new interpretation of life while contemporaries with apparently better opportunities remain dumb and inarticulate. So long as such phenomena remain unexplained the exact causes by which Israel rose to its superiority will be alike mysterious but none the less human. The revelation of God in the Old Testament is both an exclusively human process and at the same time an interpretation of the divine, and to exalt the one is not to dethrone the other. Those who level down the Old Testament to the same grade as books of other literatures fail to see that every product of the human mind must be valued by itself, and in respect of its own unique quality if it has any, The contribution which Israel made to the world at large was the conception of a God who revealed himself to men, and as this conception has been so fruitful, and has been so amply justified by later thought, we do well to retain both the language and the conception through which the message of Israel to the world was This was a human mesexpressed. sage, as all the activity of mankind is human, it was divine because of the excellence and uniqueness to which the human effort reached.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL.

In the absence of the Principal Doctor Watson is plunging with much energy into the practical concerns of the University, and is displaying an agility and versatility which are quite a revelation to his friends. When he was appointed to his new office he fancied that the position involved nothing but otium cum dignitate, and did not foresee the vortex of activity into which he had been drawn.

medical Rotes.

SINCE April last there have been extensions and improvements in the building devoted to the study of medicine. A third storey has been added and the accommodation for both the faculty and students greatly increased, so that there is no longer any over-crowding in badly ventilated rooms

The basement has been thoroughly cleaned out. As before it will contain the furnaces and Tommy's live stock, and in addition the vats which formerly rested in the dissecting room. An elevator in the south-west corner will make frequent trips to the upper room, and it is rumored that as most of the patrons are dead-heads no fares will be collected.

The ground floor is unchanged. Dr. Knight holdsfull sway here. The second floor has been practically remodeled. The old anatomy room has become a microscopical room for pathological and bacteriological study, the reading room has been made into a private room and a small laboratory, while the old dissecting apartment has been split up into a library, students' reading room and a pathological museum. The old faculty room and the lecture room adjoining remain as before.

The new floor contains a lecture room for anatomy, with a demonstrator's room adjoining, a lecture room for surgery, with a professors' retiring room next to it, and, finally, the dissecting room.

The Faculty have had to go down into their pockets to provide such a splendid building, and the students will take pride in doing their share to maintain the traditions of their College.

Thomas Coffey's departure from the post of janitor, which he has long filled so ably, is to be regretted, although it was no doubt necessary for the welfare of the College. the last five or six years age and illness had begun to tell on the old veteran, and most of his work had to be performed by his son and heir. Now with new buildings, new appliances. and new stairs to climb, the College will require a janitor with more strength than Tom was able to command, and the Faculty have no doubt acted for the best in substituting a younger and more active man. is sad to see Tom go, the hero not only of the Crimea but of a hundred "den" scraps of no lesser note. Good-natured, quick-tempered (paradoxical though it may seem), longwinded old reprobate that he was, with all his faults we love him still. His threats of "I'll tell Doc. Ryan on vez" were never carried out, though he has often been seen limping down the corridor to the Faculty room to make a bluff at going in, only to come back with a twinkle in his eye to tell how "Doc. Ryan is goin' to pluck yez in the spring if you don't quit your noise."

Tom was a link that bound each successive class with those that had gone before. When the new generations of freshmen enter their halls, who will be there to tell them of the days "whin oi was a soldier," "whin ivry boy had a bottle of whiskey in the wood-pile," "whin the cow was pastured in the dissecting-room," and all the episodes of those good old times which seldom happen now.

It is pleasant to welcome back Dr. Third to his duties. Long life to him!

It seems almost incredible when one sees the stalwart figure of the Professor of Practice of Medicine, and then thinks of the anxious days of last February when the life of the doctor was in such danger and the prayer of every student was that he should be spared.

Some of the students who have been connected with the University for six or eight years are anxious to learn the interpretation of the letters B.A., affixed to the name of the new demonstrator in anatomy, as it appears in this session's Calendar. One has suggested "Bachelor of Anatomy." This is probably the interpretation.

This last summer many of the students, especially those of the third year, put in their vacation in doctors' offices. A patient of one of these doctors was heard to remark that Dr. G—— was writing out the directions while G-r-e D-1-t-n was putting up the subscriptions.

In section XII of the constitution of the Æsculapian Society the following extract is found:

"The object and duties of the Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis shall be (a) To assist the Faculty in preserving the necessary discipline and independence of the Medical Faculty: (b) To detect and punish all breaches of confidence concerning the laboratory and hospital practice of the Faculty; also all disorderly conduct and wilful damage to college or private property within the building. (c) To regulate all matters concerning the rights. privileges and precedence of the students of the different years. (d) To enforce the payment of fees or any other regulations which may be referred to the

Concursus by the Æsculapian Society." We question very much whether the average student regards the court as an instrument for carrying out the above duties. Judging by last year's session the Concursus is now looked upon as something in the nature of an "At Home," or as a substitute for an Irish wake. Certainly that notorious session of last year would justify such a belief, and that was but a further stage of decay from the courts of the previous year. If improvement is possible it ought to begin at once.

The election of officers of the Court for the session 1901-1902 resulted in appointing a body of officials who give every appearance of administering justice in a fit, proper and orderly manner.

The Court was not instituted to furnish diversion for the students, nor as a hazing machine, but as a means whereby medical students could enforce their own laws—in a word, to protect themselves against themselves. As soon as the Court ceases to carry out its function, or is found unnecessary, then the sooner it departs this life the better.

Nonsense and fun are splendid digestive tonics for the dry business of a court, but in taking a tonic we ought to remember that too much is apt to upset the stomach, and that it is best given between meals—not mixed up with the food. The Journal does not disparage the collecting of fines, the scraps between constables and audience, and the jokes and witticisms of court and laity. These, however, could be carried through before the trials come on or in the intervals between cases. The incessant noise and strife is not only wearisome, but it prevents the cases being tried, and as

a result out of four or five cases called for an evening but one is given a complete trial. The rest are rushed off as fast as the accused can pay their fines.

Last year's Concursus was a disgrace to the College. The only session was so rotten—so gangrenous, we might say—that as a tribunal of justice it lost all the respect of the students. Let the present officials see to it that such a state of affairs does not occur this year.

The election of officers for the Æsculapian Society and Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis, held on Friday, Oct. 18th, resulted as follows:—

ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY.—Hon. President, Dr. Wood; President, H. C. Windell; Vice-President, W. J. Knox; Secretary, A. L. Smith; Asst. Secretary, H. J. Bennett; Treasurer, F. Bell; Committee—J. Connell, L. Mylks, A. A. Ferguson, Mr. R. W. Tennant.

CONCURSUS INIQUITATIS ET VIRTUTIS.—Chief Justice, R. G. Moore; Senior Judge, J. W. Patterson; Junior Judge, P. I. Nash; Senior Prosecuting Attorney, T. J. O'Reilly; Junior Prosecuting Attorney, G. H. Ward; Medical Experts, J. T. Hill, T. O. McLaren; Sheriff, W. Sheriff; Clerk, H. M. Moore; Crier, J. J. Gillespie; Constables—C. S. Vaness, F. Singleton, Jury—T. [C. McLaren, H. Bleecker, W. Workman, R. J. Fifield, S. H. Rutledge, H. A. McDonald, W. H. Dudley and S. J. Keyes.

The Journal warmly congratulates Trinity University on the magnificent gifts from the Provost and others with which the new endowment fund has been inaugurated.

Science.

I UCH regret was expressed this summer among the Science men when they learned of Professor De Kalb's resignation from the staff. During his four years of labor he was respected by all, both as professor and While here he was instrumental in securing many radical changes, and in considerably extending the curriculum. His remodelling of the Mining Laboratory, and the extensive additions of machinery and working facilities there, will long be a souvenir of Professor De Kalb's ability and energy.

It is not only the School of Mining which loses his services. As Mine-Inspector for the Ontario Bureau of Mines, Professor De Kalb did much valuable work for the Province, as a result of which many suggestions made by him in his Government reports have been largely adopted by the mining men throughout Ontario. His publication, "A Manual of Explosives,'' issued by the Ontario Bureau of mines last year, was highly commended by the Director of the Bureau of Mines, and is doing good work among the class of men for whom it was written.

Professor De Kalb has given up College work entirely, in order to devote himself to private practice in Boston, as Consulting Engineer. The JOURNAL wishes him every success in his new field of labor.

At the opening of the session, the students in Science had the privilege of listening to a very instructive and interesting address by Dr. Douglas, one of the leading authorities on Mining in the United States. The doctor

CARRUTHERS SCIENCE HALL.

was a graduate of Queen's long before was built. and was science hall pleased to be able to lecture to so large a body of scientific students. He pointed out the broad qualifications required by the mining engineer of the present day, and urged the students to take an all-round course in chemistry, mineralogy and geology as well as mining proper. He suggested that there should be a chair of mine economics and warned the students against the temptation to seek wealth by lending their names to schemes for unloading mining stock on the general public

Dr. Douglas' munificent gifts to the new mining laboratory are too well known to need special mention here.

If the faculty could see fit to bring other outside men of eminence to the hall during the session, such visits would be much appreciated by the students.

Science has a monopoly on tennis this year.

Ben Tett very ably upheld the honor of science at the annual athletic games.

Somebody has suggested classes in masonry, while the new buildings are going up.

The boys have indulged in a good deal of quiet grumbling over the increase in fees this year.

The fourth year men have had considerable leisure so far, in the absence of the professor of mining and metal-lurgy.

The petrographical laboratory has been supplied with five new polariscopes of various approved designs, which will be a boon to geological students who have had, in past sessions, to fight for a peep.

It is said that the blowpipe class can do more blowing in two hours than the rest of the school in a session.

The annual survey of the college grounds this fall, by the first year surveying class, will be a much more complicated one than in previous years.

During the opening days, the front steps of the hall have been kept warm by the fellows, while they entertained each other with what they saw and heard during the vacation.

The trials of the freshman in crystallography: The pentagonal icositetrahedron is obtained by applying gyroidal or plagihedral hemihedrism to the hexoctohedron, a holohedral form of the isometric system.

The mineralogy and geology classes have had two good trips so far this session. The first was a run out to Sydenham, where the students had the opportunity of seeing mica and phospate mines. The following week's outing was at Parham, where interesting zinc and lead deposits were visited.

The Science Hall Brigade under the command of Brigadier Reid made a very good showing in the Annual College Parade. While the brigade was passing the review-post the Major-General commanding the forces was heard to praise Brigadier Reid for the fine appearance of his men, their veteran-like marching, and the many novelties introduced by them into the parade.

Doctor Goldwin Smith's gift of ten thousand dollars to Toronto University is a dignified and intelligent act, and will lead to other similar gifts.

Sports.

THE annual field and track sports of the University took place on Wednesday, Oct. 9. The morning events were held at the city park, the afternoon programme at the fair grounds before a large gathering of students and townsmen. The noticeably large attendance of the lady students was a source of great pleasure not only to their escorts, but as well to the management, contestants and onlookers. The results were as follows:

Throwing the hammer—1. Faulkner, 109 ft.; 2. Watson, 89 ft.; 3. Corkill, 65 ft. 3 in.

100 yards race—1. D. N. McIntyre;
2. Tett; 3. Simpson. Time, 10\(\frac{3}{2}\) sec.
Running broad jump—1. McIntyre,
18 ft. 2 in.; 2. Simpson, 17 ft. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) in.;
3. Cadet Hackett, 17 ft. 2 in.

Standing broad jump—1. Simpson. 9 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2. Tett, 9 ft. 3 in.; 3. McIntyre, 9 ft. 2 in.

Mile race—1. Munro; 2. McDonell; 3. Kennedy. Time, 5 min. 3 sec.

High jump—1. Pense, 4 ft. 10 in.; 2. McIntyre, 4 ft. 9 in.; 3. Tett, 4 ft. 3 in.

220 yards race—1. McIntyre; 2. Tett; 3. Simpson. Time, 23³ sec.—record.

Putting the shot (16 pounds)—1. Corkill, 29 ft. 6 in.; 2. Watson, 27 ft. 11 in.; 3. Faulkner, 27 ft. 6 in.

Bicycle race $(2\frac{1}{2} \text{ miles})$ —1. Knapp; 2. Wilson; 3. Kennedy. Time, 8 min. 57 sec.

Throwing the discus—1. McIntyre, 68 ft. 3 in.; 2. Faulkner, 66 ft. 8 in.; 3. Stewart, 65 ft.

Pole vault—1. Driscoll, 7 ft. 7 in.; 2. Corkill, 7 ft. 6 in.; 3. Shibley, 7 ft. 2 in.

Running hop, step and jump—1. McIntyre, 40 ft. 10 in.; 2. Corkill, 39 ft.; 3. Tett, 38 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Half mile race—1. Munro; 2. Mc_Donell; Cadet Hackett. Time, 2 min. 16² sec.

120 yards hurdle race—1. McIntyre; 2. Tett; 3. Simpson. Time, 20² sec.

Quarter mile race—1. Cadet Francis; 2. Munro; 3. Driscoll. Time, 1 min. 2 sec.

The Year '03 easily won the Interyear competition for points.

The Year '04 won the team race from '03.



D. N. MCINTYRE.

Mr. D. N. McIntyre, '03, won the individual championship with six firsts, one second, one third, and one record to his credit, an exceptionally large total of 23 points.

The track was heavy and rough, the sprints were up-grade and against a noticeable wind. Despite this the hundred was covered in creditable time, and the 2:20 record was broken. In this race Tett jumped away at the pistol and held a lead of yards at the hundred. Then McIntyre got clear of the bunch, and the two tore as if attached to a piston rod to the fifty,

where the style and training of the champion commenced to tell, and the gap was slowly but surely lessened, until within ten yards of the tape it did not exist, and at the wire "Mac" had a yard to the good and a record to his credit.

The jumps and distance running were not by any means what they should have been. The discus might just as well have been a duck stone, for great were the wobbles thereof, and the pole vaulters, with the exception of Driscoll, showed that they were entirely new at the game or were having their first brush-up for years.

The sports serve a splendid purpose, and we must have them no matter to what degree of burlesque each and every event may be carried, but if we are-and within two years we ought-to compete with our sister Universities-McGill and 'Varsity-at Intercollegiate the great Canadian meet, we must not only have competition, but we must have in our own sports that high class competition that results only from conscientious, faithful and constant practice by each athlete in each department in which he has any degree of proficiency.

In the near future we are bound to have a first-class gymnasium and a first-class athletic ground all our own—just fancy—(let us hope they will be on the same plot of ground), and then, unquestionably, whether it is a case of emerging from where you were and arriving speedily elsewhere, or of throwing things thitherwards, or of launching yourself vertically or longitudinally with your legs or a pole to alight in the carefully raked and spaded patch—in these things, as well as in all other competitions requiring brain and brawn and strength

and agility, Queen's, old Queen's, will be right in front carrying the standard.

University Campus, Saturday, Oct. 12.

INDIANS WIN. -- WE-AUGH WE-AUGH WE-AUGH.

In a game which, with the exception of the first fifteen minutes, proved a good exhibition of scientific football, the Intercollegiate intermediate champions defeated the Royal Military College seniors by the comfortable score, 14—1.

The majority of the old warriors were in uniform, as can be readily seen from the line up:

Back, Strachan; half-backs, Swinerton, Crothers (captain), Tett; quarter, Mills; scrimmage, Connell, Donovan, Platt; wings, McLennan and Reid, Mahood and Bailey, Noble, Ferguson and Malone.

Five new braves made their appearance—Deerfoot Swinerton, Maul-Ball-Never-fall Donovan, Big Shadow Platt, Bump-em Bailey and Slick Strider Noble. These rendered such valuable assistance in rolling up and down the score and the cadets that a warm place, much rubbing down and heap no-tobac will always await them in the wigwam.

In the first half Queen's II. were exceedingly slow in taking advantage of the good wind behind them. The Great White Medicine Man Clarke ground from the side-lines, and to relieve his feelings Strachan punted into the Orphans' Home—Queen's, 1; Cadets, o. In rapid succession three more kicks landed beyond the dead ball line—Queen's, 4. Queen's then brought down a cadet runner attempting to relieve and soon secured the ball. Crothers, Swinerton and Tett were sent into the line for small

gains until the 10-yard line was under the scrimmage. Hisser Mills went over for a try, -Queen's, 9; Cadets, o. On the kick-off Noble made a brilliant interception and break through " Halfthe line for a 25 yard gain. came a time nearly up, Queen's," Crothers lined voice from the side. Cadets drew his men up for a run. "Go it yourout to meet the attack. self, Archie, straight ahead'' came another voice, and Strachan ploughed his way through Cadets' centre for another try.—Queen's, 14; Cadets, o. With the wind against Half time. them the Indians showed a conjoined tendency to attach themselves to the Magnificent scrimmage work sent the ball out quickly and accurately enough to always retain possession, and very wisely nothing but close, snappy backing was attempted. this department the red men have The wings ever been proficient. cunningly enticed were held or into wrestling matches and allowed to descend uppermost, so that they would bite and bite again. This with a perfectly working scrim, allowed Mills and Crothers to buck time and time again for short gains, which a kick would offset and the process would be repeated. The Cadets were only able to score a rouge from a free kick close to the line, and the final score-14-1, brought back the color to Peanut Pannell's face. It can be sincerely said that every man did his duty, and did it well. Connell, Platt, Reid and McLennan proved themselves thoroughly fit for continuous, hard, heavy work, and only await a vacancy to step into senior company. and Bailey never failed to gather the oval in when it was floating among spikes and boots and other bruise producers. Donovan at centre played faultlessly, while on the ends the tackling and breaking through of Ferguson, Malone and Noble could scarcely have been improved upon. Behind the line many chances to score in the first part of the first half were lost, but once awakened the back division were as steady as the scrimmage, which never wavered from kick-off to victory. The officials, Dr. Carr-Harris and Mr. "Billy" Harty, gave perfect satisfaction.

Kingston Fair Grounds, Oct. 15th.

This was one of the fiercest struggles that have been. The game should have taken place before their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, but, unfortunately, it occurred a few hours after they left Kingston.

The Papooses defeated Cadets II. 7—5, and came home singing:

Ding Dong, Ding Dong, There were two more Ding Dongs Than there were Ping Pongs, Just then a husky little red coat came along, To mow him it didn't take long, &c., &c.

The following were strapped to a livery rig for the trip:

Back, Mikaera; half backs, Mills, Strachan, Swinerton; quarter, Chrysler, jr.; scrim, Clarke, Gray, Millar; wings, Shirreff and Carr-Harris, McKinnon and McDonell, Harris, Cameron and Silver (captain); referee, Jack Elliott; umpire, Wm. Hiscock.

TENNIS.

A match has been arranged between R.M.C. and Queen's, to take place probably Wednesday, Nov. 13th. Six men will be chosen to represent each college.

With only one court at our disposal Dr. Clarke very kindly offered the

use of the Rockwood courts, so, despite the certain amount of bad weather, we are in the third round of the singles.

Almost all the old players have again entered, and there are additionally a number of freshmen who have made a capital showing.

The results of the tournament—the first named winning:

FIRST ROUND.—Chaplin-Burrows, 6-3, 6-4; McKenzie-Knight, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2; Mackie-Donell, 6-3, 6-4; Ferguson-Gage, 6-3, 8-6; Jones-Crothers, 6-0, 6-3; McDiarmidt-Chrysler, default; Kennedy-Britton, 7-5, 10-8; Graham-Carr-Harris, 6-2, 6-2; P. H. Chrysler-Rielly, 6-0, 6-0; Pense-Saunders, 6-1, 6-1; Mikaera-McIntyre, 6-1, 6-1; McKinnon-E. Harris, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2; MacInnes, bye.

SECOND ROUND.—Mackie-Ferguson, 6-1, 6-4; Kennedy-Graham, 6-4, 6-4; Mikaera-McDiarmidt, 6-2, 6-1; Jones-McKenzie, 6-2, 5-7, 8-6; Chaplin-Chrysler, 6-0, 6-3; McKinnon-MacInnes, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; Pense, bye.

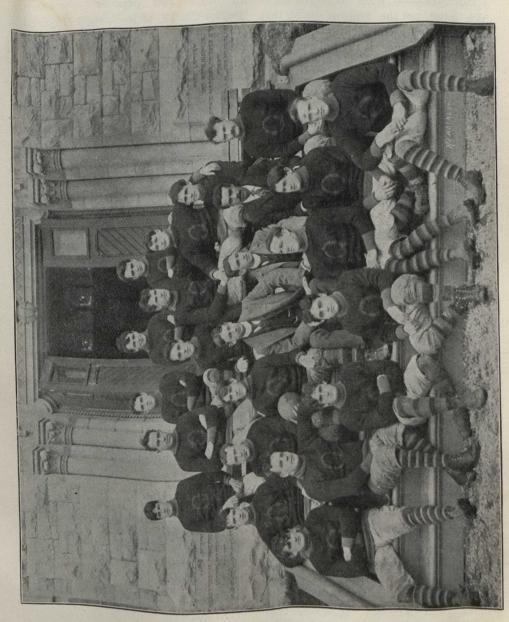
The officers elected to direct the Hockey affairs of the University during the winter of 'OI-'O2 are as follows: Hon. Pres., Professor Pike; President, G. F. Weatherhead; 1st Vice-Pres., G. F. Dalton; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. H. Scott; Sec. Treas., Jack McDowell; Captain first team, Cyril Knight; Captain second team, Richard Mills.

A resolution in favor of the formation of an Intercollegiate Hockey Union at the earliest opportunity was adopted unanimously by the "Caucus" of players and subsequently was moved and carried in the Alma Mater Society. Undoubtedly a series between teams from McGill, Varsity, Trinity, Osgoode Hall, Ottawa University, Royal Military College and Queen's would do much towards adding to the interest and elevation of Canada's grand old winter sport.

The regret that our Senior Football Team has now little chance of "holding what they had," the Intercollegiate Championship of Canada, is not relieved any by the firm belief that the right to a chance for a three cornered tie is theirs by merit. can heartily endorse the opinion of the non-partisan newspapers Oueen's outplayed McGill in Montreal on October 19th. When a simple interpretation is enough to win and lose a hard fought game, the appeal for conscientious, competent and exnerienced officials cannot be too strong. It goes without saying that in a University League the first reauisite invariably has been and always will be found, but competence and experience have not been as constantly associated as their importance demands. With the score 5-0 in favor of McGill, Dalton of Queen's went over for a try close to the poles. It had been McGill's ball on their ten vard line but on a "skip" Bunty secured and placed it so suitably that a goal would have been easily secured. It was all in a flash. Some one must know how the ball came out on Oueen's side, but the referee did not, for there was no sound from the Later Bunty and the ball whistle. were disentangled from a heap of Mc-Gill players and after a bewildering hesitation McGill was again given not a free kick but the ball in scrimmage on their ten yard line, and Queen's deprived of the touch down.



INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS OF CANADA, 1900.



The referee no doubt felt that there had been interference with McGill scrimmage and tried to do his duty. We have not the faintest doubt that he was wholly conscientious. A supposed interference is the only possible justification for his decision and on this ground no doubt he gave it. A competent referee gives a free kick for interference. An experienced referee acts only upon what he sees and in a fast and furious football game takes nothing on supposition.

Queen's team lined up as follows: Back, Swinerton; half backs, Crothers, Weatherhead, Merrill; quarter, Dalton; scrimmage, Connell, Carr-Harris, Platt; inside wings, Reid and McLennan; second wings, Shirreff and Britton; outside wings, Young and Williams; flying wing, Captain Etherington.

On October 26th, at Lake Ontario Park, Varsity administered a telling and unexpected defeat to the Champions, the score card reading 23-8. The winning team was well balanced, thoroughly conditioned, and perfectly disciplined, while the losing players had an off day, lost their balance, and struggling gamely to the last, died. Out of the ashes of the following men shall yet rise Champions and Champions: back, Swinerton; half backs, Merrill, Crothers, Britton; quarter, Dalton; scrimmage, Connell, Carr-McLennan; inside wings, Harris, Hill and Reid; second wings, Shirreff and Foley; outside wings, Wiland Young; flying wing, Captain Etherington.

Dalton, Baldwin and McCollum were the stars of the day.

Referee Mason again confirmed the opinion that he is the fairest and best official our team has ever obeyed.

On Saturday evening the two teams were entertained at dinner by that thorough and popular sportsman, Doctor Clarke, of Rockwood Hospital, Honorary President of the Union, when good cheer and bright speeches took the place of the afternoon's antagonism. The members of both teams greatly appreciated the hospitality of the good doctor.

Queen's II. by defeating R. M. C. in both games of the preliminary round earned the right to meet the Varsity II. team which had won from Trinity with an overwhelmingly large score to their credit. On the College Campus, in a hard fought contest, the Indians succeeded in defeating the Westerners by 4-3.

Both teams proved adepts in the art of holding the ball and breaking through the line and so the advantage of a stiff gale was lost by Queen's in the first half, and in the second half Varsity was compelled to make it a twice told tale. Murphy and Ferguson played brilliantly, the former displaying wonderful ability in "getting into the play," little Fergy making many telling runs and saving tackles.

Mills, Donovan, Malone, Mahood and Strachan also deserve special mention.

The Indians were: Back, Reilly; half backs, Ferguson, Capt. Strachan, Simpson; quarter, Mills; scrimmage, Platt, Donovan, Malloch; inside wings, Noble and Grant; second wings, Bailey and Mahood; outside wings, Malone and Gleason; flying wing, Murphy.

Owing to McGill scalping four or five of their warriors, the crippled Indians were unable to hold the round against Cadets in Saturday's match. WHAT IS SAID IN THE WIGWAM.

That Swine-ett is a comer.

That Dinny Britton is great on mass

That Alfie puts too much "Camfire" in the liniment.

That Grand Marshall Hill will soon get into the game again.

That Queen's will go on the field in their usual motley array.

That if we beat McGill Portsmouth will be called Plattsburg.

That one tooth of the Comb is missing until Bran is inserted.

That Assassination is a real rough game compared to Rugmy.

That one Queen's loss is Granites' gain. "Dev" is a poor one.

That the Brockville clique is broken, but still in the game.

That Maul Donovan and Johnny Grant will at last play together.

That the Intercollegiate champions should play for Dominion honors.

That 'Varsity beat McGill 14—5, and 'Varsity II beat Trinity 23—2.

That the inter-year games should be commenced immediately even if Big Joe is absent.

That one of the "hard knocks" the football champions could stand is Walkem in shape.

That his old football mates join with the JOURNAL in wishing Brix Nimmo continued success.

That a very interesting article on Canadian football, with diagrams of the favorite plays of McGill, 'Varsity and Queen's, appeared lately in a Sunday edition of the Detroit News-Tribune, and that it was cleverly written by a former sporting editor of our JOURNAL.

ANTEDILLIVIAN RUGBY.

It fell in the days before the rain,

That Ung sent a challenge to Tubal Cain,

"Go to, let us play, we are waxen too fat,

For the auroch is tame along Ararat, And the thistles are cleared from the Shinar flat,"

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

Now this was the answer of Tubal Cain,

(There were giants on earth ere the days of rain),

"Behold, in this wise our playing shall be.

On the four-wayed plain of Mes'potamie.

From Tigris down even to Euphrate, Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

A mastodon's skin which is charged with air,

Lo, we will kick here and you will kick there,

And if behind Babel we cause it to lie,

Your team of giants shall there score a try,

And a hogshead of Scotch for the crowd I will buy,

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

They strove on the plain for a week and a day,

And the game was a good one, the chronicles say,

For antediluvian rules were rude,

And Ung and his forwards were hasty of mood,

And much it delighted the multitude, Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

Now the tackling was hard of the paleolith,

And sorely they tumbled the men of the Smith;

But by dexterous bucking-the-line for a gain,

And by cunning throws-in from the edge of the plain,

The victory fell to the kickers of Cain,

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

NEW ARTS BUILDING AND PROPOSED CONVOCATION HALL.

The patriarch sat in his camel-hair tent, His nose was askew and his raiment was rent.

And when from his shoulders the bearskin they drew,

Behold, the broad back of the scrim-

mager true
Was all ribbed with broad bruises,
red, yellow and blue,

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

Then laughed the bold Tubal in spite of his pain,

OI nis pain, And he drank to "King Football" again and again,

"Lo, now will I speak, and my foreword is true,

That they shall in football all others outdo.

Who shall wear these my colors, red yellow and blue."

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

THIS number of the JOURNAL would be incomplete without some description of the new buildings which are rising stone by stone on the These buildings College grounds. are to be three in number, one for the Faculty of Arts, one for Botany and Engineering, and the third for Physics, Mineralogy and Geology. first of these, which is the gift of the city of Kingston, lies directly westward from the present Arts building, and is to be devoted almost entirely to class-rooms. There are to be three storeys, without garret or cellar, and on the ground floor a region set apart to accommodate an ethnological mu-The doorway, which faces southward, is massive and elegant, the design having been taken from a celebrated church in Europe.

The Engineering and Botany building lies to the west of the Carruthers Hall and close beside it, and is to comprise class-rooms, laboratories and work-shops for these departments. Adjacent to this building will stand

the central light, heat and power house, from which in the most approved and modern methods all the surrounding buildings, old and new, will be heated, lighted and ventilated.

Behind the new home of the Faculty of Arts and facing westward will stand the building devoted to Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, which will also be furnished with laboratories and class-rooms. One entire floor will be used as a museum. All these buildings are of limestone quarried within a few miles of our own doors. The JOURNAL is only able in this issue to give an elevatur of the Arts building with the proposed Frontenac Hall adjacent to it.

When the new quarters are completed a number of changes in the present Arts building will be carried out. The Registrar's offices will be enlarged; the Library will annex the present reading room and the old fastness of Divinity; while downstairs the museum will become a reading room, and the region so long in the clutches of Professor Marshall will be cleared out, furnished with sofas, looking-glasses and Gibson corners, and will ripple with the delightful chatter of the lady students.

A few belated pedestrians recently encountered a strange midnight procession on its way home from one of the Frontenac meetings. This procession consisted of a horse and a professor of chemistry, a young Kingston lawyer, another professor and a carriage. A mile or two from town the horse resigned and insisted on being led gently by the bridle, while the other two learned gentlemen were compelled incontinently to put their shoulders to the wheels and push the carriage forward, vice horse resigned.

OLD BOOTS AND NEW BOOTS.

One of the writers of the JOURNAL was recently beguiled into a lectureroom where the proceedings were somewhat of the dullest, and as sometimes happens his reflections slipped away entirely from the theme which occupied the lecturer and the more attentive portion of the audience. Gradually sinking into a posture in which his eyes became focused in a downward gaze, it suddenly occurred to the wool-gathering wits of this person that he had rarely seen a finer pair of boots than those which now intercepted his vision. They were solid and substantial vet flexible withal, the outline of the sole and every curve about the instep, heel and ankle were graceful and artistic, and the polish was immaculate. Glancing furtively at the corresponding extremities of his neighbours on each side, this opinion was confirmed, and as the sonorous dullness of the lecture encouraged rather than interrupted such reflections the fancies of this well-shod person wandered back to other days when his feet were hardly so genteel as at the present. A long procession of spectral boots went gliding past his vision almost from the time of infancy, each pair in its time playing many parts. There were the stout thick boots of boyhood with mended laces and toes that might have battered down a wall without much injury, or steered the prone form of their owner on a sleigh down icy hill-sides. Another school-day pair came up in the procession, one size larger than their predecessors, with patches, round, triangular and square, the heels and soles fortified with heavy nails or tackets, as they are called in Scotland. The writer remembered almost with a tear being

once refused admission at a show of the Prince of Wales' Indian presents because of the noisy steps of these very boots so strangely silent now. High boots, low boots, broad boots, narrow boots follow in the train, sometimes shining for the Sunday morning walk to church, oftener white with mud and scarred and torn from rambles in the woods. a pair with outlines somewhat daintier than the rest, made as they were by an old craftsman who boasted a noble pedigree in his art. At twelve years of age in London, as he said, no one could surpass him at his trade, and old experienced journeymen came to look on while he worked. He had made boots for Queen Victoria, the Empress Eugenie, and all the crowned heads of Europe, to say nothing of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. The same old braggart told of having sued the Prince of Wales for the payment of the boots worn on his wedding-day; poor Edward. Boots for walking in, boots for running in, and dancing shoes withal rise next in the fluid fancy of their wearer, each bringing with it an episode of other days, each in its own time having worn its way into the owner's consciousness, and become as like him as one boot is like another. With all the earlier pairs arose the gloomy recollection of the Saturday nights when all boots had to be polished for the Sunday, and when the owners were often sent back with blinking eyes to give them one more rub. With the later ones the task has grown more lightsome for it is now self-imposed and an honest pride is taken in having one's extremities shining and well-dressed, and at least as respectable as those of one's neighbours in the lecture room.

personals.

Mr. Cappon made good use of the summer days by giving to the public his volume on "Britain's title in South Africa."

Doctor Jordan went from the Isle of Wight to the Cheviots and into Scotland, advising all his friends to come to Canada.

Mr. Nicol is another whose mind, body and estate are at present strictly within the boundaries of the same historic county.

The JOURNAL wishes Professor Nicholson health and long life to enjoy the good fortune which recently fell into his lap.

Mr. John Sharp was at his country residence on Lake Temiscaming, and interested in one of the most ancient of all avocations.

Dr. McComb has again come over from England alone, instead of following the advice given him by all his friends last winter.

Mr. McNaughton occupied some of his leisure in the vacation with golf, bowling and the removal of his household goods from one locality to another.

Mr. Shortt was both busy and at leisure in the holidays, and for the last few weeks has been seen by nobody except the voters of the county of Frontenac.

Professor Miller spent part of his vacation in the Temiscaming region exploring lands which give promise of becoming habitable for settlers and of yielding valuable minerals.

Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Divinity Hall, a member of the JOURNAL staff, is to remain in the snows of Western Canada for the winter. His pen need not be idle on that account.

Mr. E. Williamson is reading at Leipsic.

Mr. A. C. Spooner is on the staff of the Aruprior High School.

Dr. Charles Johns is in England wrestling with examinations.

Mr. M. F. Fairlie was with the Canada Corundum company.

Dr. C. Porteous is at work in the Montreal hospital for the insane.

Mr. A. E. Day has left Arnprior for a position in the High School at Walkerton.

Mr. J. Matheson presides over the mathematical department in Dutton High School.

Mr. Manyon, of last year's second hockey team, is now in Toronto Medical College.

Messrs. L. P. Silver and D. S. Noble had good berths at Copper Cliff for the season.

Mr. N. Scott extended his scientific knowledge in the mining districts of Southern British Columbia.

Mr. J. C. Murray left this spring on a two years' exploration trip with the Hudson Bay expedition.

Mr. C. W. Dickson is at Columbia, having been granted the Exhibition Research scholarship for 1901.

Mr. H. Bryan has passed from Renfrew to a new sphere of activity in the Brockville Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Ed. Weatherhead is prospecting for the Clergue company, with headquarters at Michipicoten Harbour.

Dr. Fergie Carr-Harris has been house surgeon in the Kingston general hospital during Dr. Bowie's illness.

Mr. A. J. Meiklejohn has recently been appointed head master of the Dundas High School, where he will no doubt have a spare half-hour to read the JOURNAL and to accept its good wishes.

Mr. S. Schroeder remains for the winter at Walsh, Assiniboia, in the service of the Sarnia Ranche Company.

Doctor Harold Bowie, house surgeon at the General Hospital, has been himself a patient, but is on his way to recovery.

Messrs. H. J. McNab and A. G. Burrows prospected on Lake Nepigon, where they report the finest fishing in the country.

The K. & P. extension survey from Sharbot Lake gave employment to many of the sophomore and junior years in Science.

We regret to hear that Mr. B. Baker, Demonstrator in Geology, will not be with us for some time, being down with typhoid fever at Stratford.

R. T. Hodgson, Brandon, will take a post-graduate course in Germany next fall. Tommy must have struck a windfall in the shape of a western heiress.

Mr. A. T. Barnard has not come to Kingston this autumn with his ponderous books and elaborate writing apparatus, but will read quietly at his home in Hamilton.

Mr. C. R. MacInnes, who last year inhabited the Physics Laboratory, is now in Manitoba College, Winnipeg, in the capacity of Lecturer in Mathematics.

The compliments of the JOURNAL are due to Mr. Oscar Skelton on the occasion of his success in the recent Home and India civil service examinations.

Mr. Stanley Graham has returned for an M. E. degree, after having spent a profitable year and a half on the permanent staff of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay railway at the Soo. Mr. Campbell Laidlaw. Secretary of the Alma Mater Society, has discontinued his course and is living in Toronto.

Dr. E. C. Watson has returned from Germany, and has since been writing on the Michigan Council examinations in Detroit.

Guy Curtis is another of the old familiar faces which has vanished from the haunts which he so long inhabited.

Jack Hazlett fills the position of Demonstrator in Quantitative Analysis; while F. H. McDougall has charge of the Qualitative class.

Mr. John Reid spent the summer prospecting mineral lands in New Ontario. John's kaleidoscopic facial changes have kept his friends guessing lately.

Mr. Frank Jackson, a graduate of the mechanical department, has secured a position with the Franklin Air Brake Company as draughtsman.

Mr. J. D. McLennan, of the same staff, is also back. J. D. put in twelve months under canvas in the wilds of Algoma, and enjoyed the life very much.

The appointment of Dr. T. L. Walker to the chair of Mineralogy and Petrography in Toronto University is an agreeable announcement to that gentleman's friends at Queen's, and a wise step on the part of the Department of Education.

The following Queen's graduates are registered at the Outario Normal College in Hamilton, and are by this time growing accustomed to the change of climate:—The Misses J. H. Carswell, D. M. McRae, J. McNaughton, H. Wright, S. G. Storey, and the Messrs. G. E. Ellis, J. E. Loucks, J. C. Hamilton, A. H. Hord.

Exchanges.

The Journal acknowledges the following exchanges:—The Rockwood Review; The News-Letter, Johns Hopkins University; The Normal News: The Harvard Monthly; The Notre Dame Scholastic; The Varsity; The McGill Outlook; The Dalhousie Gazette; The University of Ottawa Review; The Distaff; The Trinity University Review; The McMaster University Monthly; The Egyetemi Lapok; and The Edinburgh Student.

The late Chancellor Allan was indeed a man of many high endowments, physical, moral, social, religious. A striking figure, which could be overlooked in no gathering of men, was combined with gentle and courtly manners and kindly address. Of spotless character, both in his private and in his public capacity, he secured the respect of all who honour true goodness.— Trinity University Review.

The JOURNAL deeply deplores the unfortunate event which was the immediate occasion of these words.

We regret to see from the McGill Outlook that the sophomore privilege of rushing freshmen is being made a punishable offence by the various Faculties of the University; but we disparage still more the occasion for any such attitude on the part of College authorities. Why freshmen should be subject to any indignities, either individually or in a body, is a question which, perhaps, only a sophomore intellect can answer; and it is surely too late in the day for any such spectacle as that of one body of men rushing down upon another for no reason but that the aggressors have matriculated a year before their victims. The only logical way to avoid such a danger would be for every one of us to matriculate a year earlier. In the University at which this JOURNAL is published freshmen are only singled out for chastisement of any kind if they have committed offences against the discipline of the University. Indiscriminate hazing or rushing has long ago disappeared, and with it all occasion for interference on the part of the Faculties.

Students of Canadian Colleges are pleased to see their own national game adopted over-sea. But it is amusing to read in "The Student" that at Edinburgh University a Hockey Club has been instituted as "a haven of refuge for football players when the sad recognition of completely ossified epiphyses in their own frames compels them to leave the "scrim." It is evident that our Scottish confreres have not yet acquired a proper appreciation of the game.

A student under the stress of circumstances seems to be able to turn his hand to anything—even the trade of blacksmithing. The other day we asked a student for a subscription to a worthy institution, and he forthwith made a bolt for the door—but he hasn't sent us his bill yet.—McMaster Monthly.

Perhaps in no other institution do the freshmen class meet with such delicate fatherly care as is accorded them in Johns Hopkins. The following is clipped from the *News-Letter's* Lessons for Freshmen:

"Whose child is this? It looks around as if it were lost. It really



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seems to have lost the lower portion of its pantaloons. Hit it with an Indian club and see if it will holler. It is calling for the nurse girl. Shove it into long trousers, place it tenderly in a basket, and send the remains home to dear papa."

The recent elevation of Professor Maurice Hutton to the position of Principal of University College brings prominently before us a remarkable career of brilliant scholarly attainment and wide academic usefulness. His splendid abilities, strengthened by an extensive and sympathetic study of student characteristics, and combined with an innate tact and aggressiveness are the happy auguries that in his wider field he will prove a mighty power in building up within our provincial university a nobler, a more sympathetic, a more completely harmonious student character whose influence will be national and cosmopolitan. - The Varsity.

It is hoped that before long the students of Queen's University will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the distinguished gentleman mentioned in the foregoing extract.

LIFE -A GAME OF FOOTBALL.

To-day he makes a great end-run,
The deafening cheers go forth from
all,

Another plunge, the game is won— The best man on the field this fall.

To-morrow the goal is near; he stumbles;

The game depends upon that score; The crowded bleacher roars and

He's on the scrubs for evermore.

-Notre Dame Scholastic.

NIGHT IN HELLAS

Come now as once you came, O night,

Mantled in darkness, wonderful with stars,

Over dim headlands by the Aegean Sea.

Bid them awaken, all the sounds of Night—

The lapping of the water on the strand,

The wind across the uplands, and beyond,

The low-voiced murmur of the distant hills.

O merciful Night,

Come with your many dreams and bear me back

To the lost wonder of a former time.

The air is heavy with the drifting scent

Of nameless flowers. Among the aged pines

The shadows are alive, and eastward, hark!

The crashing of a terror-stricken stag, Nymph-hunted down the vales of Thessaly.

Pan is afoot—and out across the hills,

From glen and upland, faintly echoing comes

The wild elusive music of his pipes.

Nearer, the sedge upon the river bank

Sighs to itself—the stream is dumb

with mist.

Now all the western slope breaks into flame,

The flaring light of torches blinds the sky,

And fast and hurried sounds the tumultuous chant

Of Maenads, wild Bacchantes, Bassarids—

Then all is hushed again, save for a cry,

Like the cry of a lost soul, far out at sea.

Lauriston Ward, in The Harvard Monthly.

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N. R. CARMICHAEL, Secretary.

Queen's University, Kingston.

Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (On or before 1st December).

Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

10. County Model Schools Examination begin

Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.

Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.

13. County Model Schools close,

14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.

Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.

18. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

19. Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.

20. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.

Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

 Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

 Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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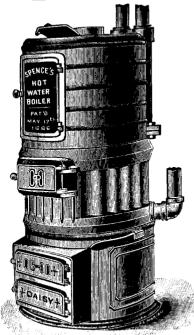
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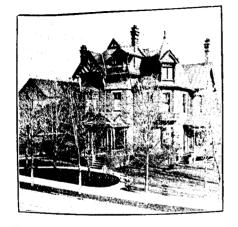


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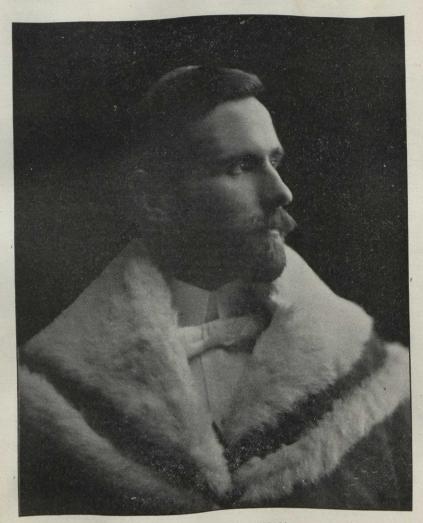
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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No. 2.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By Mr. W. J Pike, B A, (Cantab), Professor of Latin.



HAVE much pleasure in coming before you in this capacity and on this occasion. I regard it as a distinction and account it a high honour to be enrolled upon the professorial staff

of this University, and I would take this opportunity of thanking the trustees for this conferment. I am proud to be associated with those whose names are well known on both sides of the Atlantic for eminence in the realms of authorship, philosophy, theology, and other branches of art and science.

Only this afternoon I received a letter from Dr. James Bonar of London, a distinguished member of the British Association and Senior Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, in which he desires to be kindly remembered to his old friend, Professor John Watson. When my wife and I were asked to break up our beautiful home in Clifton and come to this city we willingly sacrificed our lares and penates or packed them in boxes, and defied distances and tumultuous elements to reach this goal, and I am in a very grateful mood just now because I am here and we are well, and further have found the marked kindness of those whom we have met, and the charming associations and natural beauties of this place, no small compensation for our expatriation and the tribulations of transit.

In succeeding Professor Glover I follow one of the most distinguished graduates of my old University, for "Glover of John's" was a name to conjure with in Cambridge 10 years May his mantle fall upon no unworthy shoulders. I am proud to learn that the Arts department of this College is second to none in the Dominion: in this. as in other respects, I am entering upon the labours of others and reap where they have sown, but I am looking forward with some degree of confident expectation that I too may not be without my share in upholding the high reputation already gained by this University and in advancing her interests by serving her well.

But I must pass on to my subject. I thought it not inopportune to briefly consider the kind of education secured by eminent men of classical, Roman and Biblical times and in a few words examine how far their training coincides with ours to-day, and in what particular it falls short of what we need. The late Bishop of Durham in his luminous Lessons on Work re-

marks that antiquity displays the gradual unfolding of the will of God of which men are ministers, and we look into the past, not for patterns or precedents, but for lines of movement. But it is to the patterns and precedents of the past that I would ask you to look. For there is much instruction to be gained from a careful study of the portrait galleries of ancient record and biography in which with lifelike accuracy the great sages, statesmen philosophers and portrayed by the historians, poets and orators of the golden age of word-For, in the words of painting. Rome's greatest poet:

excussere spirantes

vivosque duxeruut de calamo vultus. There is even a danger of the speculating votary missing the moral of history in the fogs of theory while the plain man may reap a practical harvest from plain facts and go down to his house instructed and improved.

Therefore to the pattern and precedent this evening, and let us call our subject "the Children of Wisdom" as we look into the way Wisdom's children have learnt of her in widely different ages. We also are at one with those of old in this and join in spirit with those ancient Romans and Greeks, Hebrews and Alexandrians, who have endeavored to drink of the wells of intellectual and spiritual delight.

The biographies of Wisdom's children, as recorded in the Classics and the Scriptures, teach us that the best work has been done by those who combined thorough mental, physical, and moral training. We have ample warning that one or two of these without the third is inadequate. Milo and Marius, Sulla and

Cato, and many others, are examples of the danger of neglecting either of these three. In the grammar school, (to modernize the terms), the gymnasium, and the sophists' lectureroom, the aspiring Caesar or Virgil, Gracchus or Aurelius, would pursue with zeal and zest the completest cultivation of mind and body and moral nature. Even so in the Scriptural records we find for our instruction and learning that the men chosen for great work have been most frequently those best equipped with what we should call a liberal education. did not specialize too early: when they were ready, their life work found them: they had not to seek it. In these days the boy hardly in his teens is looking round for the occupation of his lifetime,—but there is a proverb which may be made to say: "Apprentice in haste and repent in poverty." But of this more anon. In Roman and Biblical records, (for at this,—the opening of the Theological Faculty, it is surely not irrelevant for me to introduce the Scriptures), the utmost care and attention is seen to be paid to the Arts course, the athletics, and the morals of old-time students.

Let me take three examples. Cicero, whose ambition was the Presidency at Rome, was not private secretary to a Cabinet Minister at nineteen, a member of Parliament at twenty, and a member of the Ministry at twenty-one. His education began in early childhood: as soon as he began to speak he began to learn; and only the most correct and elegant language was uttered in his hearing, and in words and pronunciation, in moral precepts and behaviour, his training began at three years old. Soon after,

L. Crassus, the Gladstone of that day, was consulted on his behalf and he was sent to an excellent public school in Rome, kept by a Greek. This method of a Roman beginning with Greek is approved by that eminent critic Quintilian, just as the English-speaking an of practice Canadian beginning with Latin is approved by all professors of discretion and judgment. For Quintilian said Latin would come of itself-to a Roman-and it seemed most natural to begin from the fountain whence all the Roman learning was derived. Even so in these days with modifications.

But this was not enough. Special masters, eminent in some particular branch, were engaged for Cicero and he was well drilled in prose and poetry and the liberal arts. served a campaign, thus showing and increasing his physical powers. he studied law, eloquence (finding Greek a great help), and philosophy. He travelled to the Universities at Rhodes where he finished in rhetoric and logic, and finished yet again, and finally, at Rome under Molo in the arts of the orator. Truly, an elaborate preparation, lasting till he was twenty-six years of age, but he says himself "no man ought to pretend to oratory without being previously acquainted with everything worth knowing in art and nature." has had his reward. The opportunity came and he was ready for it, and in his consulship he saved the Constitution and his name and works abide with us to this day.

Again, take the greatest general the world has ever known, and the most famous labour-leader, who organized the strike of the brickmakers in

Egypt. He rescued three millions of people from the strongest military power in the world at that time, led them victoriously for forty years. through many vicissitudes, marching and countermarching, threatened with hunger thirst, harassed and enemies, embarassed by discontent and mutinies, ruled them, gave them laws, and saw their descendants safely reach their Promised Land. He was a graduate of the Egyptian Universities, a scholar and mathematician of no mean order, an athlete of magnificent physique, whose physical prowess betrayed him into striking a man,—and the man died. And his moral training was completed by forty years in desert places. Truly an elaborate course, but the end justified the preparation.

And thirdly, he who from a stripling slave, rose to be Prime Minister of a vast dominion, honoured above presidents and princes in the realm of Babylon, under a King whose vast power is difficult to conceive of in these degenerate days. He is described as chosen for physical excellence, as being skilful in all wisdom and cunning, in knowledge, and understanding of Science, and well versed in the learning and language of Chaldea, and his moral courage is evidenced everywhere in his life.

Both these men—in fact, the three I have mentioned, were qualified for high place by careful training of the intellect, by moral discipline, and the conservation of physical strength. So with Paul of Tarsus and many another.

It is this system of education—comprehensive, judicious, salutary, that I believe we have in our present day Universities, and here not least at

Queen's. There is a close parallel between our course and that of the an-We have the liberal arts to cultivate the mind, the sports of the campus, the road, and the lake, to train the body, and the moral discipline inseparable from an active participation in University life, and an intercourse such as we enjoy here. follow in the wake of the greatest thinkers and organizers of the classical world and in our college course here are "heirs of all the ages." is impossible to conceive of a better arrangement for developing the latent powers of human nature and fitting them for highest exercise and use than that in vogue within these walls and other universities of similar character.

I have no desire to unduly depreciate the work of unlettered men, many of whom by force of faith and character have achieved much. But they would, I fancy, have done much better had their capacity been greater, and the best results are gained by those whose original powers have been most enlarged and improved by study and cultivation. The size of the vessel limits the extent of its use, and the quality of the vessel determines the nature of its use, and both the extent and quality of human abilities are bettered by liberal cultivation. the state, nor the church, nor the law courts, can derive most help from those whose efforts are hampered by the lack of that training which would have made its possessor a successful and eminent man even-primus inter primores. Of education we must make enough, -but not too much. Excellent though it is, it is not the final and completest outfit for us. points there are suggested by the lives of the men we have mentioned, and

specially applicable to us, who, *Dei* gratia, live in Christian lands and are aspiring to be citizens $\tau \tilde{\eta} \zeta$ Buoidecas $\tau \tilde{\omega} \tilde{\omega} \tilde{\omega}$

The late President McKinley, speaking to a friend about the high office he held, remarked with emphasis-"none but a praying man ever came here." We are reminded of the burning bush and the open window that looked towards Jerusalem. Again, to these Bible heroes came not merely the dictates of reason and passion, nor the whisperings of a daemon, but the word of the Lord. Beyond their training in the schools and gymnasia they needed for their life's work divine guidance, and as they obeyed it their lives blossomed abundantly in usefulness and power and bore rich fruit. Even thus did those children of wisdom by obedience prove their relationship to the infinite wisdom, and, being vessels fitted unto honour by faithful stewardship of their natural endowment, were counted worthy to fulfil magnificent Divine purposes. those among us who are here in the heyday of youth and zenith of opportunity will, I hope, draw some strength and stimulus from this brief glance into the schools of the past.

READING CAMPS.

DURING the past summer frequent notices have appeared in the daily newspapers concerning a new branch of education instituted by the Rev. A. Fitzpatrick in Northern Ontario. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a graduate of Queen's University, and has passed considerable time among the lumber camps in Algoma and other parts of the province, thus gaining a close acquaintance with the men engaged in the various branches of the lumbering

Recently Mr. Fitzpatrick industry. retired from the ordinary duties of his church and turned his attention to equipping a number of reading rooms in the lumbering districts, with the view of providing at least a modicum of culture and recreation for the men living in the camps. In the vicinity of Nairn Centre four such reading rooms were erected, and the Public Library Board of that village assisted in the project by lending out their books at these rooms on the same terms as to their own subscribers. Two of the camps were furnished with reading matter in this way, while the Universities of McGill and Oueen's provided for the remaining two by granting them the use of their circulating libraries.

Such marked success attended this experiment that many of the lumber firms have, this autumn, engaged to erect comfortable reading-rooms in connection with their camps, on condition that the Educational Department supply the necessary reading matter. The sum of twelve hundred dollars was granted by the government in aid of the enterprise, but this has proved wholly inadequate for the purpose, as the reading camps at present in process of erection number upwards of thirty. The promoters of the movement, however, are appealing to the public to make up this year's deficit, confident that next year the government may be induced to grant a sum which will be sufficient for every requirement.

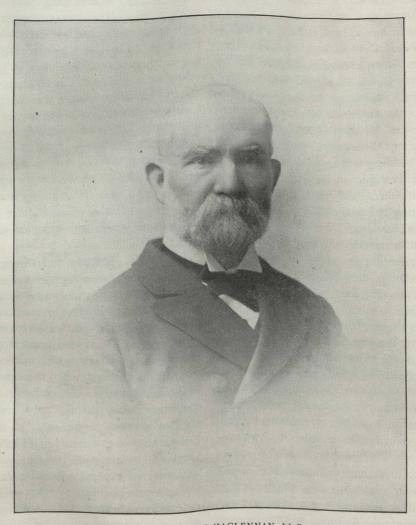
This is a matter that should appeal to all interested in education. No class of workmen have, hitherto, been so much neglected as these woodsmen. Spending, as they do, the greater part of each year in the woods, they have

been cut off from all the refining influences enjoyed by their fellow-workers in town and city. Mechanics' institutes and free libraries have been luxuries unknown.

In the long winter evenings, when work is done, there is nothing to engage their minds, and it is little wonder that such an occasion as a free fight or a chance supply of whiskey is hailed with enthusiasm From such surroundings in the winter the change to a summer holiday in town is often accompanied by wild excesses, which frequently continue until the full pockets are empty. One estimate. published by a gentleman engaged in teaching in the lumber camps, states that fully one-half of the winter's earnings are spent in strong drink.

When Mr. Fitzpatrick first suggested his project, the objection was raised that many of the men who work in the woods are unable to read. This was received as a hint of even larger possibilities. If it be a great work to supply reading men with books, it is at least as great to teach the ignorant to avail themselves of that boon. Accordingly, this autumn, the experiment was made of appointing a qualified teacher, a graduate of Queen's, by the way, to carry on the work of instruction in several adjoining camps. The success or failure of this trial will determine whether or no this branch of the movement will be further developed in ensuing years.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, in his endeavour thus to bring an isolated class of men within the influence of books and general culture, deserves the heartiest sympathy and support of all, more especially of his fellow-students at Queen's.



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Editorials.

T is not often that the students of Oueen's University have any grievances of sufficient importance to be brought into the columns of this IOURNAL. The relations which exist between the students and the various Faculties are uniformly pleasant, and the principle of self-government is so thoroughly understood and appreciated that one is tempted to smile with a little superiority when hearing of the elaborate systems of discipline and guardianship which are enforced by the Faculties at some other seats of learning in Canada. A few years ago a modest deputation was sent from the Senate to the Alma Mater Society to make some hints about the proceedings in the gallery at Convocation. Instead of bringing violent threats and menaces, one member of this deputation made some well-chosen and philosophical remarks about the scope and limitations of democracy in a University; while the other gentleman in his own picturesque Celtic style prayed that at least the Chancellor should be allowed to perform his part free from interruption, and that other speakers should have at least a few minutes' attention before they were subjected to

any fire of criticism. Numerous instances can be cited by those who have lived here any length of time to show how sane and judicious has been the attitude assumed to the students by the Principal and all the Faculties; and the JOURNAL was never more confident of representing the common opinion of all than when it acknowledges the wisdom and good sense of those who are in the higher places of the University.

At the present time, however, there is a matter which, while not purposely reversing this settled policy of the Principal and Faculties, has caused considerable disappointment among the students at large, and has upset some of the reasonable calculations of the officials entrusted with the publication of this JOURNAL. As every one knows who reads the enterprising magazines and newspapers of the present time, one function of such papers is to provide a means by which business firms of all kinds may advertise their wares; and every one also knows that to a considerable extent the literary excellence and the general success of a paper depend upon the revenue derived from these advertisements. Like other magazines, the QUREN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL depends largely upon the income derived from its advertising columns; and at the beginning of each session merchants of Kingston and elsewhere are offered the use of our pages for their business announcements. This year, in Kingston at least, the officials of the Jour-NAL found that they had been forestalled in this respect by some unknown person who makes a business of furnishing colleges and schools with time-tables free of charge. This unknown person, as it seems, applied to the authorities for permission to place a large time-table of the arts and theological classes in the hall of the main building; the work to be done free of charge. The permission was given, and in due course the time-table was produced and displayed, together with a fringe of advertisements which in plain terms has involved a shortage in the Journal's cash-book of several hundred dollars.

It is needless to say that this inroad upon the resources of the Jour-NAL has caused some chagrin to those who are entrusted with its management. The money which would have been applied to increasing the attractiveness and usefulness of this paper is in the pocket of a person who has no connection with the College. The time-table itself is unnecessary. every one has a Calendar, which he would much rather use in private than Moreover. stand gaping at the wall. the details of the time-table are hopelessly inaccurate, and a first glance at it has been enough to make every one pronounce it useless; and people are already taking the little printed cards from their places as a souvenir of the absurdest decoration with which the College walls have ever been encumbered.

The JOURNAL mentions this matter more in sorrow than in anger; but in the absence of any formal regulation to which it can appeal, we claim that the JOURNAL and, to a lesser extent, the Quarterly and the Hand-book have the right to all revenues derived from the advertising privileges which the College community affords. In making this claim we interpret the principle upon which the relationship of faculties and students stands, and are confident that this interpretation is in

accord with the good judgment which has so long dignified the actions of the Principal and the various governing bodies of the University.

THERE has been some discussion recently on the subject of College Greek Letter Societies and chapter houses, and several correspondents in the newspapers have vigorously disapproved of these institutions. It is complained that "no general invitation is ever given to University men to unite with these frateruities, that each Society elects its own members and that there seems to be a systematic exclusion of those lacking in wealth or social position," and it is hinted that in these clubs and fraternities "an impetus is given to caddishness and the growth of a spurious aristocracy." Members of Greek letter fraternities reading such charges as these will no doubt immediately pronounce their author both ignorant and jealous of these comfortable and respectable institutions, and will perhaps hint that the person making such complaints has no doubt been black-balled in his There is no reason in the world why a number of men if they choose should not unite to form a club or a fraternity, make what rules they wish and limit their membership to whatever class of people they approve of, Hundreds of clubs and unions are formed exactly in this manner in business or sporting circles, and for the protection of the interests of working men; and all such clubs are more or less exclusive. Whether it is wise for University men to form themselves into such unions depends on the aim which students set before themselves in their College life. If a

student looks forward to the practice of law or medicine and wishes to make what is called a good connection for himself while he is in College he might find membership in a fashionable club a useful means towards He will have gaining his object. access into society which otherwise would never hear of him, he will meet the parents and relatives of his fellow members and come to have a circle of acquaintances which may be of great value to him when he has entered his profession. If, on the other hand, an undergraduate wishes to know all sorts and conditions of men among his contemporaries, so that in addition to his studies in the arts and sciences, the College years may enable him to recognize the worth of men in spite of the fashion of their clothes or their manner of handling a knife and fork, he had, perhaps, better not seek membership in an exclusive Greek letter society. A freshman just elected in such a chapter, and beginning to form acquaintances among his fellowstudents, is not at liberty to take up with men who do not meet the approval of his Greek letter friends around the dinner table; he dare not invite an acquaintance to dine with him unless he is sure of his guest's manners, and to appear on the street with a man who is badly dressed is a risk too great to be undertaken by a timid freshman. Unconsciously thus the circle of acquaintances, interesting as it may be, is limited to those who have at least, and perhaps only, the outward marks of being gentlemen, and may omit many of the noblest and worthiest men of the College $A_{\mathbf{S}}$ far as cliques enter into College politics, it does not require Greek letter clubs to

make such divisions, and if the charge of exclusiveness laid against these fraternities is a just one, it must generally happen that they will fall into a minority in any important division.

There are no Greek letter fraternities in Queen's University circles, and apparently no great desire to remedy the defect. The University itself is a fraternity which presents all the advantages without any of the drawbacks of the polite institutions with brass plates and strange letters on the door. When one Queen's man meets another during or after college days they do not meet as strangers, but as people of the same blood; they have common friends, common admiration for old teachers, and common aims which support them even if their professional activities are widely different.

THE person who writes these columns of the JOURNAL cannot altogether share the disappointment felt in some quarters at the defeat of the Frontenac County by-law. A defeat is never indeed an occasion for satisfaction, but when something quite beyond one's powers is attempted for the first time a failure need not cause much chagrin or discouragement. To expect a community of Canadian farmers in a region so poor as Frontenac to give money to a University was to pitch the expectations somewhat high, and we cannot grumble at the thwarting of such hopes. The difference between the interests of a farmer and those of a community such as ours is too great even to be bridged over by the telling arguments from the Mining and Dairy Schools, and it may be a decade or more ere an appeal such as that of November first will find a

hearing. The practical benefits to be derived from the scientific wing of the University have been amply explained and emphasized, and by degrees people will come to appreciate them; while for the larger but more subtle influence of the University upon the the recent failure mind. should lead every one to strive more faithfully to represent the morals and are here taught. manners which There should be better sermons, surer prescriptions, and more thorough work in every branch of activity which the University comprises; while with it all there should be a quiet superiority which will in time compel men to acknowledge the value of true culture.

So far as the amount of money asked for is concerned there is no one but believes it will be forthcoming at an early date. But even if we have to fall back on the good old way of going down into our own pockets when larger revenues are needed, it must not be forgotten that a new plan has been attempted and that some day or other we must succeed as amply with the new method as with the older one.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario might have spared or at least somewhat softened the warning given in an address at Trinity last May, to the effect that it was unwise for parents in the eastern part of Canada to send their sons to McGill or Queen's rather than to Trinity, for that in these colleges "there was not that development, that stamping of gentlemanly characteristics which was to be found in every graduate of Trinity." When clergymen accept honorary degrees

from a university it would be at least good taste to omit that university from a list of institutions against which people in the east or west have to be warned. Perhaps the newspaper report of the address was not quite accurate.

The Queen's University society of Ottawa sat down to a piece of dinner in the Russell House last June while the General Assembly was in session. Mr. Chrysler was in the chief seat, with the Chancellor, Principal Caven, Doctor Milligan and others near by; Principal Grant was absent. Ross, of Montreal, warned Queen's against adopting any increase in class fees, and instanced the falling off in students in the arts course at the institution with which he was connected in consequence of raising the fees. Such an increase would be a return to the old class feeling, against which the existence of Queen's was a protest. He hoped Queen's would never alter its course from being what he was proud to see it, the university of the poor man. Wherever there was a brain of fine power among the children of the workingman it should be conserved to the intellectual wealth of the The university might be country. the factor for making that brain power available for governing this land.

One of the sanest remarks made in the United States during the days which followed the shooting of the President was that of a New York paper which bitterly deprecated the abusive language and cartoons in which Mr. McKinley had been ridiculed by democratic papers. It was asserted that such productions, while they make the judicious grieve, have upon weaker minds the effect of creating just such ideas as those which led to the deplorable crime at Buffalo.

Probably the most insane remark which was uttered on the same occasion by any prominent American was that of T. Dewitt Talmage. "I would," were the words of this explosive divine, "that the person who first seized upon the assassin had snatched the revolver from his hand and with it dashed out his brains upon the spot."

There was once a room in the Arts Building, second storey, near Professor Cappon's region, in which the JOURNAL had almost come to feel itself at home. Some called this place a sanctum, some even named it the sanctorum. putting sanctum second member of the phrase in the genitive plural as all may see; but others who knew their Bibles better preferred to call the room by the simple name of the JOURNAL office. At any rate there was a place where manuscripts were handed in on a written page and given out later in a printed book, the members of the staff meanwhile sitting on the table inside planning and debating and excogitating. Numerous legends haunt about this place which must some day be edited and given to the public; but not until we are back within it or in some other dwelling that we can call our own. The last legend is a true one and needs no editing; our office forsooth has been appropriated for another purpose and the officials of the JOURNAL are absolutely homeless. It would be rude to grudge our quarters to their present occupant and there are none more pleased at the new departure than the officials of the JOURNAL themselves; but we need some corner if for nothing else than to stow away the copies of our paper which are left unsold. We must make a tour of the new buildings, and afterwards—some suggestions.

SPURIOUS LOYALTY

LETTER appeared recently in the Kingston Whig under the title "A Defence of Home Talent" and signed by a "Graduate" of In this letter the writer Oueen's. claimed to be one of those "noted for loyalty to his Alma Mater"; but both the general temper of his article and the definite charges made against prominent members of the Senate suggest to us that his loyalty is of the type which we print in capital letters above. Discussing some of the new appointments to the staff he says that "the candidates were the choice of one or two scheming individuals connected with the College, whose aim is by securing enough persons under their influence on the staff to make them solid for future developments." again the same persons are described as "Jesuitical schemers ensconced in the background and aiming ultimately at their own personal aggrandizement."

The first fault which the Journal has to find with this production is that it is not well written. The vocabulary is bad and the style lumbering and stupid so that the signature at the end comes rather as a surprise to those who associate with the term "Graduate" at least a little polish and refinement. This could perhaps be pardoned if it were not that the letter is bad in every other respect; and our chief object in noticing the matter is to deprecate the

publication of such letters as an expression of loyalty to the University. That there are such persons on the staff of Queen's as the foregoing extracts describe is a mistaken idea which hardly needs contradiction, and if there were, the columns of a daily newspaper are not the place for a loyal graduate to air what to him must be a matter of shame and degradation.

We take the occasion, however, to examine more closely the assertion also contained in this ill-written letter that we should not go abroad for teachers and especially for teachers in Latin, since Latin is "stationary, limited and well-defined." In the first place it is absurd to say that Latin "can be taught and studied as well in Kingston as in Oxford or Cambridge or Berlin or Paris or Rome." Every one who has paid the attention to the matter slightest knows that the classical training in Canada cannot be compared with that of the above mentioned colleges. The advantages here are small compared with those of Oxford or Cambridge, for we have not access to the authorities and the help from specialists that those schools enjoy. But even allowing that Latin could be studied here as well as there it by no means follows that it is. We are not speaking of individual cases, knowing that there may be a few who endeavor to carry on their studies as far as possible, but given a student in Europe with the same desire for learning and the extra advantages would he not be a much better equipped man?

How comes it moreover that graduates of our Universities, and the best of them, enter Cambridge or Oxford only as Matriculants and not even at the top of the examination lists? Simp-

ly because English and Scotch boys are "brought up" on Latin, school already know as much Latin as University men here. In a word, we may perhaps in some claim departments to be as forward and efficient as the ancient schools of Europe, but to say that we equal them in Latin or in Greek is a boast too trifling to be taken seriously.

After all Queen's has drawn a fair proportion of the staff from her own sons. We do not want, however, to employ none but those of our own blood. It is wise to have variety in thought and ideas, and if we restrict ourselves to our own we cannot expect to have that healthy difference of opinion which is so necessary to a University's life and growth. Do we not know of other institutions that have suffered from lack of new blood. If we look at the list of officers of instruction for Queen's we find in Divinity out of four Professors two Canadians, one of these a Queen's man; of Professors and Lecturers in Arts, nine are Queen's men, two others Canadian, and six from Britain; in Science, all but one are Canadians, and one is a Queen's graduate; in Medicine all are Queen's men except one. This is surely a good proportion.

We agree that there is considerable force in the writer's statement when he says that "in all matters pertaining to Queen's the requirements and conditions of Ontario must first be considered"; but the question will be just what are the needs of Ontario. She needs men who are best fitted to fill her educational positions. Of course a "classical importation," as the writer calls one from abroad, must be capable of adapting himself to Canadian conditions, but this lies in the

Surely his superior man himself education has not unfitted him for If any mistake has been made in the past in importations, we have many cases in which no mistake has been made, and it does not follow that the authorities would be any more infallible if they relied solely on home Ought we not to get the best men wherever we can find them? The saying, that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country. we do not think should be laid down as a universal principle of practice, but we must bear in mind that the first thing is always to find the prophet. ______

THE HISTORICAL METHOD.

ITS PRACTICAL VALUE.

THE writer of this article was in conversation recently with some young business men of a rather thoughtful type, and the question was proposed as to what achievement of the nineteenth century could claim to be ranked as of the greatest significance for mankind. The question is perhaps a futile one, if it demands an exact comparison of all the various aspects of human progress, which are comprised in the space of time known as the nineteenth century, or if it insists upon a choice of some one aspect which is pre-eminent among all. So far, however, as the question tends to a better adjustment of the mind to the numerous results of a splendid era of the world's history, the retrospect is by no means valueless. On the occasion mentioned achievements suggested as claiming the the chief place were nearly all of a practical and immediate character; the employment of steam and electricity, the colonization of new lands, or

the use of anaesthetics. The present writer ventured to hint that in spite of the vast significance of these practical inventions and achievements, we would have to turn elsewhere to discover the phases of modern progress which were ultimately of the greatest value. Not in practical improvements but in the higher region of intellectual and spiritual activity, should one look for the movements and tendencies by which the nineteenth century will be remembered. The progress, if not. the birth of democratic and constitutional principles, freedom of opinion, the great movements in literature and in philosophical thought, were all of much more significance than the more external marks of progress which had been named.

One of the most interesting revolutions of opinion which will always be associated with the nineteenth century is that which has come to be known as the Historic Method of investigation. The attitude, namely, which is now taken towards the past as compared with that which was formerly in vogue; the power of the imagination to separate itself from the present and all later modes of thought and project itself into a remote period of the past and see men and events as they actually were. This seems a very simple process when set down in plain words, but it is by no means so elementary as it looks, if we are to judge from the length of time it has taken the human mind to reach it and the unwillingness or inability of many to adopt it even now that it has been clearly enunciated.

When Gray wrote his fine stanzas a little more than a hundred years ago, about "a mute inglorious Milton" and a "Cromwell guiltless of his

Country's blood," it was still the fashion to consider the real Cromwell as a very guilty person indeed, who had lifted up his hand against the Lord's anointed. There was still a page in the Book of Common Prayer set apart for the special purpose of honouring the sainted King and martyr who was done to death at Whitehall one cold January morning. But now we neither do high honour to King Charles nor cry out so loudly against his executioner. A soberer judgment based on definite knowledge of Cromwell and Cromwell's age, has reversed the traditional view which flourished from the Restoration down into our own time, and now Cromwell stands as one of the most honoured of Similar changes England's names. of opinion have taken place with regard to many particular persons and The founder of events of history. Mahommedanism was long looked upon as an imposter of the most malignant and subtle type, the enemy of Christianity and of all true religion, a minion of the devil rather than a prophet of the one God as he claimed to be. But this opinion has also given place to one of much more breadth and sympathy, and Mahommed is now viewed as a religious genius of great power and sincerity, whose faults were quite different from those attributed to him by his earlier traducers.

But even more valuable than the revolution of opinion concerning special eras or persons, is the new attitude taken to the whole trend of historical development. A new unity and progress are recognized where formerly there was seen only a succession of events from year to year, from lustrum to lustrum, and under the

illuminating force of the historic imagination, whole sections of human history have been reinterpreted and brought into the clear light of day.

The object of this article however, is especially to mention that in addition to the theoretical or academic value of the Historical Method of Criticism, there lies in it an immediate and practical gain no less significant than the utility possessed by our great modern mechanical contrivances. One sometimes hears it whispered rather gloomily that as ancient empires and civilizations rose, flourished and declined, so our own and kindred systems of the present are doomed to inevitable decay. A blunder in military tactics or an error of diplomacy calls forth the wail that our National and Imperial virility is waning. such an outlook is not justified. That the Persian, Greek or Roman Empires vanished, or that Spain is no longer a leading factor in Europe or the New World, is not due to any arbitrary law by which kingdoms wax and wane; it is the result in each case of definite and specific causes. And so far from a modern community such as our own Empire, following an inevitable path of weakness and decay, the very failure of our predecessors is a factor in our strength. The enlightened modern intelligence can see the errors into which earlier races have fallen and can avoid them. If Roman virtue or the Roman currency was debased in the later days of the Empire, we, for our part, can see to it that ours are kept up to a high standard: if the colonial policy of Spain was selfish and improvident, their very blunders may be and have been a warning to later statesmen in the treatment of colonial possessions. We may learn much also

from the blunders recorded in our own annals: if one system of warfare or one lot of generals fail us, we can replace them by new methods and new men, and if a national ideal, followed for a time, fails to furnish the strength and stability that was expected of it, we can discard it and choose more wisely: in all such experiences acquiring a flexibility and a freedom from prejudice that will equip us for meeting new problems as they rise.

This ability to see others and to see ourselves as we are and have been. and to profit by past foolishness, as well as wisdom, is just the practical side of the Historical Method. which is justly ranked as one of the foremost achievements of the century. In neither its academic nor its practical aspect was it entirely unknown in previous eras, and many of its results were foreshadowed long ago; but in its fullness and clearness it is essentially a product of the modern time, and already its good effects have been marvellous. On its literary side it will forever cleanse our minds of rash and fanciful judgments of the past, and as a practical guide in public life it will enable us to rid ourselves of what is rotten in the State and enable us to build up a civilization more lasting than Nineveh or Tyre.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

Whist, in spite of its excel-

lence, has been so abused that many people see damnation itself written in the spots of the cards. The stage is a grand institution, but it, too, has been grossly abused and likewise religiously spurned by pious folk, who, for the moment at least, forget that "there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so." To those who would sweep it utterly away we say "it is impossible," but to those who would destroy the evils which attend it we humbly offer our friendship.

The Dramatic Club of Queen's, which is now for the first time feeling the healthful beating of its own pulse, without meaning to be so, is a protest against an unmitigated denunciation of the stage. It is the expression of that spirit which seeks out the good wherever it can be found, and which cherishes it until the attendant evils The stage has its own fall away. function, and it is not to serve the devil, as some good people, and as even some pulpits think. Neither is its mission to preach sermons, at least in the restricted meaning of that word. The function of the stage is to interpret human life by means of action and the living voice, and if it hold true to such an aim it is as legitimate an art as poetry or sculpture.

Two years ago a few students met once a fortnight and read in character one act of a play of Shake-speare. Very soon the different parts were committed to memory, and before the close of the session some attempt was made at acting. In this modest way the club began. The next year meetings were held every week, and by faithful work the club was able to present to the public the fourth act of the Merchant of Venice. The praises of the public were all too

kind, and were most encouraging to the players. This session hard work has already been done, which gives promise of even better results. The play of Hamlet is being studied and we may look forward to an evening's wholesome entertainment shortly after Christmas

Some one has ventured to hint that possibly an institution of this kind may lead some poor mother's boy or girl to follow that "primrose path of So awful a dalliance," the stage. prospect has no terrors for us. perchance there should go forth from us once in ten or twenty years a good actor or actress, should we not rejoice and feel that much good service has been done? Only by the development of artists can we get rid of the charlatan and buffoon. Only in this way can the evils of the stage be done away, the institution purified and made an instrument for good, which may clasp hands with the church in the prosecution of the same work and attainment of the same ideals.

But this is not the only practical possibility arising out of the existence of this club. Perhaps the most noticeable defect in our churches to-day is in the reading of scripture. rarely is scripture read in such a way as to compel the hearer to understand. It is generally ploughed through as a necessary piece of work before the sermon, and seldom does any considerable portion of the audience know what was read. American schools of oratory hold out no better opportunities to the theological student to become proficient in reading than does this little club in our midst. If one can play Hamlet he can read the story of the prodigal son or the hymn "Lead, kindly light." Those who

dread the prospect of an actor comfort themselves with the thought that the same institution makes good preachers.

About this society there is something peculiarly free and non-academic. There professors and students meet and cast off the stiffness of the class-room. The professors show an abandon in the meetings of this club worthy of a great actor. The student is amazed to find that the professor is made of flesh and blood, and can take his part in the real drama. an hour in which work is done for the work's sake. It affords complete rest, and at the same time delightful exercise, which calls into full play the finest sensibilities of our natures. Therefore we would penetrate into the secret of a Hamlet, and "hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own features, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure "above all, we would learn to "imitate the modesty of nature."

THE FRESHIES' RECEPTION.

THE blue, red and yellow Buntings kindly consented to leave their attic fastnesses last week for a short time, in order to be present at a reception tendered by the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. to the members of the incoming year. They travelled down in charge of the Bear, and dispersed themselves gracefully in Convocation Hall, the corridors and the museum. The committees in charge are emphatic in their declaration that the unparalleled success of the evening's entertainment was due in a large measure to the presence of the Buntings. Since their return a long letter has been received from his Ursine Majesty in which he describes

the pleasant evening which he and the Buntings enjoyed. The description is so appreciative that we give it in full

"While my friends the Buntings," he writes. "divided their attention between the different rooms in the building. I remained for the whole performance at the front of Convocation Hall, to which point of vantage I was conducted by our amiable Although not friend Mr. Solandt. formally introduced to many of the students, I was the recipient, on their part, of much kindly attention and many smiles, and enioved chatting to the patronesses between times. was particularly impressed with the thoughtfulness of many of the men, who, seeing that their sex was greatly in the majority, retired to the gallery so that the others might be able to fill their programmes more readily. The gallery does not offer many attractions with its tiers of plain benches, and the Buntings who had taken up their position along its balustrade tell me that the men were obliged to find any entertainment they could in watching the crowds below.

Perhaps I am not a competent judge of human beauty but I should say that the Freshettes looked extremely pretty. Indeed others besides myself seem to have thought so for I certainly saw several students stop in front of or near them, programme in hand, and appear as if spell-bound by their beauty—gazing from the card-board to the Freshette in a bewildered wonderment. This proceeding took place several times near me when the numbers were being changed, as though each fresh burst of music

gave the Freshettes an added charm. It was very pretty to watch,

There were several features of the entertainment which I did not understand, and I had to make my own explanations. I confess I was puzzled as to why the guests thronged around the door of Convocation Hall and left the other corners of the room comparatively free. Was it from a desire to hear as much as possible of the orchestra or could it have been on account of the fresh air one always gets from beneath a gallery? I do not know. It was strange too to see some students continually promenad-They would pass and repass ing. me, the same ones, all evening, while others I never caught a glimpse of till it was time to bid the patronesses No doubt, though, "good-night." they were busy making coffee downstairs.

With the supper, my friends the Buntings, who spent the evening in the Museum, were very much pleased. They say they will never see apples and grapes together again without thinking of the Freshie's Reception. They told me they noticed very few students, even Seniors, who were able to do much philosophical reading on account of the noise.

The Buntings thought the Museum an excellent place for getting to know the Freshmen. If one was at all observant, one could easily recognize the same men again and again at longer or shorter intervals. As the evening wore on they became more proficient in the art of serving and towards the last could boldly carry off two cakes at once to their lady-love in a distant corner.

However we are all loud in the praises of the whole Reception.

Especially were we pleased to note the interest which the Freshmen took in their partners' attire, a custom which is certainly unusual among men. Several times I would overconversation hear bits of earnest between Seniors and Freshmen, the explaining, latter enthusiastically 'She had on a pink waist, you know.' I confess I was impressed with their noticing such things and speaking Oh! they about them afterwards. were unusual Freshmen and Freshettes from what I can gather. pink-waisted, particularly demure, pleasaut little Freshettes: those enthusiastic, persistent, number-hunting Freshmen!

Perhaps the prettiest sight of all was one I missed but which, from descriptions, I should judge was worth seeing. That was the senateroom, the abode of learning and dignity, invaded by frivolity in the shape of youthful beauty. Seated around that central table, the council-board of the wise, and now lighted with the glow of the lamps, was a merry throng of feasters gaily passing back and forth witty sallies and angel cake. Pretty, very pretty, it must have been.

The Buntings send kindest remembrances and hope they will shortly be invited to another such delightful function. They wish me to say that, being the three fundamental colors, they feel themselves strong enough to stand any number of entertainments, and they join with me in wishing prosperity to the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.

Yours in the work,

'URSUS.' '

THE THEOLOGICAL CONVOCATION.

THE session's work in Theology was formally opened on Friday evening, Nov. 1st. After prayer by the Dean the Vice-Principal, Dr. Watson, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have to convey to you the regret of the Chancellor that he is unable to be present at the opening of the sixty-first session of the Theological Faculty. I need hardly add that nothing short of absolute physical inability would have prevented the Principal from being with us. This is the first public opportunity I have had of expressing my thanks for the honor the University has conferred upon me in appointing me vice-principal, and I feel that I cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying how deeply the illness of Principal Grant has touched the hearts of all the members of the University and his many warm friends, and may I not add of his fellow-citizens in Canada and in the most distant parts of the Empire. How much the Principal has at heart the interest of the University and especially of his friends, the students, will be seen from the following greeting, which he has asked me to read to the students of the Divinity Class.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S GREETING.

"Fellow students of the Divinity class:

My dear friends: Hitherto my pleasantest hours during the session have been those spent in the classroom, discussing with you the almost innumerable problems of Theology, and always endeavoring to find a rational basis for the solutions suggested. I am not allowed to have

this pleasure during the next two or three months at any rate, but my colleagues have kindly arranged to attend both to my matriculation and class work.

Allow me one word of earnest There is religious dissipawarning. tion, and intellectual dissipation, as well as grosser forms of dissipation; and probably the more refined the form, the more subtle and dangerous to the true health of the soul. during the last six months few of you have had any opportunities to study; you have had to engage in all kinds of distracting and fatiguing work; but your duty now is to be earnest students. The session is short.-far too short, I am afraid, for the making of scholars. Do not waste a day of it. I need say no more, till we meet.

Praying God to bless you in your work, your sympathizing professor and fellow-student, G. M. Grant."

The recent ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Arts building by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall and York, may fitly be taken as a symbol of the new era of expansion on which the University has entered. If the Provincial Legislature and the Counties of Eastern Ontario show as rational an interest in higher education as the city of Kingston has done, we may confidently predict that bye-and-bye, under the fostering influence of Queen's University and its allied schools in the East and the University of Toronto in the West, to be a citizen of Ontario will be regarded all over the world as a guarantee of intelligence and social spirit. have begun the present session full of hope. The number of students registered in Arts, Medicine, Theology and Science is in excess of those registered at the same date last year by 75. The Mining, Science and Dairy Schools are rapidly expand-To the staff of the Mining ing. School has been added the name of Mr. F. R. Sharpe, B. A., while Mr. W. G. Fraser, B. A., has consented to act as assistant to the Professor of Mathematics in the University. Both of these gentlemen obtained the very highest honors in the University of Cambridge. We have also the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Walter Pike. B. A., also a graduate of Cambridge. who has already entered upon his duties as successor to so distinguished a scholar as Mr. T. R. Glover, M. A. Our only regret is that we cannot have both at once. I have much pleasure in calling upon the Rev. Dr. Ross to read the minute of the Trustees in regard to Mr. Pike's appointment."

After the reading of this minute Mr. Pike was formally installed into his new position and was called upon to deliver his inaugural address which the JOURNAL publishes in another part of this number. The remainder of the programme consisted in an address by Professor McComb on the subject of "Harnack on our Lord's Resurrection."

The Catch'em and Cheat'em Co., Limited, are now busily engaged in preparing a new time-table board. Owing to the great demand already made by enterprising business men, and occasioned no doubt by the howling success of their first effort, only a few choice locations for "ads" are left. Any of their former patrons feeling they have not been sufficiently "done" will please come early and avoid the final rush.



ARCHBISHOP GAUTHIER.

Cadies' Department.

THE Levana and the Y.W.C.A., the special girls' societies, are in the full activity of work again. Every second Wednesday afternoon a chattering crowd of girls climb the stairs to their attic retreat to spend an hour in The piano tinkles a sociable way. away right merrily despite its hoarseness, and bits of song come floating down the dark old halls, while the hum of voices is heard at intervals from the upper regions. The Levana year opened this session with a social meeting, and there are others to follow; but between them there are some splendid lectures promised, and some iolly unconventional programmes arranged, which cannot but help to enliven the daily routine. The enthusiasm shown by the president, Miss Stewart, is contagious, and the girls are entering into the spirit and work of the Society with right good will.

As an offset to the Levana Society there is the Y.W.C.A. Those who attend the Friday afternoon meetings know how restful it is, after the steady march of the week's work, to meet together quietly to pray and sing and study how "to make themselves approved." Already there have been some very fine papers from Miss Flath, the president, and others among the girls. To those especially who are strangers in a strange land do these meetings mean much, drawing us close together as they do by the bond of a common sympathy and

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.
The Duke was coming to the town,
The Principal was stricken down
With a severe attack, and so
Could not expect to see the show.
The students wanted to appear

In perfect academic gear,
That Geordie, proud, might feel no
shame
When all the royal party came,

That all in college gowns attend,
And, failing mortar-boards, they said,
Appear with nothing on the head.
Then out spake Geordie's new as-

sistant, "This garb is not at all consistent. 'Tis either cap and gown to be Or plain civilian's dress," said he. The students heard him with dismay, For some could not afford to pay For caps right off; and others thought There were not any to be bought. Now what to do they did not know. And as they puzzled, pondered, lo! Help came at last, and came, of course, From quite an unexpected source. The college girls, they sat them down, And made the cap to match the gown. They made them for themselves, and then

They fixed some others for the men, Who donned those caps upon the spot Unwitting if they fit or not.
The senate rose up to a man And shouted "'Twas a daisy plan, And we are very glad to know The college girls can really sew."

THE QUEEN'S GIRL AS A STUDENT.

"Far in the wee sma' hours of night,
Her patient lamp alit."

When a girl decides to throw in her lot with Queen's she generally comes to the Limestone city accompanied by a large trunk, furnished principally with books-her one definite idea being that for the next four years they are to be her constant companions. This is the "outlander" girl-the city girl knows otherwise. She keeps this idea just until the tea-bell summons her to her first meal in Kingston, and she goes down to be disillusioned. While she is wondering how long she can afford to allow herself for meals, her hostess, bent on cheering her a bit, asks if she isn't just dying for the

freshmen's reception to come off, and the sophomore at her left follows up charge by inquiring if she wouldn't like to be poetess of her year, and if she has a brother to take The reaction is her to the matches. often followed by unfortunate results. The freshette forgets the relative position of pleasure and work, and the dust collects on the books in the bot-And soon by tom of the big trunk. that "sullen, secret, sly," Concursus, whose decrees are unwritten, and whose judgments are read only in the faces of the grave and reverend, she is weighed in the balance and That makes it unfound wanting. pleasant for everybody. But bye-andbye she discovers the true balance of the educational and social sides of college life, and gradually she gets back a more modified and broadened form of her old ideal. Then one reads in the eyes of the mighty a new verdict —" after all she's a good sort."

There are many phases of college life—we are social characters, religious workers, and, in a way, teachers. But, first and foremost, we are students. Some of us (indeed the majority of us) come to college to prepare ourselves to enter the ranks of breadwinners; there are others who come to prepare themselves for that most indefinite of all things—a "career"; and there are those who come because it is considered the correct thing to do so nowadays. Of this latter type who procure a degree on the same principle as they do the latest novelty in dress. "because one is nothing without it. you know ''- Queen's has but few. And we all have different ways for getting the coveted two letters. Some study steadily and patiently all through the session; others have their

violent spells of energy, and work with intermittent vigour. The subject may be fascinating,—it certainly will be if you study it honestly. for all that it is rarely that we meet a mind of that lofty order that soars above the common ideal of "getting the class off," and studies for the pure pleasure of it. There is a legend that once a girl wrote on Anglo-Saxon who didn't have to; and another tells how an enthusiast used to write on Junior Hebrew annually "just for sport.'' But you can never depend on legends.

Of all things I do admire the systematic student-the girl who prepares something for every lecture, and who does not know what it is to be "catching up" on the class; who gets up at seven every morning on principle. She's a joy forever to herself. one who can do a hundred lines of Latin every day because she has made up her mind to do so will, when greater occasions arise in her life, have a strength of will-power that will help to lighten many a heavy load. I once knew a girl who could study at the most impossible hours. In the drowsy time, just after dinner, she could settle herself as for a nap, but no matter how long she read her Philosophy it never seemed to bring on dreams. She had other eccentricities too. The night of the conversat. her study lamp burnt as usual till twelve, and she never knew the thrill of serving on a decoration committee or attending a year "at home." She got her degree with flying colors-not in her cheeks, though. For all that she left the college wofully uneducated.

Then girls, why do we study? To forget it all in after years? Surely not. And yet we see so many Col-

lege graduates, who after the College doors close on them, give up all interest in study, and degenerate into the most commonplace individuals. This summer I met an aggravatingly domestic woman-the kind that go round with cough mixtures and revel in Women's Corners and Cook Books. I had been told that she was a College graduate and twice a medallist. So I thought I'd ask her something about Hume-a point that bothered She said, "Dear me, I don't me. know. Gave all that up years ago. Have you any new crochet patterns?" I had none with me.

Surely if anything is worth reading and working over, it is worth assimilating and taking into our lives. we have studied in the right way I don't see how we can "give it all up." When we have lived and loved with the great minds of old for four years. if we have ever really felt their power, they become our dear and life-long friends, who always must be with us, to advice, to soothe, to elevate. when we leave College we know that we have just read the first chapter of the great book of Knowledge. And whether we go out into the world of workers to do for ourselves, whether we launch into the pleasures of society, or whether we live a quiet, obscure, home life, there is always some time for further study. Experience, too, will point the morals. need not go round flaunting our "B. A." in the eyes of the world; we need not carry our "Browning" with us everywhere; we need not lecture in public or write for Women's That is not the specific calling of a College graduate. If we are genuinely cultured, we can find other means to wield a more subtle,

permanent influence on the lives of those with whom we come in contact.

Meantime to prepare ourselves for this great world, we study on. one day we wake up and find ourselves gazetted for a "B. A." the curtain falls on the act of our school days. And some of us shake ourselves like a horse released from the curb and say, "Glad that's over: now for life." And some cast eagerly about them for new worlds to conquer and look longingly at a "Ph. D." And as the curtain flutters down we look back over our shoulders and wave "good-bye" to those who have "toiled and wrought and thought," with us. And so we pass.

I met an urchin on the street,
When the snow fell yesterday,
Proud in a ring of courtiers—
The first boy with a sleigh.
King in his little ragged world,
What if his feet were bare!
And it set my heart a-thinking,
There's a crown for us all somewhere.

I met a Freshman on the street,
His lot was a sorry one,
In abject terror of the Court,
At the frown of a Senior he'd run.
Shy, scared, abashed at an outstretched hand,
His eyes count the cracks in the floor—

But then methought of a certain night When the freshmen were wont to score.

And sure enough on Friday night,—
But no, it cannot be
This hustling, jostling, dazzling
wight
Be-flowered full jauntily,
Demanding numbers right and left
From the programmes of the fair!—
"Ah truly," said I to myself,
"There's a crown for us all somewhere."

Divinity.

THERE have been a series of articles recently in the pages of the British Weekly under the general title of "The Church's One Foundation," dealing with various aspects of the discussion that is going on at the present time concerning the nature of Christ and the character of the New The temper of Testament generally. the articles is beyond reproach, every courtesy being shown to authors whose views differ from those of the writer; but it is a little surprising to find a scholar of such sympathetic instincts and such extensive reading continually insisting that unless the traditional conception of Jesus Christ come forth unscathed from the present controversy a fatal blow will have been dealt to the Christian religion. The remark of an eminent divine is quoted and endorsed, that "the real issue of the fight is whether Christendom is to believe in Christ or not, and that it is a battle in which everything is to be lost or won." Again, it is urged that "without the resurrection and kindred beliefs we have no form of religion left to us that will control, or serve, or comfort mankind;" and throughout the entire series of essays the writer plainly insists that if Christianity is to survive, we must retain a conception of Jesus Christ as one who was possessed of all knowledge, a worker of miracles, a being who came to earth and departed from it in a manner different from all others; in short, that the gospels must be accepted as in the main historically accurate.

One would have thought that the experience of the last few generations in the reconstruction of the Old Testament would have prepared the way

for a similar scientific and historical treatment of the New Testament scriptures without a repetition of the same want of faith in the stability of Christianity apart from the accidents of its origin and history. Several New Testament conceptions, moreover, have already undergone considerable change without any very disastrous results, thus showing how independent the Christian religion is of its formal supports, and how deep-rooted it is in the hearts of men. Three or four hundred years ago the devil was one of the persons of the Christian drama, without whom our religion would have seemed very incomplete. If it had been suggested that there was no such Being as Satan, the teachers of religion would have had grave apprehensions for the future of the Church and of the Christian religion. But the notion of a person such as the devil of the New Testament or of the middle ages has almost entirely faded out of our minds, and with good results instead of the reverse. The fear of the devil and the torments of an under-world have no longer much significance for cultivated minds, yet we are none the less Christians,-none the less members of the Christian Church, nor have we lost hold upon the essential facts of sin and punishment, which it was the function of the devil to represent. In a word, the persistent tendency of our own and recent times is to set aside the pictorial and concrete forms in which religious conceptions have come down to us, and to grasp at the essential truth that lies below. These picturesque forms are now recognized to have been the natural and spontaneous growth of a time which possessed a narrow and inadequate knowledge of the world, and are incompatible with

the more extensive knowledge which we now possess. And as they pass away one by one, instead of bringing loss and decay, the change brings new life and buoyancy to mankind.

No discipline is more valuable than that of projecting the imagination into the era and circumstances within which the New Testament view of Iesus Christ was formulated. We must push back from our present view of the universe, with its solar system, its nearest fixed stars so many million miles away that the mind grows dizzy with counting them; we must gradually shut the mind within a world around which sun and moon revolve: we must blot out the Americas and make the pillars of Hercules the limit of the west; moreover, we must roof in the solid-seeming world with the vault of heaven, from which angels and mysterious voices come down to men. The mind must strip itself of all its modern knowledge of natural laws, and must look about upon the world quite unable to explain phenomena, and equally untrained to dispute supernatural causes when such are offered as the solution of the wonders that surround it. Thus on the wings of the imagination we must transport ourselves back to Judæa and Galilee as they were at the opening of our era; we must see as men of that time saw; we must make their limitations ours, and then compare the results of such observations with the later modern knowledge we have gained. through such a discipline of the mind it is discovered that while the course of human events was always quite harmonious with natural law, the interpretation of such events by those who wrote of them, was not, this result is just what would be expected.

But there is another way of approaching this subject which is even more convincing, or at least which renders the present stability of Christianity still more independent of the accidents of its birth. When one looks out of his window upon the bustle and hurry of men at their toils. and turns the mind away from the study of history and the disputations of theology, the value of some of the subjects of dispute is greatly altered. What, for example, does it mean when we say that such and such a person busy at his daily labour is a Christian man and saved from sin by Jesus Christ? Looking first at a more rudimentary aspect of his moral nature, we can assert of such a person that he respects the laws forbidding theft or His obedience, however, to murder. these elementary principles of human life and of society does not at all depend on his acceptance of the story of Mount Sinai and the giving of the Law amid thunder, and smoke. and the blast of trumpets; in a word, the moral law was not thrown overboard when men discovered that in its origin it was revealed through the ordinary channels of human intelligence. Again, when we say of one that he is saved through Jesus Christ, it is only another and higher, and, as we believe, an ultimate principle of life which he has grasped in his thought and conduct; the principle, namely, that not what one is but what one aspires to be is the soul's measure in the sight of God. Now that this principle is held strongly in the grasp of mankind, now that it has saturated life and given expression to itself in words, in conduct, and in inarticulate thoughts which break through language and escape, the adventitious

trappings through which this principle was first announced can be easily cast aside.

Salvation through faith in Christ is thus the attitude of the human spirit in which it no longer rests on its own meagre achievements, but projects itself consciously or unconsciously upon the Infinite, and claims to be estimated on the basis of aspiration rather than for what has been actually accomplished. It is the attitude of the prodigal returning in rags but welcomed with music and dancing, it is in short the attitude of man to all his work which finds him in the evening dissatisfied with the achievements of the day and hoping to do better on the morrow. If all this is to be reversed and thrown away because of the outcome of a certain historical and theological discussion, those who apprehend such an issue must have found human nature weaker and less intelligent than it has usually shewn itself. That Christianity should receive a death-blow from the eminent scholars who take a liberal view in this present controversy is an apprehension which the present writer cannot share. The men at whose hands there is real danger are the criminals and misanthropes who turn against their fellow-men and rend every tissue that binds humanity together in an ordered society; happily there are not enough of these to be a menace to the Christian religion.

Souvenirs of the late departed Divinity time-table and fast expiring Arts shingle board may be procured at a price below cost. A few of the best are still in a state of preservation. Aramaic and petrography have been removed from the free list. Bargain counter in the registrar's office. No women need apply.

Arts.

A T the meeting of the Arts Society on Oct. 22nd it was unanimously decided to collect an extra dollar for athletic purposes from all members of the society. To understand this matter fully it is necessary to go back to Feb. 1900, when the Alma Mater Society decided to request the Senate to collect from each student another dollar for athletics. In reply to this request the Senate stated that it was then too late to do anything for the following session, 1900-01, but that beginning with the next year, 1901-02, this amount would be collected by the Registrar. When the Calendar for 1901-02 was issued however it was found that through some oversight this dollar had not been added to the Arts Registration fee. As the money was urgently needed for athletics and as the new fee was already being collected from the medical students, the Arts Society took the step mentioned above. It thus becomes the duty of every member to support the society by promptly paying the dollar bill which is asked for. For the benefit of those entering the University this year, as well as for others who do not know the financial position of the Athletic Committee we add a brief statement of how matters stand. The session of 1898-99 closed with a deficit of \$117.07. The following season increased this shortage to \$674.97, and the present Athletic Committee has had to face a season's work with a debt of over \$900.00 to begin with. This debt is due to several causes, such as the building of the tennis courts, repairs to the campus; and the bad weather which caused small receipts at the football

There was also the exmatches pense of sending the second rugby team to Toronto a vear ago, for which Outlay no adequate return was received from the gate at the home game. In view of all this no one can question the necessity of taking vigorous action to pay off this debt and of taking proper precautions to prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate conditions. society can afford to run into debt and live beyond its means, and when an organization is unfortunate enough to be in debt, nothing remains for it but to make a sacrifice to square itself with its creditors. This is the position in which we are now placed in connection with athletics but we are sure that, when the matter is understood, there will be no difficulty in raising the moneys required to pay off the present debt. It is also hoped that in the future there will be an interest taken in athletics by the general body of students which will be sufficiently active and intelligent to make future deficits impossible.

The Arts Society elected the following officers for the current session: President, J. Y. Ferguson; Treasurer, L. L. Bolton; Secretary, J. Fairlie; Committee, T. H. Billings, F. J. Reilly, L. A. H. Warren, A. D. Mc-Kinnon, S. M. Polson; Auditor, John McEachran.

The senior year elected J. C. Mc-Conachie as Senior Judge of the Consursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis and the Arts Society filled the other offices as follows: Jr. Judge, J. M. McIntyre; Sr. Pros. Attorney, F. J. Reilly; Jr. Pros. Attorney, J. Allen; Sheriff, F. W. Mahaffy; Clerk, W. R. Patterson; Crier, A. H. Kennedy; Chief of Police, G. Malloch; Constables, J. G.

Grant, W. J. Kidd, A. A. Bailey, J. R. Stewart, W. E. H. Whinton, D. J. Stewart, D. Knapp, G. Platt.

Among the many valuable relics in the museum is one which will especially attract the attention of those interested in the early settlement of the country. This relic is a pair of querns, the hand grist mill of the old days, donated to the museum in March, 1894, by Mr. Angus McCuaig, of Glengarry, grand uncle of Mr. J. D. McLennan.

In structure these querns are very simple, being in the shape of two flat circular stone discs, about 18 inches in diameter and 14 inches thick, fitting closely to each other. The top section differs slightly from the lower one in that it has at the centre a circular hole of about 4 inches in diameter, which acts as a funnel for the grain to pass inward. This circular hole is spanned by a small hardwood bridge strongly wedged into the section. This bridge serves the double purpose of being a handle by which to lift up the top section from the base when it is necessary to clean out the ground meal; and also as a pivot-bearing for the hardwood pivot secured in the centre of the base. About this pivot the upper stone revolves, while the base is stationary. On the top of the upper section are holes in which could be placed wooden handles with which to operate the mill.

The grain fed in at the top is caught between the two discs, and by the revolution of the top section it works its way towards the outer edges, over which it finally passes in a well pulverized meal.

Regarding the history of these querns the following is an extract

from an article written by Mr. Mc-Ewan for the Montreal Witness on the occasion of his visit to Locheil, Glengarry county, in 1894, at the centennial celebration of the early settlement: McCuaig showed us a pair of ancient querns, or hand mill, for grinding These stones, he said, had been owned by McKenzie, Chief of Kintail, or Lord Seaforth, and were used to grind grain for his soldiers in the battle of Kintail in 1715. They were brought from there by Mr. Mac-Cuaig's great grandfather, MacCrimmon."

The querns came into possession of the McCuaig family through Catherine McCrimmon McCuaig, mother of the donor, who received them from her father as part of her marriage dowry. When she and her husband, in 1802, came from Scotland to Glengarry, part of the necessary outfit brought with them to the new country was their grist mill-these very querns. Here they were used during the pioneer days until the modern grist mill took their place. Thereafter for more than seventy years their son, Mr. Angus McCuaig, who is now a hale, old gentleman of 93 years, kept them as a highly prized memento of the hardships of the early days until he sent them west to Kingston.

Among other travels these querns were once taken by a former McCrimmon on a military campaign to Stracuile, Rosshire, in 1719, where they were no doubt a very important part of the regimental equipment. Slow as the process of making flour by this handmill might seem, stories are told of some amazingly quick work done by them in cases of emergency. From standing grain in the field to a baked

bannock inside of thirty minutes would be a record hard to beat to-day, yet stories are told of many actual cases in which this has been done. The grain was reaped, prepared for the mill, ground and baked up into bannocks, all within a half hour. From this it can be seen how serviceable such querns would be in military expeditions.

That these querns—made in Scotland, used there for many years during peace and war, brought out here and used for many years by those same Scotchmen, who became pioneers in Canada—that they should find a final peaceful resting place in the museum of our Scottish-Canadian University is but a fitting tribute to the memory of those sturdy pioneers and patriots.

Medical Rotes.

T is a good thing that the whitewash which the Hospital authorities placed on the walls of the students' waiting-room is non-contagious-perhaps non-pathological would be a hetter term—for there is really nothing so catching in the whole Hospital same whitewash. anaemic appearance of a student's coat when removed from its hook in that aforesaid room has been the cause of more violent indignation than even that which the smashing of one's last test-tube excites. Will the nowers that be kindly supply an orderly to keep hats and coats brushed clean, or else paint the walls with a composition that is absolutely guaranteed not to come off?

The defeat of the Frontenac By-Law has already been almost forgotten. Yet at this date it is hard to realize how even the most obstinate voter in

the County could have withstood the brilliant oratory and convincing arguments of Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Ryan. When one listened to the prelude that opened the first lecture on Surgery after "Black Friday" still the wonder grew and the students wished that every rate-payer in the County of Frontenac could have been there to "One would have hear the Senator. imagined," he said, "that they would have tumbled over each other in their eagerness to reach the polls and deposit their votes for the bonus. As it was they went for that poor bonus like a pack of ravenous wolves, tearing it tooth and nail, and completely destroying it. Shades of Frontenac and LaSalle! who first set foot on If that distinguished these shores. man after whose name the County is called could hear of it, it would be little wonder if he turned in his grave."

C. M. Stratton, who represented the Medical students at the annual feast of Bishop's Medical College, reports that he had the best of dinners, and declares that the boys of Bishop's are all right.

SKETCHES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

"From the note book of Dr. A. E. Ross."

In Capetown one can find almost every black race represented. In colour we find the blackest Kaffir and the copper-coloured Mahommedan; in size, the pigmy Malay and the magnificent Zulu. In the evening they monopolize the streets. On our return to Capetown in June the scene was changed. Very few natives frequented the streets, but opposite the cemetery, some miles out of town, thousands of buildings made of corrugated tin were the homes of the

blacks, gathered from all the filthy districts infected by plague. Medical men received £3 per diem to attend plague cases.

Upon the native races the English were dependent for the passage of their transport. They left their homes to come up country, and their only identification cards were the names John, James, Piet, &c., on their employment books. Consequently, when they died up country, as many did, nobody knew their homes or kindred. They were brave fellows too, and suffered severely in the attacks on the convovs. Casualties amongst the natives are seldom reported. Only once did I see one of our boys shrink through fear. forewarning was evidently true, because that afternoon a shell exploded under his waggon and the boy's leg was fractured.

For bravery the Hindoo boy has few equals. We had one hundred with the medical corps sent out by Prince Djanibhoy of Rawul Pindi. In one battle I saw a shell penetrate the tin splasher over the wheel of the tonga, and soon after another knocked the lamp off the top. The Hindoo driver coolly stood up and waved his hand to the hill where the Boer gun was placed.

Prince Djanibhoy's gift deserves more mention, as it shows how firmly England binds to herself a conquered race. He sent out 50 tongas, 38 large and 12 small ones, to England's medical service. The tonga is a two-wheeled, covered conveyance used in India, I believe, very much as a stage coach. In the larger ones two stretchers can be hung. The seats are arranged like those in a Gladstone. The back support may be taken down,

and the sick or wounded has a comfortable bed. With each tonga he sent out a driver and a groom and two Indian ponies. Some of these boys have been in England's service ten years, and most of them would sooner fight than work in the medical service. Once we were hustled into the trenches to meet a Boer night attack, and my Hindoo groom came up, saluted and said: "Sahib, give me a rifle. Must fightee if tonga does not go out."

The Hindoo is much superior to the They easily acquire other blacks. military training and make good sol-They are also affectionate to each other. It was a common sight to see one Hindoo run a long distance with a few chapattees in his hands to a brother Hindoo on a passing convoy. Once my boy was almost heart-broken. A convoy was passing and he recognized a tonga. Thinking he would meet his "brother," he snatched some chapattees and ran from his own camp to the convoy, but, alas, a Kaffir was driving the tonga, and the boy returned in disgust.

It is very interesting to watch the groom at work on his ponies. After a long day's travel he outspans and leads his ponies about for five minutes, then ties them up and massages. No football players get such massaging as these ponies.

Every Hindoo boy knows the Indian heroes, and can give you the names of all who served there. Most of them believe Gen. French received all his training in India. Many of the officers who served in India thought the death of the Queen would affect the Hindoos, but their great hero, "Bobs," still lived and they confidently stayed with him. If Bobs went to London

they would go, but if Bobs didn't go to London they had no desire to see it.

The war was a severe trial to the They do not eat our bis-Hindoos. cuits nor our meat. They must kill their own meat and must have flour as their ration. They mix it with water and make their chapattees. ration consists of flour, rice, tea, dahl -a kind of seed-and ghee, a kind of fat from any animal but the pig. If the Hindoo thought you had pork, bacon or ham on his conveyance, he would refuse to drive it. Frequently the Hindoo has nothing but flour. Once I knew our Hindoos were without rations for five days. During February the boys celebrated what they called their Christmas. During that time they could cook nothing from sunrise to sunset. Consequently, they sat up most of the night cooking and eating. During the daytime they were continually at prayers.

Science.

There's a beaker that is broken,
There's a cuss word that is spoken,
There's a balance that is relegated
down;

There's a sound of something tearin', But it is only Carrots swearin' Cause an estimate persists in comin' wrong.

There's a test tube that is missin',
There's a strain bath that is hissin',
There's a crowd of bloomin' loafers in
the room;

Spike and M-ck-ie gettin' wrathy, Ch-p-in's language gettin' nasty, Cause W-lt-r's been a weighin' out since noon.

But in spite of all this mussin', And F-n's dour Gaelic cussin', There's a hope that keeps our spirits ever bright.—

The room will scarcely hold us
When Jack has gently told us
That the last report we've given him
is right.

A carnival, in which the senior year took part, was held in the mill last Thursday. Fairlie looked charming in a Chinese costume. Reid, as a tramp, was a great success; while McNab and Redmond, in their double act of Josh and Hiram, made a decided hit. We look torward with pleasure to a series of these harmless entertainments during the coming months.

THE FRESHMEN.

The year '05 in Science is great in many ways, and no doubt is destined to rank as one of the notable years in Science. In the first place it is great in numbers, '05 being the largest freshman year that the Science Hall Vigilance Committee has yet had to They have gathered contend with. in from all parts of Canada. the meek and gentle Ross, a graduate of Dalhousie, and the wild and woolly Kearns, an honour graduate of the Grand Forks Faro School. As nearly every part of the country has sent its representative, so also have all the professions. There is Nichol, former principal of a log school house in the north country; the Rev. McArthur, who spent last summer at the Indian mission near Deseronto making pools and selling fire-water; McCurdy, the practical miner from Copper Cliff, who can sleep one thousand feet underground as comfortably as in mathemathics classes; philosopher Collins, from Ungava Bay, who spends his spare moments matching coppers and reasoning the why and wherefore of his losses; Baker, who is looking for a yeast that will raise whiskers; Ayer, the cattle buyer; Jockey Sloan, the idol of the turf; and many others famous in some line or other. All

have gathered into Science Hall with the intention of distinguishing themselves in new branches. Some have already succeeded in doing this, and no doubt the world will hear more of them later. Just a few words of advice:—"Be good and you will be happy."

It is highly gratifying to a member of the Engineering Society to drop into a regular meeting of the Society now, and to note the change that has taken place in a few years. From a handful of members-less than a score-five years ago, when the Society was formed, it has grown to a body of about one hundred members. One of the noteworthy features of the Society's meetings is the reading of papers on various scientific subjects. The greater number of the students spend their summer vacation in engineering or scientific work, and in this work gather plenty of information for very interesting papers for the Society. Thus all benefit indirectly from the work done during the summer by each individual member. At the next meeting, a very interesting paper from the genial honorary President, Professor Miller, is anticipated. Another paper of equal interest will be the inaugural address of the President, Mr. Redmond. The programme committee has already arranged for a full list of papers, which will extend over all the regular meetings of the whole session, and will make the meetings of the Society probably the most interesting of any of the University societies.

Everything is in first-class working order in the Mining Laboratory, and the merry music of the stamp mill pounding out its "gold"



HON. WILLIAM HARTY.
Chairman Board of Governors of the School of Mines.

and "silver" notes, can again be heard. Professor Kirkpatrick with his two right-hand men, J. A. Reid and T. F. Sutherland, assisted by an efficient corps of workers from the third and fourth years, will be able to turn out the very best class of work this session. There will be plenty of work to keep the mill running till spring, so that there will be no lack of practical milling experience for the students.

A proposed excursion by boat to visit the geological formations at Lake of the Mountain, and later the blast furnace and chemical works at Deseronto, to have taken place last Saturday, had, unfortunately, to be indefinitely postponed at the last moment. The Sciencemen have not forgotten their interesting visit to Deseronto two years ago, and the splendid reception received from the Rathbun Co., and hope to be able to visit them again before long.

The popular and efficient Demonstrator of Qualitative has returned to resume his old position on the staff. No more shall he arise at cock-crow, don his celluloid collar, and go forth to his work with his loins girt about with a fog-horn. No more shall the said celluloid collar be reversed and worn at the simple festivities of the local Hornerites, where he was the reverenced of Josh and the hero of Mandy. He is back, and the ovation which welcomed him was a slight indication of the esteem in which he is held by his fellows.

The hall and laboratories are once more full of life, vile fumes and stories of summer experiences. During the summer no department of the college

has been more widely scattered, and none can compete in variety of occupation or the magnitude of the lies which can be told about the summer By walking slowly through exploits. the Qualitative laboratory, or loitering for a few moments on the heaters in the Hall, one can gain a fair acquaintance with all the profession, or by visiting the mill a theological discussion by the members of the senior vear may be heard, which, though lacking the elegance of Divinity Hall has at least the advantage of being explicit and pointed.

The recent Science elections resulted as follows:—

ENGINEERING SOCIETY. — Hon. President, Professor Miller; President, A. V. Redmond; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Workman and W. P. Wilgar; Secretary, J. K. Workman; Treasurer, E. Wilson; Committee, J. A. Reid, H. G. Jackson, T. F. Sutherland, E. A. Collins.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. — Senior Judge, A. J. McNab; Junior Judge, G. McKenzie; Senior Prosecuting Attorney, M. F. Fairlie; Junior Prosecuting Attorney, W. K. McNeill; Sheriff, J. V. Gleeson; Clerk, J. Bartlett; Crier, T. Sutherland; Chief of Police, D. S. Noble; Constables, A. J. Stillwell, A. G. Burrows, M. D. Finlayson, G. H. Devitt, F. Gilbert, R. H. Cartwright, D. D. Cairds, E. A. Collins.

There are clothes of the very best material and of every style that gentlemen can wear at the establishment of C. Livingston & Brother, Brock Street. Freshmen, seniors and all others should be well-dressed when they have such advantages at their doors.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S WEATHER AND VARSITY VICTORIES.

Varsity Athletic Field, Nov. 2nd, 1901.

N the morning the following teams met in the final game for the intermediate championship:

Varsity II.—Back, Laing; half backs, Gibson, Stratton, Reynolds; quarter, Ballard (captain); scrim., Empey, Robertson, Burwash; wings, Snively, Bryce, Bonnell, McKinnon, Madden, Martin, Wallace.

Queen's II.—Back, Simpson; half backs, Tett (captain), Strachan, Ferguson; quarter, Mills; scrim., Platt, Donovan, Malloch; wings, Foley, Grant, Mahood, Murphy, Bailey, Malone, Gleeson.

"Oueen's II do not know how to kick, when to kick, or where to kick," said an old Queen's player in Toronto. In this statement he was not far wrong, for the Varsity team excelled Queen's in but one department of the game, yet in this their advantage was so complete that Captain Ballard very wisely chose it as the basis of both his offensive and defensive tactics. victory hinged upon the fact that Varsity had a better kick formation, could kick farther, more quickly and more opportunely than Queen's. The teams were so evenly matched that end plays proved dismal failures, and very little gain could be made by close work. Either team could have the other within ten yards of the coveted goal line, and the rooters would remain without the "knee tremolo" that generally attends such close prox-When Queen's failed they imity. When Varsity failed tried again. they tried kicking. If attacked Varsity kicked and relief was more speed-

ily effected; if attacking, kicks gained ninety per cent. of the ground, and on two occasions brought the ball to positions from which Ballard and Stratton scored tries. Time and again high whirling punts descended to cuddle for a moment in Bennie Simpson's arms, only to be fiercely kicked a moment afterwards, always safely into touch, always for substantial, sometimes for wonderful gains. Simpson's brilliant work saved many a score, and, on the other hand, had "kicks" been substituted for "bucks," Queen's score would not be represented by the cheerless cipher. This seems to be the story of particular kicks and a general kick, but a repeater may often bring down the game where a single shot would fail.

Queen's were dangerously close to scoring at times, but the Indians are tender-hearted. They love the yellow oval. They would clasp the pigskin closely and peacefully lie down under a trip-hammer, but to rudely kick the treasure that seems as if it were made to nestle under a strong, sinewy arm -ah no! no! far be it from so! So the opportunities were lost while every man fought every minute bravely and gallantly until the whistle blew and the championship had passed to Snively, McKinnon, Gibson and Robertson did splendid work for Varsity. Ballard's playing and generalship was of a high order, and Stratton, besides punting magnificently all through the game, made a phenomenal dodging 25 yards run for a touch-down.

For Queen's Mills, Donovan, Mahood and Bailey played exceptionally well, but Simpson and Murphy were the stars, and should be found on the team that faces McGill.

VARSITY I vs. OUEEN'S I.

Every football enthusiast should write on the first page of his memo-"See the 'Varsityrandum book Queen's game in Toronto." The draw game of last year was admittedly the finest of the Canadian season; the result of this year's struggle was in doubt until the whistle sounded; both contests have been hard and clean. just and fair, with all the finer shades of good Rugby filling in every minute that brilliancy did not occupy; there are always sensational drop-kicks (for Varsity), there are smashing mass plays, crashing tackles, dashing runs; monotony is a stranger, and variety the guest of honor; there is always a Garrison finish, always George Mason; and, best of all. each gridiron gladiator has every confidence that all the other fellows are first, last and always gentlemen, and conducts himself accordingly.

So the Varsity-Queen's game in Toronto should now be considered the greatest exhibition that can be of the Canadian Rugby game. Fate has it apparently that there should be a slump in Kingston, but the alliterative poet has it as a settled conviction that the Toronto meeting shall be a fast, furious, fair fight, with form and fettle to suit the

to suit the most fastidious footballer.

Queen's was represented by full back Simpson; half backs, Swinerton, Britton, Crothers; quarter, Dalton; scrim., Connell, Carr-Harris, McLennan; inside wings, Hill, Harpell; second wings, Shirreff and Reid; outside wings, Young and Williams; flying wing, Captain Etherington.

Varsity by full back, G. Biggs; half backs, Beatty, Baldwin, E. Gibson; quarter, P. Biggs; scrimmage, Isbester, Burnham, McLaren; inside

wings, McLennan and McLennan; second wings, Gilbert and Campbell; outside wings, Jermyn and Patterson; flying wing, Captain McCollum.

For Varsity Baldwin's punting was the feature that enabled the westerners to gain most ground, while Oueen's greatest gains were brought about by Britton's kicks and Dalton's phenomenal breaks through the line, two of which resulted in the king of quarter backs going over Varsity's line for touch-downs. Queen's showed form that surprised even their most knowing supporters, but in no place was the improvement from the previous Saturday so clearly marked as in the centre. The back division of that game were too severely and somewhat uninstly criticised by the well known authorities connected with the local press, while undoubtedly the real trouble was the slump around the scrimmage which prevented Dalton getting the ball out before the end players were through and breaking up back division play. In the Toronto game the scrimmage, as always, held their own, while Hill, J. Harpell, Shirreff and Reid were like a stone wall, with the result that the back division got away time and again for end gains and middle plunges, and Dalton was given time to start-all that is necessary to prove that he is the most brilliant and brainy quarter-back in Canada. On the line Harpell proved worthy of his elevation into senior company and played his position faultlessly. Hill distinguished himself on the throw-ins, securing the ball in critical situations and gaining a few yards invariably before going to earth. Shirreff and Reid effectually stopped Varsity's line-bucking efforts; while Etherington, Williams and Young

were always on the ball. Swinerton and Simpson played effectively, the easterner being the snappiest man on the field, and the full back playing the best game of his football career.

Crothers made a splendid corkscrew run for 35 yards. Britton was the mainstay of the back division, and from start to finish played such a star game that when the All-College team is chosen "Dinny" will in all probability share the half-back honors with Baldwin and Beatty. Carr:Harris remains upon his pedestal, and his associates, Connell and McLennan, were decidedly "in the push."

Varsity had no decided weak point. Queen's were noticeably deficient in abilty to judge and catch high punts. Altogether it was a magnificent display of exciting scientific football, abounding in brilliant individual efforts and spectacular team play, and never did a team make a more desperate finish, never did a team come more deservingly near to changing a glorious defeat into a splendid sensational victory.

With five minutes to play and the score 15-11 against them, Queen's kicked out but were forced back to their Crothers crawled fifteen yard line. through a Sherriff gap for five yards. Bunty tried the left end, but failed. The faithful old guard were frantically howling Queen's, Queen's, Queen's, but it died to a hush when Britton and Bunty broke through on a mass play, and as each Queen's man was brought down another was seen fighting his way forward with the coveted And Alfie's voice was still and the faithful stood spell-bound, the grand stand rose en masse, and still the rush kept on, till Biggs, the quarter, tackled Bunt. the quarter, on Varsity's quarter line. Then Alfie found his voice, and the faithful shrieked the slogan, and the old scrim. pushed and Queen's went on and down and up and on. One more such rush would bring a touch-down and the first College victory ever won on Varsity field.

Nothing in Varsity shape or form could stop that grand old Queen's rush, so Jack McCollum invoked old Father Time, and he who waits for no man said yea to the fleet-footed Jack, which meant nay, nay, to the ubiquitous Teddy.

Personals.

- Mr. J. L. Wilson spent the summer in England.
- Mr. J. F. Bryant is a student at the Regina Normal School.
- Mr. N. J. McLean has taken up a business occupation at home in Pembroke.
- Mr. J. J. Harpell has recently passed the first examination set by the Institute of Actuaries.
- Mr. J. F. McDonald has been appointed classical master at Carleton Place High School.
- Dr. A. D. McIntyre and Dr. Eddie Richardson are house surgeons in the Ottawa general hospital.
- Mr. T. R. Wilson, of '97, and Mr. R. W. Geddes, of '96, are students of the McGill Medical College.
- Mr. A. O. Paterson spent the summer at Lanark, in charge of the Presbyterian mission there, but is still unable to resume his studies.
- Mr. J. S. Macdonnell is at present on the staff of Upper Canada College, in place of Mr. W. L. Grant, who has three months' leave of absence.



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Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

30. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (On or before 1st December).

Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate

School supporter.

December, 1901: 10. County Model Schools Examination be-

Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.

Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.

County Model Schools close.

14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.

Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.

Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools. Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Town-

ship Clerk. High Schools first term, and Public and

Separate Schools close. Provincial Normal Schools close (second

session).

CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday). High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements. New Schools and alterations of School

boundaries go into operation or take By-law for disestablishment of Township

Boards takes effect. 26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate

Schools. Reports of Principals of County Model 30.

Schools to Department due. Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B. - Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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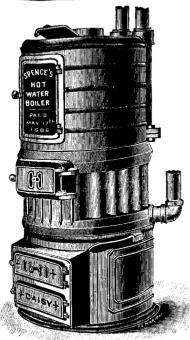
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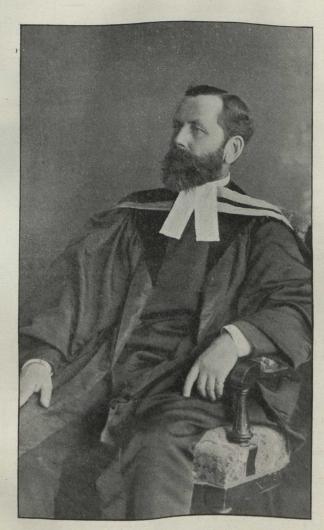
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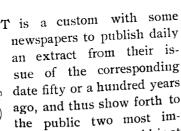


VOL. XXIX.

DECEMBER 6, 1901.

No. 3.

RECENT REMINISCENCES.



portant facts; first, that the world is at least fifty or a hundred years of age, and also that the enterprising newspaper itself has upon its shoulders a considerable weight of years. thus hears at the same time of the threatened invasion of England by American ironmasters and by Napoleon Bonaparte, of General Assemblies and of the Clergy Reserves, of ourselves and our grandfathers as if we were contemporaries and danced in the same quadrilles. An excellent custom, indeed, as can be said of every means which wise men take to convince us that we have both a present and a past.

The Queen's University Jour-NAL cannot refer to its files for an account of the Battle of Waterloo or the Chartist riots, but it can reach back some twenty-eight or thirty years into the past of the University which it represents; and on occasion it can recall some passages of arms and men, some flights of fancy, some thrilling contests, or some efforts of sound scholarship which have filled

a portion of a good many young Canadian lives. And now and then during the present session it is the purpose of the JOURNAL to take an outlook backwards and recall some of the great events of earlier and more recent generations of students. There will, however, be little exact quotation from our own earlier pages.

A certain professor who has long since won the hearts of all who know him, took up his parable as usual one forenoon some years ago and began to lecture on Greek gods. Greek heroes and Greek accidence. In the course of the proceedings some questions passed down from the desk to the students in the benches and the various answers were acknowledged by epithets fashioned according to the quality of the information given in the A list of these epithets answers. was long extant, but was ultimately pilfered by some school-master whose own vocabulary had run dry. On this occasion the density of some of the students who were interrogated is said to have passed all bounds, and by rapid degrees the calm classic atmosphere grew thick with coming trouble. At last an answer of exceptional stupidity was given, a biting phrase flung back from the exasperated lecturer, a meek expostu-

į

lation offered by the offended student only to be followed by the crushing, culminating, terrifying outcry, "Fool! if you talk back to me I'll dash your brains into a jelly on the wall!" The rapid explosion ended in a scuffle which soon put the door between the one who knew his Greek and the one who did not. The lecture is said to have proceeded calmly.

* *

A student, who is no longer in this neighbourhood, arrived some years ago from the rural seat in which his parents had brought him up from infancy. For the first year of his residence in college he was what is known to some people as a Freshman, though others knew him better. days after his arrival in Kingston he was amongst a group of older students whose conversation happened to turn to the subject of Geology and to the long lapses of time during which the crust of the earth has been assuming its present form. Our Freshman listened with rapt attention and with a gathering wonder in his eyes until the talk passed to some other theme, when with great timidity he turned to one of his seniors with the query, "I thought the world was made in six days; wasn't it ?"

About a fortnight later, not one day more, a somewhat similar occasion arose with the freshman of our reminiscences again an eager listener. Once more the conversation was upon some matter of scientific interest and various opinions were broached by those who had read a little of Biology and kindred subjects. Again as the conversation flagged it was the freshman's voice which made the last remark; not this time with timidity but with all the accumulated boldness of an ad-

ditional fortnight's knowledge on his lips our youth rose in his place and in clear confident tones pronounced the dictum, "Gentlemen, I believe in the Darwinian theory."

* *

It is probably quite safe at this distance to write a calm review of the little domestic quarrel which occurred some years ago between two branches of the Alma Mater family, especially as it can still be said by an impartial eyewitness, such as of course the JOURNAL always is, that both sides were victorious, or to be still more accurate that both sides were badly beaten. The quarrelling bodies were the Concursus of Iniquity and Virtue on the one hand and a certain year of which a few ancient representatives still sur-The purity of the course of justice had been questioned by the people of this year, especially in the conduct of a case in which their own officials had laid the charge. A demand was made for the retirement of the court officer whose methods had been questioned, together with the determination that until this charge was made the court's authority would be set at naught. A few days later it fell that a charge was laid against a member of the offended class and vigorous action was taken to enforce the jurisdiction of the court. The prisoner was apprehended early on the day set for the trial and entertained pleasantly by his captors until the time for his appearance at the bar. At four o'clock he was brought swiftly from his place of durance by a strong posse special constables andwithin the court room at the very moment when his champions clad in running shoes and sweaters were holding a meeting up stairs with

a view to rescuing his person; his corpus, so to speak.

The formalities of the trial had just begun, however, when this band of rescuers arrived like a coming tempest to disturb the serenity of the placid court room. For some time the door was shut against them and buttressed manfully by the official shoulders within; but at length a battering ram improvised from a human form outside came bursting, heels first, through the upper panels and the entire door was soon in splinters. melee which followed between the two bodies, each claiming to represent the principles of calm, indicial dignity was a more spirited and violent scene than court rooms usually witness. judge and clerk and crier bawled for order but soon ceased their cries to use more forcible remedies for the confusion. Constables struck out desperately against the horde of violent intruders and the intruders themselves armed with the justice of offended righteousness dealt powerful and destructive blows upon the persons of their oppressors. Crashing furniture and shrieking voices, red faces and disordered hair, with here and there a dash of blood to give colour to the scene blended incoherently into a wild outburst of youthful exuberance which for a quarter of an hour threatened to spoil both faces and friendships for many days to come and upset both justice and judgment from their seats.

It is never out of place to commend the wisdom with which the authorities of the University have long exercised their functions towards the students. If any occasion within recent years could have called for the exercise of discipline on the part of the Principal

and Faculty the incident just described was of a character to demand at least But the entire a strict investigation. matter was left in the hands of the students themselves and was investigated by a special commission appointed by the Alma Mater Society. The report of this commission any curious person may read in the records of the society. No action whatever was taken by the Faculty except to insist on the restoration of the demolished class-room out of the funds of the Concursus which was the responsible body for the time being.

* *

The art of uttering a great many words without much meaning is something which eminent statesmen are said to possess along with their various other gifts. A prominent student of Queen's who bore besides the name derived from his parent stock the happy addition of "Uncle John." once gave an interesting example of this capacity. He rose in the Alma Mater Society on a certain last Saturday of November to nominate a gentleman for some office and spoke somewhat in this vein: "Mr. Chairman. I rise to propose the name of a gentleman whose reputation among us is such that no words of mine are needed to enhance it. This gentleman has already acquitted himself nobly in many functions during his college life. he has been on decoration committees and has risked his life nailing bunting to the rafters, he has been on tea and coffee committees and knows the mysteries of these decoctions, he has displayed his massive limbs on the football field, and has been an ornament to every department of college life with which he has identified himself." When Uncle John sat down some one or more suggested that it might be advisable to add the name of the person whose gifts and accomplishments he had been reciting, at least, that it was customary to do so.

* *

People who pass from Union Street to the College buildings may notice, if they are quick of sight, that on the side of the so-called workshop or Mechanical Laboratory there are some obscure traces of large painted letters. If the day is clear and the passenger looks closely at these faint markings, he will be able to decipher the entire word which these letters form. moreover, the person who stops to examine this plain wooden wall be one who has passed at least some four or five sessions in the College, he may remember the fine morning on which these letters, now so obscure, first caught the eye even of the least observing. The word which then appeared in large and picturesque though somewhat uneven capitals, and stretching from one end of the wall northward to the other, was the superscription "Tool-House," a name which is still applied by some irreverent students to this notable wooden building. Of the origin of this epithet published in such a glaring fashion to both vulgar and polite observers there was never any doubt, and some who yet come and go about the College, can recall the occasion on which the happy name was coined. It was at a crowded meeting of the Alma Mater Society when the annual burning question of the Conversazione was afoot, that a gentleman who representes both the cloth and another kindred profession, used language somewhat like the following: "From the splendid graceful arches of the

palaces of old, down to the crowning triumph of modern architecture, the Tool-House."

It has never been widely known, however, by what means this epithet flung out at a venture and lost upon the air, took tangible form from a paint-pot upon the wall of the building which it designated. Not that there was lack of curiosity and even of diligent investigation, for indeed some strenuous efforts were instituted forthwith to discover the authors of the scroll. Like so many other efforts, however, to determine the authorship of disputed works, the theories which were advanced even by specialists in such matters, resulted only in confusion and failure. The author of the epithet was known, the date of its publication was also an ascertained fact, but no further knowledge could be wrung from the close reserve of those who knew. It is only within recent times that any light has been thrown upon the mystery. A collateral document has been discovered which while not affording even the vaguest clue to the perpetrators of the deed yet gives some interesting details of the story. The manuscript in question is too long to be published in extenso, but for those who are interested in such matters we publish a brief sketch of the narrative it contains.

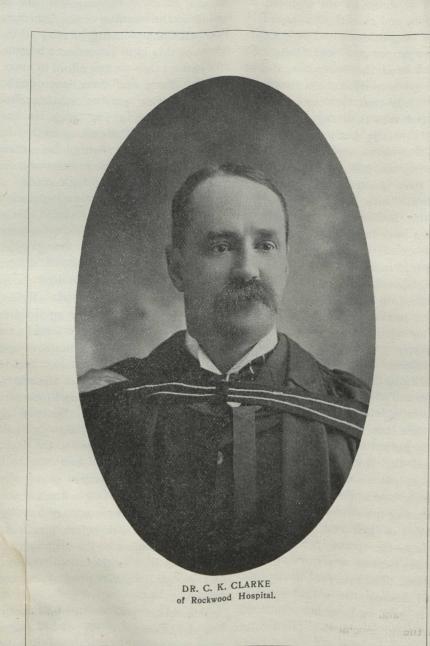
Some days after the meeting of the Alma Mater Society already mentioned, a certain undergraduate came slipping homewards by the dark of the moon, carrying an idea in his head and a paint-pot in his hand. The pot was soon dexterously hidden among his household stuff but the idea was shared and explained to a few kindred minds, and was soon ready for execution. Old clothes which otherwise

would have gone to some poor neighbours were brought out and put in requisition, and careful plans were laid so that a long ladder could be procured at the proper time and place. At the fixed hour the conspirators after having given sufficient evidence to their landlady that they were safe in bed slipped into their ragged clothes, and out into the keen night air by means of window, wood-pile and a neighbourly board-fence. By different streets they hastened towards the Tool House with pot and brush, secured the ladder from its place of readiness, and began the process of One held the exterior decorating. ladder while another did the T. O. O. while whispered comments and direc-The L of tions passed up and down. tool came next and a huge H at the beginning of the second word. first painter growing weary in the arms, another still more eminent in the art climbed the ladder two steps at a time and added in his finest style the remaining letters of the superscription, while the paint drops dripped upon his garments. The work once done and the ladder safely stowed back in its place a swift retreat was made to the wood-pile and the window and a rousing fire stirred up in which the spotted clothes were soon turned into ashes—the paint pot and the brush were kept as souvenirs and are still extant. The fuel used in the fireplace to destroy the suspicious garments is said to have been pilfered from the neighbour's wood-pile by the returning conspirators.

If it were possible to turn the clock and calendar back for the space of some eight years and to see over again the scenes which occupied the minds

of Queen's students at that time, one of the most interesting retrospects would be the winning of the Canadian Football Championship in 1893. Successes of this kind have never become so common that we can afford to make light of them, and there is no doubt that each new generation of undergraduates take a just pride in the achievements of the past as well as in those which occur during their own careers. Guy Curtis was the captain in those days and although already a veteran there was no persuasion needed to bring him into the arena. Horsey, whose feet was said to be more sensitive than those of other people. was on the wing and played nobly. even when he was a hundred yards away from the grand-stand. McRae was said to be absolutely opposed to using his fists except when forced to it in self-defence, while Kennedy and Billy Baker though pushing hip to haunch in the confusion of the scrimmage, were noted for meekness and almost undue politeness. Scott on the half back line could make brilliant runs either in daylight or in the dark, and never of course without the ball. Fox at quarter could slip while through a space no larger than a needle's eye whenever such an opening appeared in the line before him. the other members of the team were as reliable as iron in their own positions and played both with doggedness and brilliancy.

The season had its ups and downs but defeats at Ottawa and Toronto were soon off-set by a series of splendid victories at home. The final game was played in Montreal and on the return of the victors to Kingston tumultuous welcome closed the career of a foot-ball team to which we look back with pride.



Oucen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Editorials.

T is not necessary for the JOURNAL to offer any apology for devoting a little thought to the record of the football season which has just come to There is no theme discussed with so much enthusiasm, and there are no events which excite more general interest than the annual contests between our own football teams and those of our sister colleges. Men who make brilliant strokes of play upon the football campus require no other passport to the good-will of the students, and even the layman who only stands along the touch line but can recite the details of games for many seasons back—the players, the scores, the good plays and the bad plays—is somewhat of a hero himself among the uninitiated.

A retrospect of our own achievements during the present autumn, however, is touched with a little bitterness and disappointment; for indeed the achievement has all been on the part of our opponents. The two fine cups which were brought home a year ago have had to be packed up and sent away again after much too brief a stay; and whether we blame fortune or turn our reproaches

upon ourselves, is a casuistry whose only good results will be seen in There has indeed been future fields some temptation to fail at the fortunes of the day in this year's games. One victory is said on the very best authority to have been filched through the acknowledged blunder of an official. and at another decisive moment when sixty seconds more would have turned the scale, the pitiless whistle of the time-keeper flung the most ardent hopes into dismay. Complaints of this kind, however, are ineffectual enough. In a short season of football as of almost any other sport accidents must often affect largely the final results: but it is impossible either to increase the number of contests or to avoid situations where success seems to depend more on the toss of a shilling than on actual merit.

It is more pertinent at the present time to attribute failure to a real lack of enthusiasm on the part of the general body of students. A year ago, before the opening of the classes, there were two teams constantly at work but the intoxication of success seems to have brought unfortunate results, and this autumn it was almost impossible to hold good practices even before the most important games. The management for next year should aim at continuing the policy which secured the championship a year ago.

Those who have watched the recent games most closely are insisting also that in future more attention should be given by the players of the back division to the arts of catching and punting. It is to excellence in these plays that the success of the present champions is largely due, and whatever style of play is aimed at there are always occasions when a sure catch

and a well placed kick are absolutely necessary. The players of the back division must put this in their catechism and learn it well. In other respects all that is needed to ensure success is industrious work, day in, day out, from the opening of the season, and students who are at all able for the rigours of the campus, should take it upon their honor to present themselves as possible material for the first and second teams.

The Journal only expresses general feeling when it acknowledges the debt of all the students of the University to this year's players. The appreciation of their hard work and their self denial for our common good name is none the less because they were not victorious, and Mr. Etherington and his lieutenants have earned the warmest thanks of those whom they have served.

THE proceedings at the meetings of the Alma Mater Society so far this session have been somewhat lacking in piquancy and spirit, and it is high time some burning question arose to call forth the powers of undergraduate debaters. If there were only some large-boned Puritan to make a crusade against dancing, or some one to hint that the well-known surplus of the athletic committee was being embezzled, or even if the threatened upturning of the equilibrium of the JOURNAL staff had been pressed to a debate there might be larger and more enthusiastic meetings. As it is, there is too much unanimity; resolutions being proposed, seconded and carried with hardly ever a division of opinion. Divisions and strifes are perhaps not to be desired for their own sake, either between nations or the various wings

of a college society, but the prevailing calmness is perhaps a symptom that there are matters being passed over in silence which ought to be fought out in the smoke of debate. And there is also a tendency to allow business which belongs to the scope of the Alma Mater Society to slip off into the hands of other minor bodies. Alma Mater Society should continue to be the society par excellence of the students and its proceedings should be concerned with all the most important matters in every branch of the University. The writers of the JOURNAL do not as a rule fall in with the cry that the old days were better than the new, nor bewail an age of chivalry that has gone. In a hundred respects the University and the students are better now than ever they were. Of the Alma Mater Society, however, it is true that there have been better days than these and the matter is mentioned here in the hope that this retrogression may be checked and the older brilliancy and exuberance of the Saturday night meetings revived.

THE students who enjoyed the hospitality of the Levana Society on a recent Saturday evening from four o'clock till seven must regret that there was a sequel to the entertainment somewhat less pleasant than the tea About the hour when the gathering was to have dispersed and when the officials of the society had planned to take down the decorations and replace the furniture of the classrooms a number of young people commenced a merry dance which quite interfered with the operations of the society's officers. To tread a measure gracefully while strong men are replacing benches in the middle of the

floor is a difficult performance, and there is little wonder that the dancers and the movers of the furniture were out of temper with each other. It is unfortunate that such a confusion should arise at the close of a very simple and pleasant reception given by the lady students; and the blame should be laid at once and laid heavily upon the proper shoulders, else we shall have a similar predicament at every social function of the session.

The JOURNAL cannot but think that the officials who endeavoured to carry out their plans in the face of so many other students, and who actually dragged the heavy benches into the midst of a group of dancers, were a little Their instructions may indiscreet. have been explicit, their cause a just one, but they should have been wise enough to see how impracticable it was to stop the merry excitement of the dancing by such means. They should have put on their coats and left the place as it was, disavowing any further responsibility. At the same time the conduct of those who flouted the wishes of their hostesses, and instead of leaving the rooms at the time mentioned on their invitation cards, remained for several hours dancing and disporting themselves is much more to be deprecated. The Honorary President, Mrs. Jordan, and the President received the guests at the entrance from four o'clock till seven, and we know of no code of good manners by which modest young women and polite young men are allowed to remain after that time has expired, and to engage in a species of merry-making quite apart from that furnished by their hostesses. The writer of these columns approves most heartily of a lively dance in its proper place and time, and certain entertainments would be very incomplete without the gaiety and abandon which a dance affords. The inordinate eagerness, however which is shown by some young people to dance, dance, on every possible occasion, and the evident inability to find a satisfaction in any quieter intercourse, are very much to be deplored. On the part of some who ought to be patterns of good breeding and modesty such performances as that which has been mentioned come dangerously close to a species of vulgarity: with others it is merely thoughtlessness. For the sake of selfrespect and good-manners in the college buildings, as much as in a private house, people should consider the pleasure of their hostesses and not their own. Any other basis for social functions would destroy hospitality altogether and make modesty and chivalry a by-word. ----

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE JOURNAL appreciates very highly the numerous comments upon its opening number which have appeared in daily and weekly newspapers; and has also to thank many friends for similar kind remarks in conversation and in private letters.

The retiring President of the Alma Mater Society cannot be succeeded by any one of more charming address or more pleasing carriage. Mr. Weatherhead's double course, in Arts and Medicine, has thrown him into the acquaintance of a very large circle of students, both past and present, and has made for him many friends and no enemies. His career on the campus and on the ice is well known, and at the present time the Journal appre-

ciates most his services on the staff as editor and critic of athletics. The only remarks that can be offered as a slight disparagement of Mr. Weatherhead's term of office in the Alma Mater Society is that his attendance at the meetings was somewhat less regular and punctual than the office demands.

If the JOURNAL may be allowed to make a suggestion to the first man or body of men who happen to be in Convocation Hall in company with a ladder, it would recommend a slight change in the arrangement of the portraits on the wall. The canvas of the Vice-Principal at present hangs far in the recess of the northwest corner facing nowhere, in fact, unless it be down the neighbouring stairway. A better place ought to be found for this valuable portrait, and our suggestion is that an exchange might be effected between the Vice-Principal and the mild-looking gentleman with the pale blue waist coat who at present occupies a more prominent place than his betters.

Of course it is almost an anachronism now-a-days for any but a few privileged persons even to cross the threshold of the Convocation Hall. is an alien soil to those who follow the polite letters, and only accessible to men armed with squares and compasses, the drawing room, forsooth; and only to be thrown open to its older uses on one or two occasions throughout the session. Freshmen and sophomores may grumble as they please, and may even send deputations or polite round robins to the usurping powers, but they will return without success and be forced to carry off their social functions elsewhere. If the morale of the community survives the interdiction of the Sunday afternoon addresses, we shall perhaps put up with all the other drawbacks; but already, as some declare, there are symptoms of a grave and deplorable lapse. Whose fault will it be?

Mr. J. C. Brown, permanent president of the class of ninety-four, writes that he would like to see more information in the JOURNAL concerning the whereabouts and doings of old students. The officials in charge of the JOURNAL at the present time can hardly be expected to furnish such news as this unless they are assisted by some of their predecessors who know more of the various generations of students who have gone before them. Brown requests that the members of his own year send him a short account of their affairs out of which he promises to compile an interesting article for some future number of the Jour-Mr. Brown's address is Wil-NAL. liamstown, Ontario. We shall be pleased if members of other years will undertake a task of the same sort and furnish us with matter which will interest both older and later students.

The JOURNAL is glad to publish the following extract from a letter written by Bishop Mills, and to recognize that with this more accurate report before us a recent note inserted in these columns loses its significance. As a rule, however, one newspaper is quite justified in depending upon its contemporaries for reliable information until their veracity has been challenged. The extract is as follows:

"The absurd perversion of my utterances in Toronto, which I saw in at

least one paper, annoyed me very much at the time (if it had been true it was quite sufficient to have aroused the indignation of every triend of Queen's), and only that I have made it a rule for years to pay no heed to reports, however incorrect, of my addresses or sermons, I would have answered it.

What I did say, in a brief address, was this: 'If, as has been said, Trinity graduates can always be recognized by their gentlemanly manners and conduct, then it must be due very largely to the residential system. That system is certainly invaluable.

Many young men coming in from the country need rough edges smoothed and manners trained, as well as their intellects developed, and the residential system is exactly calculated to meet their needs. In fact, I think there is no difference of opinion amongst educationalists about its value. It is only a question of finance which prevents its being adopted in all our universities, and doubtless it will yet be a recognized necessity and will be provided in all. Trinity is indeed to be congratulated on being possessed of it.'

I did not mention the name of Mc-Gill, Queen's, or any other university in this connection. I had previously, in speaking of the educational advantages enjoyed in Canada, referred to the good fortune of McGill, whose millionaire friends had done, and were still doing, such great things for her, making her an institution, of which, not only Montrealers, but all Canadians, might be proud. Referring to Queen's I said, while she had not received such large gifts as had flowed into the coffers of McGill, and while her friends might not be millionaires, they were

devoted to her, and believed in her, and had made her a strong and capable university doing a national work, and I hoped that Trinity would be equally fortunate, and that her friends would rally round her and sweep away all her financial difficulties, etc."

A NEW SIDE-WALK, PERHAPS.

THE JOURNAL rarely allows its imagination to carry it beyond the limits of strict historical truth, and shuns prophecy as it would avoid the plague, but it has lately received a contribution which it is compelled to mention even if by doing so these excellent maxims are for the time being set at naught. The article indeed pretends to contain a recital of sober unimpeachable facts, yet its assertions have so little resemblance to truth that we owe it at least to our younger readers to warn them against giving full credence to its statements. The writer of the article, in short, claims to have been present at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, and maintains that in his own hearing an eminent member of this Board brought in a proposal for a new granolithic side-walk, to run from Union Street to the College Foreseeing the general buildings. incredulity which was sure to meet such a report, the writer claims to have taken notes of the speech containing this proposal. He does not, however, avouch that the notes are quite accurate, for the speech was sadly interrupted by a continuous stream of choleric exclamations, such as poohpooh! pshaw! nonsense! what is the man talking about! sit down, sir! and it was impossible always to catch the drift of the eminent speaker's remarks. Indeed, we are assured that it

was only the acknowledged eminence of the gentleman proposing this measure, which prevented a more violent outburst of indignation from his colleagues. In spite of such interruptions however, the speech seems to have been one of considerable length and to have been delivered with much spirit and enthusiam; indeed there is such seriousness in some of the language reported, that for the moment one is tempted to admit that the story may contain a The portions of modicum of truth. the speech which effect us so strongly, we wisely refrain from quoting lest they should excite feelings which can only be destined to the bitterness of disappointment.

The preliminaries of the speech in question were commonplace enough, quite the sort of thing for a town council meeting; the speaker related the history of the present side-walk, mentioned the price of lumber and of nails at the time it was made, and related the old story of Professor Williamson walking the whole length of it with one toot off and one foot on, like the angel in the family Bibles. He then spoke with much feeling of the generations of plodding students who have been led to wisdom along this path, and in spite of the clamours of his neighbours, reached the highest note of his utterance when he told how the historic three plank side-walk has at one point broadened out into another foot of width. He seized on this instance of expansion as offering some hope for the future transformation of the time-worn, traffic-worn three foot path, into one upon which at least our grandchildren, to say nothing of ourselves, may pass each other without slipping off into the moist surface of the earth.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT AID TO ONE OR MORE UNIVERSITIES IN ONTARIO.

THEN the Duke of Cornwall and York remarked in the course of his address at Queen's that "it was a wise and far-seeing policy to establish many seats of learning;" and that he was "glad to learn that our University is carrying most successfully its share in the work of placing higher education and culture within the reach of all," perhaps few of his hearers knew that he was expressing what had been the views of the Imperial authorities on the subject ever since 1797. response to the address of the Provincial Legislature then asking for aid in the establishment of Grammar Schools and of a College or University, they granted 500,000 acres of Crown lands, but stated distinctly that the grant was intended not only for Grammar Schools and one College, but in due course of time for such other Colleges as might be needed. When the Province accepted the grant they were bound in honour to accept the condition. 1828, about one-half of the grant was assigned to King's College, now Toronto University; in 1829 Sir John Colborne, the Lieut.-Governor, endowed Upper Canada College with 66,000 acres of the grant, and in his message to the House of Assembly in 1832, he referred to the whole grant as having been made "for the support of Grammar Schools and Colleges;" and in a subsequent message in 1835, he referred to the whole grant as having been made "for schools and larger seminaries." All this is shown clearly in three letters on University Extension in Ontario, as provided for in the Imperial grant of Crown lands in 1797, by Doctor J. George Hodgins,

and published in The Globe August. What then has led to the notion so commonly entertained by the friends of Toronto that the Province is bound to give all that it can spare to higher education to one University in Toronto and to it alone? A red herring was drawn across the scent in the discussion that took place subsequently with regard to Denominational Colleges. King's College being denominational, naturally enough the Colleges which were started in other centres had at first to be denominational also, for each of them required a constituency to depend upon from the outset; but when the Roman Catholics established two, one at Kingston and one at Sandwich, both without endowment or adequate staff, but both drawing Provincial grants, the Protestant feeling of the Province took alarm. This feeling was stimulated by the agitation connected with the Clergy Reserves question, when it was decided that no Church should receive any public aid; and it came to its head in 1869 when the Sandfield Macdonald Government cut off summarily all aid from Denominational Colleges. that time the Province decided, and we think wisely and finally, that Denominational Colleges should not be aided from the public cliest. That decision, however, did not touch the general and larger question of whether there should be one or more Colleges in a Province so widely extended as The public responsibility in this matter must be admitted, from its acceptance of the Imperial grant, provided only that the Colleges in other centres comply with all reasonable requirements regarding staff, standard, endowment, public service, and freedom from demoninational control. The claim of Oueen's is absolute and undoubted in all these respects: the Government has admitted it to a certain extent, and so has the legislature unanimously in the aid extended by them to the Kingston School of Mining with the avowed object of the school taking up other departments of Practical Science, as has been done so successfully by the Columbia School of Mining. Strange to say, the only objection made to this practical acknowledgement of public duty came from the authorities of Toronto Uni-On the general question of the propriety of one or more something may be said subsequently.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

THE Journal, has been handed a programme issued by this club for the current session and is proud to mention these meetings as among the claims upon the leisure time of intelligent undergraduates. The subjects announced are practical and pertinent, and will be especially of value to students who are unable to frequent the Political Science class room. One debate attacks the subject of Trusts, another the question of land and money grants in aid of railroads. The expediency of making the St. Lawrence route the highway for American trade is the theme of a third discussion, and for the closing meeting of the session there is promised a paper by Professor Shortt upon the relations of Canada and the United States. It will be interesting to hear the views of Professor Shortt on this question at a time when it is so much in the minds of thinking Canadians. Some of the names of the debaters are a guarantee of careful preparation and mature opinions upon the various themes.

THE STUDENTS' DANCE.

"I heard that you were at the students' dance the other night—what sort of time did you have?"

"Really, I don't know when I enjoyed anything so much—it was such "a jolly dance."

"Were there many there?"

"Oh yes, the rooms were full; I mean comfortably full, you know; they are so large that it takes a good many people to crowd them. And then, the platform holds quite a number, and it is such a convenient place to sit out dances when you are tired. You can see just who is dancing with whom, and your partner for the next number has no trouble in finding you when the interval comes."

"I suppose, though, you knew most of the people there?"

"Well, yes, most of them, but there were strangers from several places, girls, generally, who had come to Kingston for the dance especially; they were pretty girls, too, as a rule. Really, the girls did look pretty that night-pinks, and blues, and yellows, and whites, like a veritable garden of flowers, as one gentleman chivalrously remarked, except for the black coats interspersed among them. Do you know what another gentleman said when he heard that remark about the flowers? 'Perhaps the black coats were needed to keep off the frost!' What do you think of that?"

"It wasn't too bad. But tell me, is it true there were Divinity students there?"

"Why, yes! Why shouldn't there be? I don't suppose they felt much more dissipated than if they had been spending an evening with crokinole. But really, they did look pleased when they saw the Professor of Church His-

tory standing in the doorway; they danced with much more vim from that time on. I suppose they felt that Divinity hall wasn't such a far-away shadowy region after all."

"I heard that you had quite a number of supporters from among the Faculty. I think it is so nice of them to go to things like that. It makes you feel that it is in connection with Queen's, after all, if you do have to go away down town, away from the university itself. It's the same thing in a lesser degree when you spy the 'blue, red and yellow' waving over some alien territory—you feel the very atmosphere of Queen's hovering about you."

"Yes, it is hard enough not to be able to hold the students' dance in the students' domains, I think. I do hope the new buildings of the future will have some accommodation to offer for such a function. Shades of our fore-fathers! What would they have thought of arranging a dancing-hall as a matter of course?"

"Did you like the floor the other evening?"

"Well, no, I can't say that I did. It was rather heavy, and in some places uneven, so that sometimes we almost tripped. And when a floor is unyielding I think you get tired so very easily, don't you?"

"Yes, I like to slip around without the least Lit of trouble. But sometimes when the music is good one forgets about being tired till afterwards, don't you think so?"

"Oh yes, and the orchestra on Friday night was *fine*. Really, it was very good. They didn't encore much, which I thought was a very good thing, but towards the end the numbers were a little longer and they play-

ed some of the old pieces, the pretty, catchy ones, you know, that everyone likes."

"How about the supper? I suppose one may mention that as it was such a general affair."

"Oh, the supper was all right, it was very prettily served, I thought; at least, I liked the idea of the different small tables in that large room. And it was such a relief to leave that warm dancing-room and walk through the cool corridors. They had cosy corners arranged in convenient nooks but they were almost too cool for the girls. Still, it was nice to saunter out between numbers for refreshments, and sometimes to surprise interesting little scenes in far-away little corners where you might very easily have been yourself."

"I like to do that, too—it is very funny. And don't you like to listen to scraps of conversation?"

"Oh, don't I? I actually overheard one girl telling her partner that she was so glad he was who he was, for, she added confidentially, 'my last partner danced wretchedly.' Fancy the self-satisfaction of partner number two."

"Yes, I fancy people sometimes forget what they are saying when they are excited. Did you stay late?"

"Well, it wasn't late for the students' dance, that is always more or less of an all-night affair. Indeed, right on and took down the decorations, after which they carried them ate for the Levana tea. I can fancy ment was quite strongly developed in can't you?"

"Yes, you really would imagine we found 'at homes' the best educating influence possible. But they are jolly if taken in moderation. They evidently are not looked upon as antagonistic to the Highest Good, or we certainly would not enjoy the philosophical patronage which we do."

"Well, really, those patronesses are kind, are they not? It can't be much fun for them and yet they take such a generous interest in the other peoples' pleasure. I do like to see some of them dancing the Lancers—it seems to give a new tone and dignity to the whole thing."

"Queen's is a great place for dancing, isn't it? If you don't know how to dance when you come you feel bound to learn at once or you'll be decidedly 'out of it,' and when everyone goes in for it so heartily it is all the jollier. I often wonder if it is going to be part of Queen's work in Canada to shew those people who still believe so, that there is nothing inherently wrong in dancing itself. Well, really, I must go and work."

"Something like the Dramatic club which has undertaken to reform the stage, I believe, I shouldn't wonder. Are you going to work any more tonight? It's so late. Well, good-bye for just now."

There is a strange advertisement in the *Trinity University Review* which requires exposition from those who understand it. Advertisements, of all things, should be clear and intelligible at a glance. Our contemporary, however, announces the existence of Trinity University, Toronto, *The Church University of Ontario*, etc., etc., and many people reading it wonder to what Church this phrase refers.

Cadies' Department.

THE QUEEN'S GIRL AS A RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

"I never did repent for doing good, Nor shall not now."

IO doubt it will be surprising to many to learn that, despite the claims of study, despite the allurements of society, the Queen's girl can in any sense be called a religious character. Surely, one would think, she could leave all that to her elder sister at home who has no literary aspirations, or at least content herself with teaching a Sunday School class in the summer holidays and feel free in the winter to lay all religious duties aside. If a city girl, her home duties give her an added excuse, and if her home be far away the less responsibility is laid on her and she can feel quite free to do as she will.

Nevertheless, the typical Queen's girl, for of her we write, rarely uses these arguments. She illustrates very forcibly that peculiar doctrine, "The more one has to do, the more one does," for although with little blame to herself she might lighten or even give up entirely her religious duties during her College course, it is often the case that she becomes more deeply interested in those duties than ever before.

There is of course a certain feeling of freedom on the part of the extraurban girls who come to College for the first time. On Sabbath mornings there is no stern parent to march them out to Church, rain or shine, no small sisters or brothers to whom they must act as shining examples, no home minister looking to them to take their part in Church work as the worthy daughters of their parents. Here they are quite independent of all such claims. They have a choice of churches to attend in their own denomination, and they can visit freely different churches in the evening. As students they are quite expected to do so. As for Sunday School it is a thing of the past; and there are the College addresses to attend on Sunday afternoons, or not, as one pleases, and afterwards a walk with kindred spirits by the lake shore. Different, utterly different from their home life; and does it make religious work a thing of no account to the Queen's girl?

On the contrary this irresponsibility produces a decidedly different effect. College life to any sensitive thinking girl is no mere novelty. It sometimes means a complete revulsion of feeling, and in this way-this girl has from childhood, perhaps, been brought up in a christian home with family worship morning and evening, with grounded beliefs in the necessity of regular church attendance, imbued with due reverence for the Sabbath day. During the time that these beliefs were being trained, she has been watched, guarded, advised, and constantly made to feel all that will be expected of her in after life in religious spheres because of her home training. But all the time her creed is instinctive. She goes to church because she has been brought up to do so, because she is obliged to do so, because her parents do so, and she has never really thought about it in regard to her own particular self at all.

She leaves home to come to College, and suddenly she is launched out on her own responsibility. She is brought into touch with girls from all parts of the country, girls who have been brought up as she has, and girls who have not. There is no one to prescribe

a course of action for her, no one to say what she must or must not do. She is expected to know for herself what she should do and why she should do it, and every one is ready to treat her as a rational being with a rational opinion of her own. Her dormant religious beliefs are suddenly shocked into life.

Just at this time too her mental horizon is being widened. She is bewildered at the sweep of subjects which are touched upon in her hearing, ideas are introduced to her which before she did not dream of, those about her discuss subjects with which she never before had to do, everything is new and large. The broad deep principles underlying surface duties stir her strangely. At first she almost loses sight of those duties, they seem to her insignificant in view of the mighty forces at work in the world. The broad outlook on life appeals strongly to her imagination. ually, however, there comes to her mind a sense of the meaning of the little things of life, she sees as never before, how the glimpse into the larger facts has given color to the details, she understands now what her father's family prayers, her mother's love for the prayer meeting really mean. She feels for the first time perhaps her own responsibility, and if she be a true girl her religious character at once asserts itself.

This is not of course the experience of every girl student at Queen's. There are some girls who come from their homes and their church life to take up work at once in the University. There are city girls who will not let their studies interfere with their Sunday School classes; there are girls whose religious consciousness is rarely

if ever dormant. And yet there are still many girls who have had just this experience, whose religious life has taken on a new character since their entrance to Queen's, has become broader and yet more personal.

There is the visible religious work and the invisible, as everyone knows, and the Queen's girl shares in both. For the invisible we may say that there is a sufficiently large sphere for activity in this line in the dressing room and elsewhere in the College, in the boarding house and the home for the most enthusiastic worker, and that when the subjects of religious instruction are our own sinful selves the best work is done.

For the visible—Every student thinks at once of the Y. W. C. A., the mission classes, the visits to the Hospital. They seem so small a share of the work to be done after all, yet we are *students* as well as religious characters. Is it the least part of our religious duty to study faithfully, to make the very most of our opportunities in Queen's?

"TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES."

'Tis the season of elections and now we feel our power,

There's a general politeness in the air, The candidates are smiling rate of sixty to the hour.

But Freshie mine, Oh Freshie mine beware!

"What want ye, maids? Fixtures for that new Levana room?

'Tis your's. I'll see you get it. Nay more and if you like

A reading room, gymnasium, new Levana broom,

There isn't aught in the wide world, I wouldn't give to-night.

I'll see that your piano's tuned. Your cloak-room is too small.

Your vote? Well, now you mention it,

I really wouldn't mind.

But suit yourself. That other chap he would'nt do at all,

Insist? I'll send my carriage round, you are so very kind."

But Freshie mine, Oh! Freshie mine, howe'er their talk uplifts,

Shun them, scorn, yes "fear them, when they come bearing gifts."

THE LEVANA TEA.

THE Levana tea was held on Saturday, November 23rd, and proved as great a success as usual. From four to six, graduates, undergraduates, and their triends trooped up the attic steps to the girls' sanctum, where they were received by Miss Stewart, President, and Mrs. Jordan, President of the Levana Society. The girls were especially pleased to see a number of Freshmen, most of whom survived the ordeal, though not a few, after looking wildly round for a few moments, ignominiously fled, only to be rescued in their headlong flight by some kind Senior and brought back, well protected by a strong body-guard of veteran tea goers.

The presence of the Professor of Junior Philosophy was much appreciated by all who came under the light of his ready smile, especially by the Freshies, who had been taught to believe that Professors were unapproachable beings, who never descended from their pedestals. Professor Watson, too, was a welcome guest; possibly it was the caricature of the student in the "state of wonder," that attracted the Philosophers.

The improvised museum in the Apologetics room was a unique and pleasing feature of the tea. Interesting as all the antiquities were, perhaps our veteran foot-ball player, Guy Curtis, teceived the most marked attention.

Indeed, as one Senior put it (Seniors are privileged) he was "the belle of the ball," and he, who had never lost his head in the scrimmage, came near losing it then. The tea was not so exciting as usual in so far as there were no eager candidates going round with candy boxes, soliciting "votes and influence." Indeed, the goddess Levana, who jealously hovered round the different chattering groups, seldom heard that obnoxious word "vote." Possibly the aspirants to Alma Mater honors, have recognized the fact that button-holing one at a tea, and proclaiming their own superior qualifications for office is not the best of taste, to say nothing of policy. One, whose honesty at least commends him to our favor, said he didn't mind whether it was good form or not, but he had concluded that it wasn't worth You never knew when you really had a girl. There are things one learns at College that don't appear on the calendar.

At seven (or indeed sooner) some of the more energetic guests undertook to hold an unofficial dance from which they were loath to scatter, even when the decorations were taken down, and the janitor put up the folding doors.

"On the whole," mused the Levana mouse as she munched the last stray piece of sandwich some hours later, "I'd rather be a Levana mouse, than a mere museum or a class-room mouse. Lots of good things come your way when you belong to the Levana," which was a very wise speech for a mere mouse.

In a University where co-education is so well established how does it happen that an examination in Senior Latin only attracts the men?

Divinity.

THE introduction of German textbooks into the theological curriculum speaks well for the progressive spirit of Oueen's theology. The works that are being read in the Honor Classes this year are the Geschichte der Israelitischen Religion, by Marti; and Harnack's Das Wesen des Christen-Marti's work is a clear and thims thorough-going treatment of the Religion of Israel from the standpoint of The former pure historical science. limitation of Biblical Theology to the books of the Old Testament canon is set aside and the apocryphal books, parts of the Talmud and of the New Testament are used as the material of the study. The main results of Old Testament Introduction and Criticism are accepted and are employed to throw light upon both earlier and later periods of the history. The writer traces with remarkable distinctness the separation of the Religion of Israel from the mass of general Semitic religions; and while insisting "that this religion of Israel had an actual history and had not fallen ready-made from Heaven; " the book does not sacrifice in the least the uniqueness and preeminence of the Hebrew faith as a special revelation from God.

Harnack's book is an interpretation of the essence of Christianity in such terms as will appeal to the reason and meet the experience of the man in the street. It is a radical treatment or exposition of Christian ideas with special reference to the person and teaching of Christ. The reading in the original of these recent productions of German scholarship must be regarded as a distinct advance. Whatever views may be held with respect to the posi-

tions taken by scholars and critics, the duty of examining those positions remains. It is therefore to be set down to the credit of Queen's, that a start has been made in the matter of reading German text-books. Looking to the future, it is hoped that the coming student of theology will enter upon his course with at least a working knowledge of German, the tongue which during the past quarter of a century has become in a large measure the language of scientific thought in many fields.

The enforced absence of Principal Grant from the lecture room is greatly regretted. Yet, even in his absence his personality and heroic example are sources of inspiration. It is the aim of every divinity student to make the most of the great opportunities that are afforded him, so that as far as lies in the power of each one, the prestige and influence of Queen's theology shall in no wise decline. This is the spirit which Principal Grant would wish to pervade the faculty; and certainly if the students follow in his footsteps, they will to that extent be self-denying, patient and tenacious of their ideals. Every student feeling the moral compulsion of the Principal's personality, should live up to his capabilities and opportunities, so that he may do credit to his Alma Mater, not only in the present as a student, but later as a man of practical affairs. The true University does not consist of massive buildings, but of men of moral and intellectual worth

The Principal in his present retirement will be glad to know how ably his place is being taken in the classroom by the Junior Professor of the

faculty. At the October meeting of the Board of Trustees there was some uncertainty as to how Principal Grant's place was to be filled during the current session, and the plan suggested was that a number of the more scholarly ministers of the church should be invited to deliver short courses of lectures from time to time during the academic year. With Professor Mc-Comb's arrival from England, however, the difficulty vanished; and at the opening of the classes the Professor of Church History and History of Dogma came upon the boards with lectures on Systematic Theology well under way. Two days of the week are devoted to the exposition of the Doctrine of the Incarnation as set forth in Anselm's Cur Deus Homo and the lectures are marked by clearness and force as well as by a happy method of recapitulation which enable all and sundry to grasp the line of argument carried out in this famous book.

Professor McComb also delivers one lecture a week upon Systematic Theology proper, outlining the method pursued in the scientific study of Theology and aiming at a special discussion of one of the main lines of theological inquiry, to wit, the doctrine of man and his relation to God. every respect the class in Theology will maintain the traditions of former sessions, and students who have passed a portion of their course within hearing of the Principal will have the added stimulus furnished by the presence of a vounger theologian whose entire time and strength are being devoted to his chosen sphere of study.

Those who were present at the Y. M. C. A. meeting on the evening of November 29th, will agree that Dr.

Watson's address on "heredity" was highly interesting and instructive. is not intended to give here anything like a resume of the treatment of the subject, for the address as delivered was so closely knit and perfectly proportioned that no mere summary could do it justice or reproduce the impression made by the words as Dr. Watson uttered them. Something might be said, however, respecting the larger features of the address and its general effect. The Professor's announcement at the outset that he should be compelled to assume a knowledge on the part of his hearers of certain philosophical principles taught in Queen's University, no doubt led some to pull themselves together to meet something formidable. As the subject developed, however, it was telt that light was falling easily upon the great outstanding biological and social phases of heredity. Applause was elicited here and there, especially where the speaker, in a few terse sentences, showed that contrary to the hopeless theory propounded by certain thinkers, man is something more than the irresponsible product of his environment. Man, as a self-conscious being, possessed of powers of reflection and will, is largely responsible for the effect of environment upon his character and life. Dr. Watson manifested throughout this address, as he has shown on many greater occasions, a comprehensive and appreciative view of the great truths that biological science has brought to light; but it is to be further said that all within sound of his voice on Friday evening must have felt that in his treatment of the subject of heredity, these truths received a new and altogether wholesome, ethical application. It may seem a far cry from Darwinism

to Christian teaching, yet Dr. Watson succeeded in gathering up apparently conflicting principles and unifying all in the beautiful and inspiring conception of Christ as "one in essence with God, and one with the true essence of humanity."

It is hoped that the address, of which the above is a brief notice, will appear in print in one or other of the college publications. Those who heard it would be most interested in reading it, and would profit very greatly by having what is now perhaps, to a certain extent, only a strong impression, enlarged so as to take more definite shape as part of their mental equipment.

Arts.

A FRIENDLY CHAT.

Senior-A dollar, please.

Freshman—I beg your pardon?

Senior—I want a dollar from you, if you have the change.

Freshman—What's this for next? I've been paying money to something or other ever since I arrived in Kingston.

Senior—This is the dollar for your Arts' fee; every Arts student pays it.

Freshman—And what is done with it? Does it go to pay for the senior year photograph?

Senior—No, sir, it does not, and I hope you will avoid such grave insinuations. The Arts dollar is the legitimate exaction imposed upon all students registered in Arts, and as you come under that category, I will thank you to let me have the amount as soon as it is convenient. Better now than any other time.

Freshman—But surely I can ask how my dollar is to be spent when I do pay it.

Senior—By all means, my man. Half of your dollar is spent in supplying newspapers for the reading-room—Life, Puck, Judge, Graphic, Black and White, Globe, Nineteenth Century and several scores of other magazines and newspapers which you must surely want to read if you don't wish to remain a freshman all your days. As a matter of fact I think you go to the reading-room every day already.

Freshman—And what becomes of the other fifty cents; do I get any benefit from that?

Senior—Yes, of course you do. Every year a number of invitations come in from other colleges and we send delegates to their dinners, At Homes and the like; the balance of the Arts fee goes to pay the expenses of these delegates.

Freshman—But I may never be sent to any of these dinners or At Homes; and I shall be paying money every year for somebody else's fun. I'll give you fifty cents for the readingroom and call it square.

Senior—Not so fast, sir; I'd rather have the whole dollar down. It's your own look out if you are never chosen as a delegate; if you aim at being one of the best men of your year and go to the year meetings and the Alma Mater, pay all your fees when they fall due, besides coming up well in your classes, ten to one you will be President of the senior year and be sent to the Trinity dinner or the Varsity At Home.

Freshman-Well-

Senior—And in any case you ought to shew an interest in the welfare of the Arts students apart from anything you get yourself and pay out gladly the small annual sum that is asked from you for the purposes I have mentioned, else the Arts men will be nothing better than a crew of book-worms. But good heavens, surely I have said enough to convince you, one dollar is the fee, one dollar only—thank you, sir—good day.

The Board of Curators of the Arts reading room desire to bring before the student body a matter which concerns every student of the University. Since the opening of this session several of the weekly periodicals have regularly disappeared from the table of the reading room, and in spite of the fact that a notice was posted requesting the return of certain magazines, the papers have continued to disappear.

This is a reflection on every student of the University, and while it involves but a trifling financial loss, it bespeaks a very low moral appreciation of what is expected of University students. We trust this notice will be sufficient to arouse public sentiment in the University and put a stop to a very disgraceful state of affairs.

On the evening of Nov. 20th all the members of 'or wandering in this region gathered themselves together amid great enthusiasm and organized for time and eternity. Some twenty members were present, though a much larger number are still in the halls of Mr. A. K. Connolly took Queen's. the chair, and Mr. Alex. Calhoun was appointed Secretary pro tem. meeting then proceeded to elect its permanent officers, and the following were appointed: Hon. Pres., Very Rev. Principal George Munro Grant, D.D., LL.D., C.M.G.; President, Mr. J. A. Donnell; Vice-President, Miss L. Shaw; Secretary, Mr. A. K. Connolly. Mr. J. A. Donnell then took the chair, and on assuming the duties of his new position made a brief address. Other matters of importance were then gone into, and the first meeting of 'or in its post-graduate life was adjourned.

Men in Honour Classics are glad this year to have the privilege of Professor Nicholson's assistance in their work. There is a tradition that long ago such a thing was known, but it is beyond the recollection of Classics' oldest devotee. It is a pity that this class should ever have been allowed to lapse, for the Professor's readings in Persius and Plutarch are delightful. In these rapid readings one gets in touch with the authors and can feel all their charm, especially when they are interpreted by a man Professor Nicholson's and originality.

THE '04 "AT HOME."

"The swellest yet" was the verdict of the JOURNAL representative with regard to the 'o4 "At Home." This function was held on a Friday evening in the Whig hall, and was the first of the series for this session.

The attendance was not too large
—"just the right number," indeed –
and this, together with the fact that
the music was exceptionally good,
contributed much to the success of the
"At Home."

Several of the ladies complain that the aspirants for Alma Mater honours were unduly importunate in their requests for "vote and influence." On the whole, however, the utmost harmony prevailed, and the sophomore year have covered themselves with glory.

medical Rotes.

NE of the functions of the Jour-NAL is to look at students of all faculties as persons who come in as freshmen and go out as graduates. while the IOURNAL itself stands still as a permanent and unchanging spectator. The stages through which instudents pass are dividual marked from such a point of view, and we may be pardoned if now and then we make a casual mention of the development which goes forward before our eyes. It is a commonplace, which, however, never ceases to be spoken, that the years of college life slip quickly past, and that by very rapid strides the ignorance or immature preconceptions of one's school days change into a little more order and system. The very cut of a man's coat soon becomes more in keeping with the reigning fashions as his matriculation days become a memory. In the case of medical students the preconceptions which are brought to College suffer even a greater shattering than those of people in other departments. It was imagined that the Medical College was the resort of wild, swearing, drinking fellows, and that quiet study and sobriety were unknown. Medical students, with few exceptions, were ruined through bad habits, and the entire course was a sort of damnable initiation into a profession which in other respects was interesting and honourable.

This nightmare soon begins to vanish as the work of the first session advances. In the dissecting room, instead of finding ghastly and repulsive scenes, everything is clean and pure, and there are no more offensive odours than in a well-conducted drug

shop. The devotees of the medical art are found to form a republic where the best men reap the most marked success and where there is ample scope for the ardent enthusiasm of the student. Views such as these soon make it evident to a medical student that he is not at all to be pitied or look. ed down upon by his friends in Arts or Divinity Hall, but that his aims. while differing in details from theirs. are ultimately the same. He, as well as they, can learn to make the most of his capacities in providing for himself and in contributing something to the general well-being of mankind.

In the second, third and fourth years of the course the responsibilities which rest upon the medical profession are still more clearly learned and understood. The work of the classes combined with the practical experience in the hospitals, enlarges the students' mind to the possibilities which lie before him, and there are few who do not grasp the true spirit which must always animate those who are set apart to lighten and cure the ailments of the body.

If this JOURNAL might suggest a limitation which often accompanies the study of medicine, it is that students of the medical art sometimes grow narrow and provincial in their views of other spheres of study Dan Chaucer said of his Doctor of Physik in the Canterbury Pilgrimage that "his study was but little on the Bible"; and it is true vet that the study of medicine alone does not give a sufficiently wide outlook over man and nature and on human life. For this reason it is wise for men to spend some years in the Arts course before coming to the shrine of Galen and Hippocrates, so that they may be better men without being less skillful doctors.

The Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis, which punishes alike the innocent and the guilty, met on the night of November 12th. In the absence of the Chief Justice, Senior Judge Patterson and Junior Judge Nash tried hard to fill the space which he would occupy and nearly succeeded.

The session was a decided change for the better, but there is still much room for improvement. Many cases were disposed of, the principal offenders being flippant freshmen fined for warming the seats of their seniors. Songs by Joe Graham and clog dances by the Scotch-Irish duo were a welcome addition to the proceedings.

The freshmen's annual "At Home" is almost due, but it is rumored that there is some difficulty about securing the building for the event.

The Chief Justice has returned to fill the seat of jurisdiction as only he can fill it. The Court will probably meet in the near future.

THE BOOK OF THE CHRONICLES OF KING GEORDIE—CHAPTER LIX.

Now it came to pass in the year one thousand nine hundred and one that the great Queen was laid with her fathers, and Edward, her son, reigned in her stead. And he ruled over a country vaster than had been, over Great Britain and over dominions beyond the seas. But among those who paid tribute to the great king there were none so crafty and so wise as King Geordie, for he could make two palaces grow where but one grew before. Yea, he could get money out of anything save only the garments of a

Frontenac farmer; for these be not so easy as they look.

And in the self-same year, the year in which King Edward ascended the throne, the king called unto him his son and spake unto him, saying, "My son, behold it hath seemed good to me that thou shouldst go unto Australia, unto Africa, and unto Canada, where my dominions be, that my people may gaze on the likeness of a king and do reverence unto him, and that thou may see the land which thou shalt one day govern, unless, peradventure, before thou become king it may belong to J. Pierrepont Morgan. So depart thou from hence, thou and thy wife, thy valet and thy valet's valet, thy wife's handmaidens and her Saratoga trunks. Take with thee garments of many colours and chests filled with trinkets, C.M.G.'s, photographs and autographs. These, my son, are cheap, and thou mayest barter them for writing-desks, and furs, jewels, caskets, flowers and degrees both high and low, such as thou and thy wife lovest.

And take with thee a physician a goodly man and wise—for these countries be overrun with pills—Brown Pills, Green Pills, Liver Pills, Kidney Pills, Stomach Pills and Corn Pills. Yea, the only pill they have not is the Umbilical Pill, and it is yet to come.

So the king's son did as the king had commanded, taking with him all that the king had suggested and more. And he took with him his spouse, who was of all princesses the most queenly, of all mothers the most kindly, and of all women the most womanly.

Then came they unto Kingston,

where King Geordie holds sway. But Geordie lay grievously ill in the hospital which adjoined his palace, and the Prince and Princess went in to visit him and talked graciously unto him, so that he was much pleased thereat. Then the king's son and the wife of the king's son did step into their chariots and drove on to the palaces of Queen's, surrounded in front and behind by the horsemen And when of Carr-Harris. charioteer had smitten the flanks of the nearest horses, and when Carr-Harris had hauled on their bridles, then were these horsemen got to So that they reached the move. palaces just one half hour late. And the king's son, looking around him. said "Who be these men clad in black, whose faces I see not, for they be covered by things with tassels." And the Chancellor spake unto him, saying "Marvel not, these be ushers whose caps were made after the model of Logie Macdonald's head, which is swollen with much learning."

Now the king's physician was a man of wondrous skill, and when King Geordie's chief physicians, who were on the platform, beheld him, they took counsel together and said. "Come, let us surround him, for peradventure we may through him obtain favour with the king's son." So they went nigh unto him. And he, thinking that they were going to buy him a drink, received them gladly, but when he perceived their purpose he was sore disappointed. Nevertheless, he bore up bravely and allowed them to take him away unto the hospital, where King Geordie lay sick.

(At this point there is a lacuna in the manuscript of the Book of the Chronicles, which the Editors are at present unable to supply).

A SONG OF THE WARDS BY A

We have heard of Beecham's Pills As a cure for human ills, And the ads. of Dr. Williams are profuse:

But the K. G. H. just revels In those pills called "Little Devils," Which you'll never find in Bell or Mitchell-Bruce.

When a patient with his pains
To a doctor loud complains,
And his hands across his epigast are
pressed;
"Rest in bed," are the directions,

Diet mild, a few injections, And a "Little Devil" soon will do the rest.

When we leave all aches and chills, And seek refuge for our ills In a hospital where all good chronics go,

Let us hope that good St. Peter Will not need a Colt-repeater To keep all "Little Devils" down below.

Official circles were recently much agitated by the fracas that took place between the Sheriff and the ex-President. It was at first given out that the ex-President mistook the Sheriff for an anarchist. Later reports do not confirm this.

The boys are wondering:

- 1. Which nurse taught T. O. to say "Pawdon me"?
- 2. When the freshmen's "At Home" is going to come off?
- 3. Over "what did he tell that I said to you"?
- 4. Whether it would not be advisable, as we already have a sunflower, to call J. V. B-a-d-n a water-lily?

The attendance at the Medical College this session is thirty-five per cent. greater than it was a year ago.

Science.

SCIENCE MAN'S LAMENT.

Quantitative, mathematics, Nasty smells of H₂S, Structural and Hydrostatics— Everything a hopeless mess.

Mining, milling—heaps of classes, Some we should have had last year, Dreams of plucks and scanty passes Keep us in a nightly fear.

Metallurgy and assaying, Stamps and trommels, jigs and reels, Chemistry and plane surveying Fill our heads with countless wheels.

Sage advice from grave professors, Seniors' supercilious smiles— Awful "bites" by the unwary, Ignorant of Alfie's wiles.

Day by day we grimly suffer, Fines which dissipate our dough, Thirsts a "collin's" might have settled, Must be quenched with H₂O.

All our youthful dreams of pleasure Must be hustled to the wall; We must bear our sad condition— Simply slaves in Science Hall.

Little wonder, then, that Freshmen—Gentle, saintly little lambs—After two good hours of blowing Decorate their talk with damns.

Little wonder that the Senior—Grand Past Master in the biz—Decorates his head with bald spots, And his nose with silver fiz.

The Librarian recently asked for suggestions as to what magazines would be suitable for the reading room, and the following answers were given:

McDiarmid—"The Ladies' Home Journal."

Jackson---"The Police Gazette."

MacLennan---"Vanity Fair."

Bartlett---"Scenes at Ontario Beach."

Malone---"The Illustrated Bowery

Times."

McCallum—"Quiet Talks With Young Girls."

THE MINING COURSE.

(As viewed by one of the students.)

Among some of our final year mining students a few days ago, the conversation turned to the School of Mining and its course, and each one seemed to have his particular grievance. On the whole the students in question were of the opinion that the mining course in our school, is, without exception, the best in Canada. Still while a school may be good we believe that there is always room for improvement, and that while it is always easy to criticise, yet we think that, in certain lines, the students see these points of weakness more clearly than the professors.

As the School is a comparatively new one, none of our professors are graduates of this School in the particular branch that most of us are taking, namely, Mining.

Many of the students have spent years in Mining and Mining work and while these students do not for a moment think that they know best what a mining course should be, still we think that their opinions are worthy of some consideration. That the Faculty realizes that the course is not all it should be is evinced by the fact that they have this year adopted the plan of confining the Mathematics to the first and second years. That this is a wise change is evident from the fact that no student, so far as we know, has yet been able to complete the third year's work in the M. E. course as planned in the calendar. We think that still further changes might be made towards the improvement of the course. The school is advertised as a Mining School, yet it seems to us that the tendency is to turn out specialists, especially in Chemistry. Looking at the third year's work we see Technical Chemistry. On first thoughts one would think that surely there had been some mistake, yet the third year students find to their sorrow and disgust that they are expected to master this subject.

In Mineralogy the whole study of Systematic Mineralogy, with, perhaps, the exception of a slight drill on the optical characters of Minerals, might profitably be eliminated from the For example, how many of course. the successful Mining Engineers of to-day know, or care to know, the explanation of a "Solution plane," or that "The arms of a percussion figure on a cubic crystal of Halite are parallel to the dodecahedral faces." Yet the whole of the second year's work in Mineralogy is of about as much practical value as the example given.

Time and time again we have heard the question asked: "What earthly use are these subjects to a practical Mining Engineer?" and so far no one has been able to solve the problem. On one occasion we heard a professor say in reply to such a question that the students should consider the aesthetic side of their studies not merely the financial. This is all very well but stern necessity will not let us entirely overlook the money view. The fact is that the great majority of the students are taking this course with a view to bettering their condition, and could not the time spent on these subjects be more profitably employed Engineering and Mathematical studies, or in increasing their knowledge of rocks and minerals from a prospector's standpoint.

While every Mining Engineer should have a general knowledge of

all subjects connected with his work, still the ground to be covered is so great, that this knowledge must be superficial in all subjects that are not absolutely necessary if he is to make his own special work a success, and we think that the subjects referred to, while very suitable for a specialist's course, should, if not altogether omitted from the Mining course, at least be optional.

Athletics.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.

N Saturday evening before the rush for seats at the Intercollegiate dinner table, a special meeting of the delegates from McGill, Varsity and Oueen's was held in the drawing room of the British American Hotel to discuss the possibility of forming an Intercollegiate Hockey Union. This is a theme that has come up before for discussion, but in this instance action was necessitated by a resolution recently passed in the Alma Mater Society of Queen's, advocating such an organization. The sister universities promptly responded to the challenge by sending delegates to Kingston to discuss the matter

Mr. Clifford R. Gilmour, president of McGill hockey club, journeyed to Kingston as a special convener, and with Mr. Percy Molson, voiced the opinions of the eastern university. Captain Jack McCollum, of the champion rugby team, outlined the Varsity position, while Queen's was represented by secretary Jack McDowall, vicepres. Dalton and president Weatherhead. Mr. Gilmour, in a neat, forcible speech, expressed the enthusiastic support that old McGill had invariably

given, and would still give, to intercollegiate enterprises; and on behalf of his university heartily endorsed the movement, which he thought to be a step in the right direction, not only for the promotion of the strong bond already existing between the colleges, but as well for the furtherance of the hockey interests of Canada.

Mr. Gilmour's remarks indicated the unanimous feeling of the meeting.

The feasibility of the project was then carefully looked into, each delegate in turn dwelling upon the relations of his club to its college, its rink, the general public, and the financial world, and soon it became apparent that the speakers were convinced that the scheme could not be put upon a sound and self-supporting basis during the present year. Mr. McCollum and Mr. Molson then brought in a resolution to the effect that the assembled delegates should take steps to re-open the question in their respective universities at the opportunity most favorable to the success of the enterprise. On three points the meeting was agreed, that an intercollegiate union was eminently desirable, that nothing could be done in that direction this season, but that prompt action should be taken to have the league definitely organized before next year.

Before the meeting adjourned it was decided further that an attempt should be made to arrange exhibition games between the teams of the three universities of McGill, Varsity and Queen's during the coming season, and that Ottawa College should be asked to enter a team in the proposed league.

Mr. Jay A. Burns, a prominent eastern football authority, kindly acted as the representative of Queen's Journal on the side line at the Ottawa College-Argonaut game for the championship of Canada. He reports that the game was one of the prettiest exhibitions of Rugby ever given in Canada, full of sensational plays and heady tactics. In generalship Ottawa College proved that she had not forgotten the great Father Fallon, having easily the better of the Argonauts in this department of the struggle.

Now that Ottawa College has developed a splendid nucleus of undergraduates, every effort should be made to have them enter the intercollegiate union. Undoubtedly the entrance of a team with such a magnificent record both for playing ability and sportsmanship would be welcomed by every adherent of the college league.

A four-club league, consisting of Ottawa College, McGill, Varsity and Queen's, might be expected to educate the football-loving public to Yale-Harvard enthusiasm, and to hold up a standard of excellence that has not yet been obtained in Canadian football.

The central position of the boys in garnet and gray and the splendid success of the existing intercollege league are matters that should make the executive of the Capital university give the project serious and immediate consideration.

If a crisis exists or is at hand in football affairs in Canada, "now's the day and now the hour" for Ottawa College to throw in their lot with what certainly must become the greatest of all Canadian unions. An alliance with us next year would calm the whole football atmosphere.

Ontario Park,
Saturday, Nov. 16th.
QUEEN'S, 12; McGILL, O.
"High Hip Hay! What we say

"High Hip Hay! What we say! Queen's, old Queen's, must win the day!" and they won.

It is safe to say that few dirtier games were ever played, but after all it was the last game of the season, and the Oueen's suits can be exposed to the rain for a time, while the Mc-Gill costumes received such a snowing under that they will keep until they are shaken up again next fall. McCollum gave entire satisfaction as referee, while the umpire did not break the season's record, but won a place of honour in the coterie of harmless incompetents whom it has been the luck of Queen's to meet in every game of the season. The weather conditions rendered good open work almost an impossibility, yet occasionally Molson, Johnston, Williams, Dalton or Britton would get away from the seemingly permanent mass of Mud Brownies for a short run. Fraser Reid made a dangerous dash after capturing a side free kick from Britton, and Simpson all but succeeded in making an end run that would have scored. At no time was the McGill team dangerous, and yet they succeeded in keeping the ball about the middle of the field, mainly through the perfect half-back work of Percy Molson, so that there were but few times when it looked like a Queen's Queen's relied on snappy dashes into the line with immediate mass formations on the runner, perhaps the safest and surest method of attack, considering the team composition. Still "as a matter of interest in passing" (as the medical professors say), it is certain that in nine

cases out of ten the McGill style of play will win, for Molson would gain on a single punt every inch of ground that Queen's had taken five minutes to cover. Again, from a team standpoint, Molson's kicks were just as e-a-s-y''! while Queen's rushes consumed the energies of almost every Had the teams been at all evenly matched, the methods of play would have counted largely in the final reckoning, but when it came to either passing or running McGill were not in the same class with the followers of Teddy, and so a decisive victory was won, every man on the field doing his duty save the umpire, who would have conformed to the order of the day, no doubt, had he known what to do, but as it was, in his innocence he omitted much, committed little.

Grant, Marshall, Hill and Fred Mohr gave an exhibition of a great gladiatorial contest between Queen's Present and Queen's Past, and the struggle was hard and clean, with honours in favour of the Grand Marshall Knight - Clutcher - in - Chief of Throw-ins.

"Bees" Williams played a star game all through, quite up to his old touch-down form of the days when "Chaucer" was king. The back division relieved surely though not speedily, and on offensive work threw themselves fiercely into the opposing line invariably for gains. The scrimmage work was perfect, never once calling for the sound of the whistle, and this with the double-guard—Hill, Harpell, Reid and Shirreff—in front, and Etherington and Young behind, enabled Bunty to direct his attack towards any position.

It was noticeable that Queen's were

in possession of the ball fully twothirds of the time, which was due to their impregnable defensive tactics, together with the brilliant individual powers of Dalton and Britton. When Bunty hadn't the oval, Dinny had, so that the referee stopped saying "Queen's ball," and substituted "Dalton's ball," or "Britton's ball," as the case might be.

Crothers scored a try in the first half, which Dalton converted, and Britton went over the line in the second half with a new hurdy-gurdy play,—"Dinny, turn the crank."

This brought the score up to 12—0 for Queen's, which remained on the tablets as final. The Queen's team lined up as follows:

Back, Simpson; half-backs, Swinerton, Crothers, Britton; quarter, Dalton; scrimmage, Connell, Carr-Harris, McLennan; inside wings, Hill and Harpell; second wings, Sheriff and Reid; outside wings, Young and Williams; flying wing, Etherington (captain).

In this, the last game of the season, Queen's has in part atoned for her earlier defeats. She comes in a good second, if we consider the points scored in the various games, though having lost in three matches, she is tied with McGill for second in the official method of reckoning. It is to be hoped that the last match of the year will prove a reliable index to the issue of next season's work.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union held its fourth annual meeting in the parlor of the hotel Frontenac, Kingston, on the evening of Nov. 15th. Mr. W. E. Douglas, the president, was in the chair, and Dr. C. K. Clarke, the honorary presi-

dent, was also in his place. There were present delegates from Varsity—Dr. J. A. McCollum and H. Hoyles; McGill—R. Kenny and P. Molson; Queen's—F. Etherington, G. F. Dalton and M. Ferguson (sec'y-treas.); Cadets—K. Edgar and J. Hoyles; Trinity—J. Sait and McLennan.

The chief business of the meeting was election of officers for the ensuing year, the admission of two new clubs to the intermediate series, and some minor amendments to the rules. The officers elected for next year were:—Hon.-Pres., Professor McLeod, of McGill; President, R. Kenny; Vice-Pres., G. F. Dalton; Sec'y-treas., H. Hoyles; Committee, Mr. Patton (Trinity), J. Hoyles (Cadets), and a representative from Lennoxville to be elected later.

McGill II and Lennoxville I were admitted to the intermediate series.

Several minor changes were made in the rules, among which perhaps the most important was the disallowing of that "fake" kick and then "dropping" the ball for five points. The rule (which was framed by Dr. Clarke) reads: "In case of a penalty kick the man who kicks the ball cannot score a goal counting five points."

A foul in goal will hereafter count one point.

An amendment was also passed allowing the intermediate teams representation on the official board of referees. This will allow of a local man refereeing any game and will be a means of saving money in the way of referees' expenses.

The Burnside rules were discussed for some time but even the Varsity men, who introduced them, found it hard to explain them and had very little to say in their favor.

Most of the delegates seemed to consider that the present game as played in the intercollegiate union would be very hard to improve on, and any radical changes such as those proposed were considered uncalled-for and at least only an experiment. It was the general consensus of opinion that any changes to be made must be made only slowly and after serious and careful consideration, by evolution rather than by revolution.

The fourth annual dinner of the Football Union was held at the British American hotel on the evening of Nov. 16th. There were present about 60 rugbyites, including delegates from Varsity, McGill, Trinity, R. M. C., and Queen's besides the members of McGill and Queen's first teams. W. E. Douglas occupied the seat of honour at the head of the table and opened the toast-list by proposing the health of His Majesty, the King, whom he spoke of as being probably the most popular and best known sport in the world. "Other unions," by Cadet Edgar, brought forth a clever speech from Mr. J. McD. Mowat, vice pres. of the Canadian union, who predicted a bright and glorious future for intercollegiate rugby. Mr. J. Young, in a few words of welcome, proposed "Our Guests," which was responded to by Mr. Kenny for McGill, and Cadet Louden for R. M. C. Captain Etherington, in a few well-chosen words, proposed the health of the champions, Varsity, and very gracefully presented the cup to captain "Jack" McCollum, who replied for The toast "Athletics," proposed by Mr. G. F. Dalton, and responded to by Messrs. Sait, of Trinity, Johnson, of McGill, and O'Brien, of

Varsity, elicited the fact that all the colleges are much in favor of having all our games, hockey, association football, track athletics, etc., intercollegiate games, and next season will probably see the idea put into actual practice. Mr. Kearns, of Queen's, proposed "the Ladies," which was done full justice to by Mr. Boulton, of McGill.

The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by singing the National anthem and "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. Clarke, hon. president of the union, was to have discoursed on the good old game, but owing to sickness in his family was unable to attend.

President-elect Kenny has promised to see that representatives from the board of referees meet and decide on a uniform interpretation of the rules. This is a wise move, as little differences of opinion sometimes make big differences in scores, as we have found to our cost on several occasions.

Personals.

Miss M. L. McKee is teaching in Edmonton.

Mr. W. L. Grant has returned to his duties in Upper Canada College.

Dr. C. P. Johns has passed his examinations for M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

Dr. J. R. McLean, '94, is practising medicine at Sault Ste. Marie, and thriving in this western town.

Miss Janet Barr of 1900 is at present engaged in the instruction of the young in Grimsby High School.

Mr. J. W. Rawlins has been appointed Assistant Chemist at the Copper Cliff Company's smelter, Copper Cliff, Ontario.

Mr. J. D. Craig, late of Science Hall, is at Blairmore in the Crow's Nest Pass, serving the Geological Survey.

Mr. A. K. Scott, of the class of 1900, is settled at Flat Rock, Michigan, as pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Dr. R. W. Huffman, '99, who has been practising in Central America, recently visited the medical college.

Mr. J. H. Dempster writes to the JOURNAL from the office of the London Advertiser, where he holds the position of assistant editor.

The Women's Medical College, Toronto, counts among its many students Miss Victoria Reid, of Kingston, a Queen's graduate of 1900.

A Queen's girl who has gone to the far west is Miss Margaret Bennet. She is at present attending the Normal School in Winnipeg.

Mr. Charles M. Clarke is missed this year from the Science Hall and from athletic circles. He is in the United States employed by the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company.

Miss Edna Millions, a graduate of last year, is Miss Millions no longer, having undertaken to fulfil the onerous duties of a minister's wife. The fortunate minister in question is the Rev. Mr. Conn, of Ashton, Ontario.

Miss Helen Fraser, of Hamilton, is like many another graduate of the University finding her place again in the home circle. She is entering into Sabbath School work with all her old time vigor.

'Dr. E. C. Watson, of the Medical Class of '99, has passed the examinations of the Michigan Medical Council and will practise in Detroit as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose.

In Ottawa, Miss Annie Sinclair, a B.A. of 'or, is still keeping up her

interest in the College work she has left. It is said that she has been giving some talks on English Literature to the girls of the Y. W. C. A. in that city.

Many students regret the departure of Mr. W. G. Hunter, one of the brightest and most popular members of the Medical College. The JOURNAL hopes that the dry climate of Arizona may prove beneficial to him and that he will soon return to continue his work.

Among others of the old boys to be tound at Sault Ste. Marie are Mr. Sam. Squires on the engineering staff of the Algoma Iron Works, and Mr. J. A. McColl, '95, on the staff of the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway. Mr. Norman Nissen is in charge of the gold development work of the Clergue Syndicate at Michipicoten.

Mr. J. A. M. Bell, '99, spent the summer in New Ontario in the interests of the Clergue Syndicate of Sault Stt. Marie. Max. had charge of a geological party on exploration work between Missinabie and James Bay, and was ably assisted by Mr. C. Camsell, '01, and Mr. Albert Scott, '98. Besides the usual hardships incident to such a trip this party encountered the very heavy bush fires which raged for a couple of weeks in that district.

Following the good example set last year by Mr. Calvin in establishing a class prize of twenty-five dollars in Latin, it is announced that the Houourable Mr. Justice Maclennan has awarded a similar scholarship for competition in Senior Greek. The prize is to be held only by a student who purposes pursuing the Honour course, and will only be awarded if a certain degree of excellence has been attained.

Exchanges.

We have to acknowledge the following valuable exchanges in addition to those mentioned in a recent number: The Russ. The Fleur-de-lis. The Buff and Blue. The Lantern. The Albion Acadia Athenaeum. College Pleiad. Educational Niagara Index. The Monthly, Excelsior, The Syracuse Uni-Washington The Weekly, versity Jeffersonian, The Dial, The Wooster Voice, The Concordiensis, The Lincolnian, The Argosy, The College Index. The Tech. The University Cynic, The Viatorian, Glasgow University Magazine, The Mitre, Presbyterian College Journal, The University Monthly, The Fordham Monthly, Acta Victoriana, The Anchor, Our Journal, Ontario Normal College Monthly, Dominion Medical Monthly, The X-Ray, Wells College Chronicle, The Bucknell Mirror, The Lombard Review, The Saint Stephen's College Messenger, The Willamette Collegian.

Now that Queen's is extending her buildings proper provision should be made for the collection and care of natural history specimens. Little or nothing has been done in this line up to the present—in fact it is remarkable how ornithology has been neglected in all of the Universities. In Ontario there is an immense amount of work to be done in the way of studying our native birds, work that has been to a great extent neglected up to the present. In the end the Universities will probably have to undertake it, if it is to be done with scientific accuracy. Rockwood Review.

Who is it that allows one half of the space on the Bulletin Board which is

reserved for the notices of students' societies—to be taken up with "ads" of down town merchants, the majority of whom haven't the decency to advertise in either one of our college papers? This practice isn't fair to the management of our papers, to those merchants who do advertise in these journals, nor to the students themselves. We have heard this subject discussed around the corridors a great deal lately, and it is certainly time something was done to stop the practice.—The Varsity.

A grievance of this nature recently existed in Queen's, though it exists now no longer. Our students are unwearied in eliminating offensive matter of the kind, and the janitor does not object to the weight of waste paper added to his nightly burden.

The various numbers of the Edinburgh Student come to this office folded double, to the great detriment of the valuable engravings of which that magazine publishes so many. To the JOURNAL it seems strange that a periodical whose excellence is so universally acknowledged as is that of the Student should allow of such mismanagement in details.

If we are to judge from specimens submitted to us the University is particularly poor in prose writers. Poets we have in plenty. The true literary genius never waits to be requested. He pours fourth his thoughts from a fountain pen, and blushes to see his words in print. We wish that these blushes were more frequent.— Glasgow University Magazine.

Professor: "If a person in good health, but who imagined himself sick, should send for you, what would you

do?" Medical Student: "Give him something to make him sick, and then administer an antidote." Professor: "Don't waste any more time here, young man. Hang out your sign."—Ex.

First Old Grad.—When are you going to send your son up here?

Second Old Grad.—O! not for some time yet,—there are some things to be forgotten in this town before he comes.—Ex.

We don't want to buy your dry goods, We don't like you any more, You'll be sorry when you see us Going to some other store.

You can't sell us any sweaters,
Four-in-hand or other fad,
We don't want to trade at your store,
If you won't give us your ad.—Ex.

Why Not? — The Principal Queen's in his brief note on Macdonald suggested that his old students show their appreciation of their great teacher by raising a library to his memory. Why not? Grant himself offered to subscribe and would do so generously. The offer was characteristic of old Greatheart. He is too big for anything like jealousy of another institution to enter into his nature. Just now he is grievously ill, and the thoughts of many are turned to that sick bed in the hospital at Kingston. Canada can ill spare him. - Dalhousie Gazette.

In an editorial in the Trinity University Review upon the recent abolition of hazing the writer's wisdom is shown in the following remarks:—"At Queen's the Arts, Medical and Science men have their own annually elected courts. Before these are summoned the offenders (sometimes fresh-

men, sometimes seniors); and after being allowed ample opportunity to secure counsel and evidence, they are tried either by a jury of eight or by a judge. Such a system has in its favour justice and effectiveness. Its merits suggest that it might at least be tested here."

In the course of a sympathetic article the Toronto *Globe* writes:

"It has been Principal Grant's fortune to touch our national life at many points. How real a national asset is a preacher who combines grasp of the actual facts of life with the power which comes from spiritual force, and such a preacher is Principal Grant. How profound and unusual has been his influence in the vastly important field of education. . . . In public life the Principal has taken an active part in the consideration of every important matter which has been before the people of Canada for nearly a third of a century. . . . Principal Grant has been a constructive statesman, his voice a potent ally of the cause of the men who in the slow succession of years have welded our Provinces into a nation, and have linked that nation with the other nations of the Empire."

The Business Board of the *Outlook* has to announce to its readers and the students in general that, unless they are at once accorded financial support from those who should subscribe, they will be utterly unable to continue the paper.

It certainly is a disgrace and a shame that a university of the standing of McGill should allow their college paper to drop for want of financial support, especially when it is admitted

by the students that the paper has, from a literary standpoint, reached this year a standard never approached in any year before. This seems to be an era of a great deal of discussion about university feeling, and yet the largest class in the university hoasts of enough college spirit to have nine men who state they will take the Outlook, men of this year stating that, when the Outlook can be read for nothing from borrowed or reading-room copies, it is useless to subscribe themselves. Truly this is not the proper way to go about building up that strong university feeling we hear so much about.— McGill Outlook.

Surely a paper which is read with interest elsewhere should be generously supported by its own immediate friends.

ALMA MATER ELECTIONS.

TO men who are at an early stage of their College course one of the chief events of the season is the election of the officers in the Alma Mater Society. And even those who have grown hoary in Medicine or Divinity cannot quite throw aside the interest which clings about this annual event. It is unfortunate from the point of view of the College public that there is this year no contest for the highest office. There will be less money for the new treasurer to enter in his cash book and the enthusiasm of the struggle must suffer considerably from the absence of the most interesting com-This loss is compensated, however, by the very circumstance which causes it; and the JOURNAL, if it may be pardoned for doing so in a page so near the end of its present number, compliments the president elect upon his elevation to the chair of the Society. The experience of Mr. Wallace and his excellent judgment on all matters which concern the students, amply justify his unanimous election, and will make him an ornament to his new office.

The mass meeting at which the candidates paid their addresses to the electors was, as usual, a trifle disorderly and uproarious, but probably none the worse for the merriment which entered into the proceedings. Not even those in the audience who had been candidates themselves at other times were very merciful in the reception given to the aspirants. that seems to be desired is that the candidates should make an appearance before their constituents and win votes by their deportment rather than by sustained flights of rhetoric. Any attempt at a flowery or eloquent speech is looked upon as a challenge to the good nature of the audience. An occasional scuffle in the body of the hall arose, it is said, among envious undergraduates to detract attention from the more business-like proceedings on the platform.

Y. M. C. A.

THE meetings of the Y.M.C.A. on Friday afternoons continue session after session to be of great interest and value to many students. The addresses which are delivered indicate serious thought and preparation on the part of those who lead the exercises; and the expressions of opinion on various themes stimulate religious thought and life among those who hear them. The JOURNAL would be glad from time to time to have some portions of the Y.M.C.A. addresses for publication. It is a wise plan now

and then to invite members of the faculty to give addresses, and the recent utterances of Professors Watson and McNaughton have formed a valuable contribution to the work of the session. A brief reference to Doctor Watson's address on the subject of Heredity appears elsewhere in these columns.

It is perhaps beyond the province of the JOURNAL to make suggestions to the officials of the Y.M.C.A., but we cannot help remarking that the meetings of the Association would be much enhanced if a tetter hymn book were adopted than the one which is now used in the singing. We think no one will claim that the book of Gospel Hymns can for a moment compare with collections such as the Presbyterian Book of Praise or the Hymns Ancient and Modern of the Church of England. The probable argument for the use of the Gospel Hymns is that the collection is undenomination-But, apart from the title page, almost any good collection of hymns can claim the same characteristic; and we think it would be a good step to inaugurate in the Friday meetings the use say of such a fine old collection as the Hymns Ancient and Modern.

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Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

30. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (On or before 1st December).
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate

December, 1901:

County Model Schools Examination begin.
 Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
 Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.

County Model Schools close.

School supporter.

14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. Municipal Council to pay Secretary.

Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.

Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

 Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.

20. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.

Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).

CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).
 High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent im

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

 Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

 Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due.
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and
incorporated villages to be published by
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N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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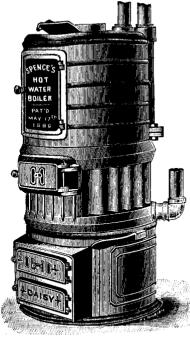
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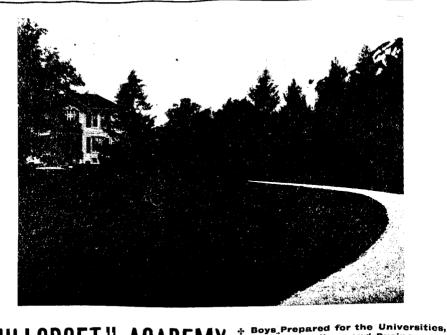
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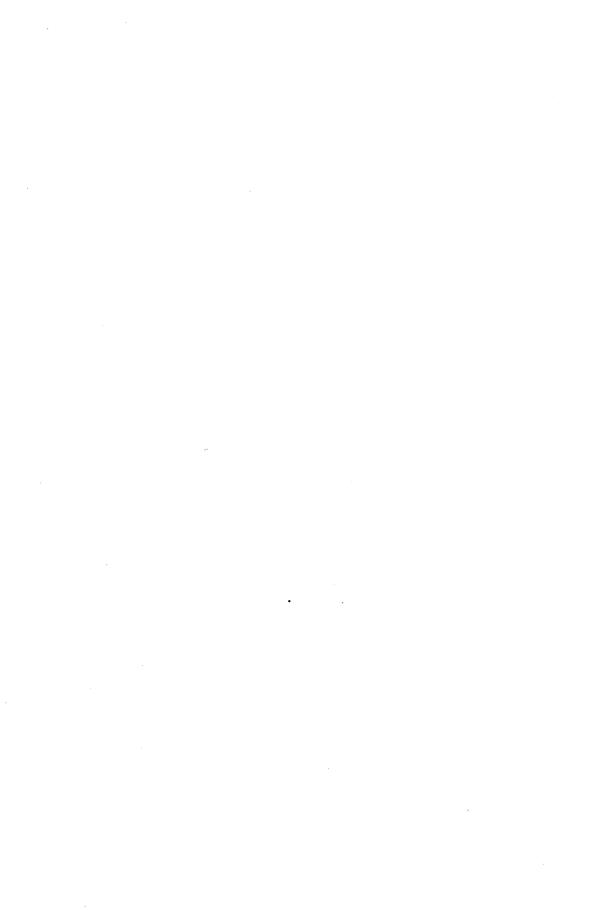
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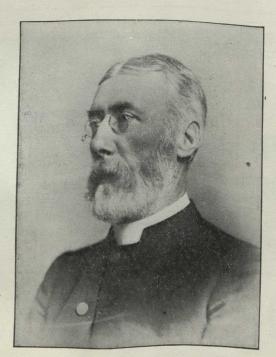
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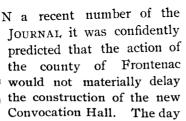


Vol. XXIX.

DECEMBER 20, 1901.

No. 4

THE PROPOSED G. M. GRANT HALL.



following the defeat of the by-law a movement was started by the students of the University for providing out of their own pockets the money needed for this enterprise. The proposal is that a fund for this purpose be established by a sufficient number of students and others pledging themselves for the sum of one hundred dollars each, payable in ten annual instalments or as much earlier as may be practicable. A strong committee has been formed from all departments of the University to take charge of the matter, and it is understood that there will be little difficulty in procuring the amount of money which is required. The committee is composed of the following students:

Chairman, J. Wallace; Secretary,

Arts, '02-J. M. Young, Rich. Lawlor. '03-A. H. Kennedy, Wilfred Playfair. '04-A. D. McKinnon, D. J. Stewart. '05-Alex. McKinnon, D. N. Morden.

Divinity—Ferg. Miller, Geo. Edmison.

Medicine—H. C. Windel, G. F. Dalton, J. A. Wellwood, H. J. Laidlaw, H. J. Williamson, A. K. Cononlly.

Science—A. J. McNab, A. G. Burrows, D. S. Noble, Percy Wilgar.

Levana—Miss McNab, Miss Marg. Stewart.

A meeting of the University Council was held a few days ago to consider the undertaking which had been inaugurated by the students, and the warmest support was promised by this body. It was felt that there was no more urgent need in the University at present than that of a new Convocation Hall, and the plan for supplying this need met with the strongest approval. The following is a summary of the matter as presented to the Council by the Vice-Principal:

"The need for a new Convocation Hall was the basis of the appeal recently made to the county of Frontenac, and it will only be necessary to re-state the reasons for making that appeal.

(1) The present hall is not large enough to admit the students and the many friends of the University to the annual Convocations. Several years ago the Senate was forced to face the alternative of excluding many of those interested in the University, or of holding Convocation in the City Hall. The latter alternative was chosen,

though with great reluctance. The City Hall is not well adapted for the purpose, and can never have the associations that naturally cluster around a hall with a historic academic interest. Even, therefore, if there were no other reason, it would be advisable that the University should have a hall of its own, in which its most important public functions may fitly take place.

- (2) The present Hall is altogether too small for examination purposes, and with the steady growth in the number of students will become every year less adapted for that purpose. This applies to medical examinations, as well as to examinations in arts and The importance of conductscience. ing examinations without confusion, and with absolute safety, cannot well be over-rated. At present this is hardly possible, and would be quite impossible were it not for the high sense of honour which as a rule characterises the students of Queen's, and it must be remembered that these examinations are necessarily spread over a considerable space of time-about a month in all-if we include medical examinations with the examinations in arts, science and theology.
- (3) A new Convocation Hall is required to provide adequate accommodation for the social life of the students and their friends, including the annual conversazione, the treshmen's reception, and various gatherings in which the students meet with one another and with the citizens of Kingston who are interested in the life of the University.
- (4) The new Hall is also needed for the various lectures, scientific, literary and aesthetic, which form no unimportant part of the life of a pros-

perous University. Among may be classed a course of lectures on music, successfully inaugurated during the present session, which may very properly expand into regular musical recitals, illustrating the development of music by the performance of the masterpieces of the great composers. As this side of University life expands, it may fairly be hoped that the University will be, as it ought to be, a centre for the improvement of the musical taste of the public. The Hall is also needed for dramatic entertainments, exhibiting the masterpieces of Shakespeare and introducing the spectators to the dramatic products of France and Germany. These entertainments have already proved a valuable aid in stimulating interest in dramatic literature, and raising the taste of the students to a higher level.

- (5) The new Convocation Hall is required in order that the present hall should be reserved as a chapel for the Sunday afternoon services, and as an appropriate hall for the weekly meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, both of which help to promote the religious life of the Uni-It is not advisable that the same hall should be devoted to secular as well as to sacred uses. If the present hall can be reserved entirely for religious purposes, it will be possible to provide it with a good organ, so that the services may be conducted in a becoming manner.
- (6) It may also be pointed out that the plan of the new Arts building has been designed with the idea that as soon as possible it should receive its architectural complement in a new Convocation Hall. To leave the plan in its present incomplete shape is

not only inadvisable from the point of view of utility but is also offensive to refined taste.

For all these reasons it can hardly be doubted that the proposed new hall is imperatively required, and it is to be hoped that the University Council may see its way to recommend some practicable scheme by which it may be secured."

It goes without saying that the proposed building of a new Convocation Hall meets the wishes of the older students and friends of the University as well as of those within the walls; and it is quite certain that many recent graduates will desire to co-operate with the students in providing the The following is a needed money. letter from Mr. Frederick Hamilton. of Toronto, to the Secretary of the Council, which expresses a feeling never absent in those who have been students of Oueen's:

"In answering the questions propounded, I naturally labour under a disadvantage in being remote from the centre of our University life. With the diffidence natural to one so placed, I would say :

I. It appears to me inconsistent with the dignity of our University to be driven to such shifts to find a meeting-place. It was my good fortune to be laureated in our existing Convocation Hall, and to me henceforth that hall is my University home —the centre of the University which I love. I must confess to a certain pity for the men whom I have seen receive their degrees in the City Hall; it is a matter of sentiment, perhaps, but surely the consummation of a man's University career should take place within the precincts of that University. This may be sentiment,

but our sentiment has been a precious asset of our University. And as for dignity, is not that a most necessary and vital characteristic for a University in the present atmosphere of our The more utilitarian concountry? siderations of space for examination purposes, etc., must be considered by the authorities on the spot. I may observe, however, that it is a pleasure to me to reflect that I wrote on mv papers in a hall which conveyed a sense of the continuity of University life.

- Others on the spot must decide 2. as to the relative values of present schemes of extension. The only observations which I can submit are that the University has just made a vast stride forward in material matters. which would appear to need some emphasis of the ideal element to balance things; and that the Convocation Hall is absolutely necessary for the architectural unity, and therefore beauty. of our new quadrangle.
- As for the means, it appears to me that the best way to get the money is to go and get it-in the time honoured Queen's style of individual effort. We have of late been favoured with corporate favours to an unwonted extent-Kingston's noble gift, the Government's grant, etc. Would it not emphasize our peculiar glory as a University if we were to show our old quality in these days of comparatively smooth sailing?"

Another letter which has a double interest at the present time is that of the Honourable Mr. Harty, which we are allowed to publish. The letter speaks for itself, and it is almost unnecessary to say that the proposed name for the new Convocation Hall is one which every friend of the Univer-

sity feels he might himself have suggested. It is only a simple and formal acknowledgment of what every one has long understood, namely, that the name of Principal Grant is one which must last:

KINGSTON, ONT., Dec. 5, '01. MR. JAMES WALLACE,

President Alma Mater Society of Queen's University,

Kingston, Ont.

My DEAR MR. WALLACE, -In evidence of the admiration I feel for the students of "Queen's University," who so pluckily have offered to raise the money necessary for the erection of the new Convocation Hall, and to help them to further the good cause, I hereby authorize you to place my name upon the list of subscribers towards your fund for the sum of one thousand dollars.

The one condition I wish to make in connection with this subscription is that the hall shall be called "Grant Hall," so that in this way we may be able for all time to come to perpetuate the name and memory of our esteemed Principal in connection with the University for which he has done so much, and the great success of which is due almost entirely to his efforts.

I also wish to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge-and I do it with great pride-my lasting gratitude and warm appreciation of the uniform kindness and fair treatment extended by Principal Grant and the entire staff of the University to the many students of my religious faith who have graduated from Queen's during the long years I have been conversant with its management.

That your efforts, and the efforts of the students who are co-operating ad

may meet with the success your loyalty to your Alma Mater so richly deserves, is the prayer of

Yours faithfully,

WM. HARTY.

It has also been suggested that along with the fund for the Convocation Hall it would be wise to aim at raising another sum of ten thousand dollars which is required for the completion of the new Arts building now under construction. This building is the gift of the City of Kingston and it would be fortunate if the sum still required to pay for it should be furnished by private friends of the University in Kingston itself. There are already some generous promises given with this end in view.

THE MOST URGENT NEEDS QUEEN'S AT PRESENT.

T a meeting of the University Council held on the 4th inst., Professor Dupuis-while fully acknowledging the need of taking speedy action to do the work which the County of Frontenac had declined to dopointed out that there were other needs which would soon be urgent and which should not be overlooked in our zeal for a suitable Convocation Hall. It would be strange if there were not other needs, when we find that the oldest and richest Universities in the world are crippled for lack of We must learn the lesson of funds. "Plus Ultra" in the affairs of the spirit, and rejoice that there will always be work for us and for our children, work which blesses and endures. Let us put down in figures what the urgent needs of Queen's are at present.

1. A Convocation Hall, to complete with you in so worthy an undertaking, the imposing group of buildings now

being erected. Cost, without galleries, \$20,000; with galleries, \$24,000. To this should be added \$6000, to complete the Arts building for which the City has voted \$50,000, of which building the Convocation Hall will be simply the extension. Total sum required, \$30,000.

- 2. When the buildings for engineering, and for mineralogy, geology and physics are completed, (say between Dec. 1902 and Dec. 1903), \$45,000 for electrical, mechanical and physical apparatus, and for the mineralogical and geological museum. Nine or ten righteous men are looked for, to give \$5000 each for this requirement.
- 2. \$20,000 to complete the endowment of the Chair of Church History and History of Dogma to which Prof. McComb was appointed. thought best by the Trustees to make the appointment, although the amount required had not been raised, and that the collections from the General Assembly's College fund would be increased, in consequence of an addition to the staff, so long declared urgent by the graduates and by the General Assembly, as to meet this need for a few years. So far. this hope has proved vain. The amount received from the fund last year was actually a little less than before. Probably this was due to the Century Fund, and it may have been thought that the share of that fund going to Queen's would meet the need. Unfortunately, the theological department had just lost the annual sum of \$2000, formerly given to it by the Temporalities fund; and the Century Fund Contribution—when it comes will be appropriated to meet that deficit. In a word, our present needs are, in round figures, about \$100,000.

THE ALMA MATER ELECTIONS.

THE JOURNAL has already expressed its pleasure at the recent elevation of Mr. James Wallace to the chair of the Alma Mater Society, and now offers its compliments to the remaining officers appointed on Saturday, the seventh of December. names of the newly-elected executive officials are mentioned here, not so much for the readers in College who already know them as for those outside and for any antiquarian a score of years hence who wishes to know what went on at Queen's in the first year of All such exact informathe century. tion will likewise be of value to the biographers of the gentlemen whose names are here given: Honorary President, Rev. John Hay, of Renfrew; President, James Wallace; Vice Presidents, F. E. Etherington, H. D. Borley; Critic, C. E. Kidd; Secretary, W. E. Playfair; Treasurer, A. D. McKinnon; Assistant Secretary. D. F. Ross; Committee, R. L. Squires, F. Singleton, E. J. Reid, G. Malloch.

From a glance over this list one is iustified in expecting that the affairs of the Alma Mater Society will be in good hands for another year, and at present there seems to be a prospect of considerable important work. good many matters which are now delegated to special committees should be transacted by the permanent officials as an executive committee so that the gentlemen who are elected amid such hearty enthusiasm might have more opportunities of serving the constituency which has honoured them. At the Saturday night meetings recently the order "Business from the Executive Committee" has seldom elicited body any response from that officials.



MATTHEW LEGGAT, ESQ.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

THERE are several brass tablets in the present Convocation Hall which are read with fresh interest by each generation of students who enter College. On these plates is inscribed in lasting characters the fact that certain amounts of money have at one time and another been given us. From time to time as the need arose numerous gifts of varying size have been furnished to facilitate the growing activity of the University, and the brass tablets upon which these gifts have been recorded are symbols of much generosity and self-sacrifice. At the present time it is felt on every hand that before many months go past there must be at least one more brass tablet to tell a story similar to those which already ornament the walls. There is to be a new Convocation Hall called by the name of G. M. Grant, and within it a tablet commemorating the men and women who pay for it. It is already widely known, and an article in this present number of the Journal will make it still more public that a vigorous movement has been commenced among the students with the view of building the The proposal came to

light on the morning of Saturday, the second of November, and is already upon a firm and substantial footing. It comes from the students of the University themselves, and will find its support largely among those at present in attendance, while gifts from other friends and graduates have already been offered and accepted. The sum of money aimed at is twenty thousand dollars, to be spent upon stone and mortar, joists and rafters and to provide a fitting home for the household gods of the large family of methods The Mater. our Alma adopted for bringing up this fund to the figure aimed at are explained elsewhere in these columns; and there is no one who doubts that the same enthusiasm which is so often stirred upon the campus or in the college lobbies will take concrete and permanent form in gifts of money for the G. M. Grant Convocation Hall.

The illustrious name which is to ornament the Hall is one whose claims to permanence cannot be recited in a brief article. The heart and intellect which are knit most closely with every tissue of our life are those of the gentleman whose name the new building is to wear. Countless days and nights of toil, endless miles of travelling, marvellous agility and resource, inspiring speech and dogged perseverance are the magic which have built up the community we live in, and we ourselves must now catch something of the tireless spirit which has done so much for us and write his name upon the product of our handi-The brass tablet, too, will work. have its place, and those who now show this loyalty to their Alma Mater will take rank among a distinguished company.

MONG the multifarious duties which fall to the officials in charge of this JOURNAL is that of mentioning now and then the whereabouts of graduates and old students of Queen's. The majority of these alumni of the University remain in Canada, but a glance at both the current and past volumes of the JOURNAL will show that a considerable number of students after leaving college migrate to the United States to commence their business or professional careers. It is a very pertinent question for those who are in college at the present time to determine the significance of this fact or at least to discover whether it has any significance at all. The apparent ease with which many of the best students slip out of their allegiance to our own country and cross the boundary line makes it appear as if there were no real principles at stake. If, however, there are any sound reasons why people should not leave this country for another, it is right that these reasons should be understood, and that the tendency of graduates to pass out of Canada in pursuance of their professions should be emphatically disparaged.

The first consideration, no doubt, which determines the movements of the persons in question is that of immediate financial success. The existence of so many large cities within easy distance of our own borders is naturally a strong attraction for many of the cleverest students to commence their work where it will be most in demand, and where the immediate return will be the greatest. This consideration must always enter into any sane and reasonable calculation. With University men of the higher type, however, it is a question whe-

ther the matter of dollars and cents should be the only consideration to enter into the shaping of their movements. The meaning of university life in its highest sense is that bread and Lutter are by no means the be-all and the end-all of human activity. A university training, if fully appreciated, puts one into a just and proper relationship with his past; it enlarges the personality until one comes into contact with the higher aspects of human life as expressed in literature, art, philosophy and history. In short, without undervaluing the importance of the common affairs of every day, and without deprecating in the slightest the desire for material success, it exalts all the other higher considerations which go to make one a man, take him for all in all.

From such a point of view as this one of the most important and striking facts of our life at the present time is that we are Canadians and British The full significance of subjects. this fact of course cannot be stated in a phrase, but for cultured university men it hardly needs to be explained at all. We are British and Canadian born; our blood, our language, our traditions, our emotions, our books, our religion, our aspirations, are British and Canadian, and whatever steps are to be taken in mapping out our future conduct this fact is surely one which has to be reckoned with, else our loyalty on such occasions as the recent royal visit must be put down as empty vaporings.

It is quite true, however, that in stepping into the United States one does not necessarily cast aside his British or even Canadian traditions. In a larger sense than that which is marked by tariffs and forms of govern-

ment the United States is a branch of the same civilization as we are ourselves and in many respects the atmosphere which new-comers breathe is the same as that in which they have It is not been brought up at home. within the scope of a brief article to say in what respects one country is superior to another, or to define exactly to what extent one can retain his native traditions in a foreign The important thing is to land protest against men of culture taking any such step as that of leaving their own country from motives which only reflect one part and not the largest part of life. If men can live in a foreign country and do justice to themselves in the largest sense, there can be no objection to their going. but they should stay at home until at least they have considered the full expatriation. their significance of What would people think if it were given out some fine morning that such gentlemen as the Principal or the Chancellor of this University had been offered larger emoluments in the United States and were already packing up their boxes.

In the foregoing article the writer uses the title University men in the sense which we like best to attach to these words. By a University man we mean one who has left the narrowness and the crudeness of his schooldays behind him, and has learned to look about him with some breadth of vision and some soberness of judgment. No student of a University, and indeed no professor or instructor, can be expected to possess exact knowledge upon many subjects; but one is justified in looking for at least some sympathy and some adjustment

toward the most important aspects of modern knowledge. A boy at school or an apprentice at a trade is engaged upon particular tasks and can accomnlish little in the way of grasping the facts of existence as a whole student of a University, however, occupies an entirely different attitude He still continues to devote his attention to some particular branch of study whether it be Greek accidence, chemistry or economics, perhaps a little of all three: but the most strenuous attention devoted to such matters of detail will never make a scholar in the A student best sense of the word. must pass from his particular studies out into a larger sphere, in which he comes into contact with the obstinate questionings which have occupied the minds of great men, both in the past If he has come with and present. narrow views of the world and the world's truth he must feel these breaking down and giving place to larger and freer and nobler conceptions; if he has come in without any thought at all he must be open to receive a sober and earnest wisdom in place of his former thoughtlessness. sense every student should be a philosopher and should try to adjust himself to the great questions concerning human life, the existence of God, the origin of man, the significance of history, the development of knowledge, the structure of society, and many other themes in which educated men should at least know something of the attitude which is taken by the special students of each.

This journal does not undertake to be an instructor of students in such matters, but it is not beyond its sphere to make a contrast between students whose minds open out year by year to

a wide and sympathetic range of vision and others who continue to be school boys or at the most become merely craftsmen. A student who is still remembered here declared one day some years ago in a mood of rather droll confession that he had been an atheist three weeks ago, but that he supposed he was only a fool at He declared his intenpresent. tion, however, of continuing this course of development and hoped ultimately to reach some firm ground. He was neither an atheist nor a fool, but his state of mind was none the less promising because of these fancied stages of its growth. He and many another are instances of men who are earnest enough to break through the crust of thoughtless uncultured ideas and to grapple as well as they are able with the real questionings which must always attack an earnest mind. there are any students who avoid or remain blind to these problems they are missing the most significant feature of their University career.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of our American college contemporaries, in acknowledging the first number of this JOURNAL for the year, remarks that there is too much in the JOURNAL about the university itself, and that a wider range of subjects would enhance its value. This may be the case from the standpoint of those at a distance, to whom the existence of Queen's University is a matter of small concern. The great majority of those who read this paper, however, are students and friends of the University, and we take it that what they look for is just exactly the matter which our good contemporary disparages. If people want to read of

other matters they have other books and papers which supply their needs; this paper, like all good newspapers as well as sermons, tries to stick to its text and to tell its readers what is being done and a little of what is being thought among the community of persons known as the University of Queen's College. So long as there is enough of this to fill our columns we shall not, as a rule, be able to go afield for general themes, even if in pursuing this course we fail to interest the readers of exchanges at other colleges. The contemporary in question is among the best college papers that have been seen this session, but the pages which are found most interesting here are those which take us among the students who publish it.

It is not too early in the present volume of the JOURNAL to mention the obligations we are under to our publishers, the press of the British The excellent character of Whig. the workmanship shown in each succeeding issue, and the politeness and consideration with which the officials of the JOURNAL are always treated, are pleasing amenities to which indirectly every reader of this paper is indebted. Mr. George Hanson and his assistants at the office of the Whig are as much interested in the success of the JOURNAL as any of the students, and the care which is devoted to the printing of these pages is on a par with that taken by those who write them. Whatever credit is at any time earned by the JOURNAL from its proprietors, the Alma Mater Society, must be shared with the employees of the British Whig, whose handiwork is so important to the quality of this publication.

The JOURNAL has rarely in its long history had to suffer such a bitter disappointment as on the occasion of the recent dinner given to the 'Varsity To almost and Oueen's debaters. every other function of the year we have had the politest invitations, and our appreciation of the hospitality shown us has been equal to the heartiness of those who have dispensed it. The debaters' dinner, to which of all events the JOURNAL looked forward with a hungry eye, was celebrated with closed doors, and not even a crust was thrown to the one department of College life which is most essential to continuity and progress. The dinner is said to have been good. with eight courses or more and something to wash them down. speeches of course can only be reported by those who made them, and whether they were good or bad must always remain uncertain. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen who came here from Toronto University will pardon the want of urbanity shown in asking them to a dinner under such unfortunate conditions.

On a recent Saturday afternoon in London, Ontario, there was a gathering of people who might without much trouble have fancied themselves on the old Ontario The strand. Queen's University Society of Western Ontario sat down to their annual dinner and talked about their Alma Mater and other things. Doctor Milligan made an eloquent speech without his notes saying many kind things about both past and present figures in the University. He said he did not centralized Nothing was gained by it. education. being done by the London Normal

School which was a legitimate institution would bear out his statement. With one University people are apt to become utilitarian.

Mr. John Cameron, of London, spoke of the ubiquity of Queen's University men; he found them everywhere and always a credit to themselves and to their Alma Mater

Rev. D. R. Drummond, of St. Thomas, was re-elected President of the Society.

The following is an extract from a dictionary which is said to have been compiled in his leisure time by a student of the Humanities.

Examinations-This is a word of classical origin, very much in vogue at the present time in universities. especially in the university to which the writer of this definition belongs. It has been suggested that the use of this word by all concerned should be strictly prohibited until within a reasonable time of the melancholy events which the word is used to designate. Students using the term during the close season should be liable to very extreme penalties, and professors, especially those who have lately arrived in the country, should be asked to reprimand severely any student found using the forbidden word either inside or outside of the class rooms.

The JOURNAL must express the obligations of the students to the officials of the A. M. S. who have just relinquished their duties. The report presented by the retiring Secretary and the closing address of the President summed up both the strength and weakness of the late administration; the officers elect are entering on their duties with both warning and example.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

ONE UNIVERSITY FOR ONTARIO; OR TWO, THREE OR MORE, AS MAY BE NEEDED.

POINTED out in the last number of the JOURNAL (1) that, before the days of responsible government, the Imperial authorities to whom the public domain then belonged gave 500,000 acres to the Province for College and High School education, on condition that help should be given to more than one college, seeing that in due time more than one would be needed: (2) that the Province having accepted the gift is bound to fulfill the condition: (3) that the policy of aiding the denominational colleges, which had come into existence in different centres in consequence of "King's" or Toronto University being denominational, having come to a happy end, some people had strangely inferred that this meant that only one institution in Toronto had a claim for Government support: (4) that the legislature, by its action in starting the Kingston School of Mining and Agriculture, and more particularly by action last session which enabled the School to take up additional departments of practical science, had unanimously repudiated this preposterous inference.

The great question of whether it is desirable to have only one University in a province so vast as Ontario, or whether, as His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, said in his address at Queen's, last October, "it was a wise and far-seeing policy," to have more than one, remains to be discussed. On this point, it may be said, briefly, that the whole civilized world, with insignificant exceptions, has declared against monopoly; and also that this

view is being expressed with special emphasis at the present time. Admittedly, the best educated part of Great Britain is Scotland, a country very much smaller than Ontario, and it had four universities when it contained less than a million of people. A University College, which is practically a fifth, has recently been added, to the number, in the city of Dundee. All five institutions are aided by the Imperial Treasury, and Mr. Carnegie is credited with the intention of founding a sixth in the south of Scotland. What would Scotland have been without its different centres of light? John Morley, an Englishman and a graduate of Oxford, speaking recently at the annual meeting of the Dundee University College, said: "It was the Universities that had made the Scots the powerful nation they had been in the history of the world." Pointing out that they existed in order to teach something more than merely the mechanical arts and professions, he quoted from John Stuart Mill that "the effect of a University was to educate a man's life as a whole, not merely that he should sink himself in the minutiae of a special profession," and from Principal Donaldson that "there was no reason why a student should not study both ancient and modern literature; and there was no doubt that the study of ancient literature was the best preparation for the study of modern literature, as the study of ancient life was the best preparation for dealing with the much more complex and confused problems of modern life."

So much for Scotland. England seems to give a different testimony, as for a long time it had only two Universities. But not only did these in-

clude some forty independent and wealthy colleges, but the necessity of taking the University to the people instead of trusting the people to come from long distances to the University has become so apparent that, during Queen Victoria's reign, the two in-There is now a creased to seven. loud call for many more, a call which will not be satisfied till every city and every section of England has its great centre of intelligence. When the Imperial Parliament established London University it paid the whole cost. continues to pay all the annual charges, and in consequence directly owns and controls the institution. Londoner has ever inferred that the Parliament should, therefore, give to London University alone all the money that England can spare for higher Only in Toronto could education. such an inference get any currency. The Imperial Parliament gives to twenty-four University Colleges in England and Wales and it is constantly reproached for its stinginess, while the example of Germany is being more and more held up to it for imitation.

Looking to the continent of Europe, the best educated and, therefore, the most prosperous countries, are Holland and Switzerland, each little land with four Universities, while Germany glories in having twenty-two. Germany had twenty when its population was one-fifth of what it is now, while never did the public treasury contribute so much to their support as in our own day. Here is an extract from an address by Mr. R. B. Haldane, K. C., M. P., delivered in Liverpool the other day at the invitation of the Council and Senate of that city's University College: "The Germans grudged expenditure at least as much as we did, but on higher education exnerience has taught them not to grudge expenditure. Besides the 22 Universities with their 2,500 professors and 22.000 students, and the ten technical high schools with their 850 professors and 11,000 students, there were 18 other technical schools of a lower grade, and also a number of commercial high schools or colleges. smaller institutions there were 250 schools of agriculture in Prussia alone. attended by 10,000 pupils, and 1,000 schools where instruction in agriculture was given. Taking primary. secondary, and tertiary education together, the expenditure of public money on education and instruction amounted to £25,000,000 annually!"

So much for the Old World. same lessons are taught by the New. though in it we find exceptions like that of Michigan, which gives only to one State University, situated-it may be necessary to explain—at Ann Arbor. Strange to say, the example of Michigan is held up to us by some men who boast that "they are British to the core" against the example of the civilized world! What contributions has Ann Arbor made to the development of the human spirit that it should be placed on such a pinnacle? Michiganders themselves are, so far as I have met them, not aware of the proud position which they occupy. So much for the example set us by the best educated nations. The question is important enough to call for another article. G.

The Principal is to give a public address in Convocation Hall on Thanksgivings and Retrospects on Monday evening, January the sixth, at eight o'clock,

Ladies' Department.

THE POSITION OF A PATRONESS.

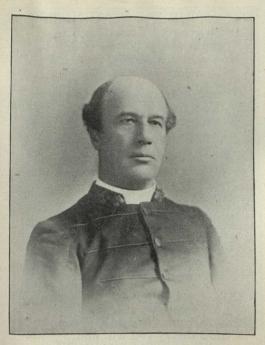
As every American boy has before him from his infancy the possibility of some day becoming President of the United States so it is the privilege of every girl who enters the awful arena of society to fancy herself as fulfilling in the future the duties of a The prospect may perpatroness. haps be a pleasing one, perhaps it may not, but certainly it is startling! To feel that in the years to come you may some evening stand in all your glory with smiling face and outstretched hand and see advancing to meet you. also with outstretched hands, countless numbers of proper young people, in black cloth and pink muslin and patent leather shoes-all wishing to shake hands with you and you alone —the prospect, I repeat, is startling!

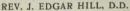
You might object to the publicity? Ah! but think of the power you would wield! What could be more gratifying than the thought that first of all in this evening of gaiety and joy you are to be considered. That until each one of the pink-muslined, patent-shoed individuals has accosted you and shaken your hand in friendly greeting, he is unwilling to take any part in the evening's fun. You may be half-hidden away behind a crowd of admirers, he must and will seek vou out and warmly press your hand before ever he thinks of the orchestra tuning up so wildly in the dancinghall, or of the propinquity of even the "nearest and best." What woman could ever restrain a feeling of pride at receiving such marked attentions?

Oh the stern joyousness which must fill the heart of the patroness who comes late to an evening's entertain-

ment! It is then that she really knows what a position hers is. Girls, young girls all, would any of us be able to be calm, when, sailing in half an hour behind the time, we should see the anxiety with which our coming was expected-should see the illsuppressed expressions of joy with which the young people saw us take our stand and first stretch out our hand to receive that kindly pressure from one and all? Could they have thought of indulging in any amusement until we arrived? We are proud to think they could not. No, late we might be, very late, yet we would be missed, awaited, earnestly greeted before the fun could commence.

Yes, we feel that a very high position lies in store for some of us in years to come. We can fancy even now just how it will be. Having received the greetings of all the guests, we slowly move along towards the dancing-hall, and smilingly watch the pink muslins nodding a pretty assent to numberless questions put to them by those of the black cloth and patent shoes—watch the tiny blue and pink pencils doing yeoman service in those awkwardly-gloved hands, and see the flutter of little white pieces of pasteboard passing from hand to hand, while above the hum of voices the first strains of the orchestra sound through the hall. A pretty sight it is, and withal an interesting one, and we are glad to waive attention for a time and watch the greetings interchanged between those of the younger genera-We draw to one side as the music strikes up and the feet begin to fly over the polished floor. How easily they glide around and how bright the music is. Our feet keep time instinctively and, for a moment, we almost







FRANCIS H. CHRYSLER, ESQ., K.C.

wish to join the dancers, only for a moment, however, for with over-whelming solemnity, the consciousness of our position as patroness comes over us. And repressing our levity, we turn to shake hands with a latecomer, who in an excess of friend-liness will not leave our side.

And now the first number is at an end and the dancers come thronging around. They move to and fro past us, but generally it is pink muslin who engrosses the attention. smile benignly on pinks and blues and yellows and blacks alike as they pass and do our best to trace damsels who have gone astray. We talk to those who are so disposed, we encourage the faint-hearted and afford a shelter for such as are left forlorn. But as the evening grows in hours our help is not so much required. We see that the revellers are becoming acquainted; there are fewer onlookers and more fun. We sit quietly in our corner, silent spectators. Our feeling of exultation is slowly receding. No longer do we feel ourselves the first and foremost in the room. What! are those the pink muslins who were so anxious to press our hand but a short time ago? Are those they who glide past us, as though they did not notice, did not care whether we were there or not? Where are those black coats who tramped around so impatiently till we arrived? Can it be they have all forgotten us so quickly?

The evening grows older. Dance after dance, dance after dance, and then anon comes supper.

And here we have a change at last; and we come out of our corner like the naughty boy in the story-book, and make our way to fresher climes—to odors of coffee and clatter of cups—to shaded candles and to sandwiches. And here we once more feel our posi-

tion-here we are overwhelmed with attentions. Here all the devotion we have lately missed is redoubled. Pink muslins chatter sweetly at our sideblack coats eagerly ply us with angelcake. We are again conscious of that delightfully important feeling and we linger as long as propriety admits. Then in again to the dancing hall warm with its lights and filled with dancers and the twanging of the orchestra. Into the dancing-hall and our corner again and on goes the dance! Our all too brief refreshment is over and we once more resign ourselves to obscurity.

Dance after dance, dance after dance -will they never get tired? Surely they are not going to encore that twostep again! And still the orchestra manfully work away and still the patent-leathers fly. We try to look interested, we are very drowsy-we try to smile brightly, we do wish we were home. Dance after dance, dance after dance, and then—the cab! Up we get, how relieved we are, how positively happy! Gravely we take our place by the door and once more are surrounded. But somehow the pleasures of this last popularity seem to pall; that thrilling feeling of importance has surely disappeared. We scarcely feel a pang when we see pink muslins and black cloths slipping past without a pretence, even, of saying good-night. We quietly walk downstairs and away-into our cab and off to our home. Good-night, Good-night Ah, pink muslins, some day vou too may know what it means to be a patroness!

The editors of the Ladies' Department wish their friends a Christmas of merriment and a Happy New Year.

YE BALLAD OF YE VALIANT STUDENT

It fell upon the Christmas time,
And it was wondrous cold,
How cold it was, how very cold
Has never yet been told.

Then up and spake a student
The leader of a clan,
Quoth he "go home at Christmas?
I do not think I can."

"For oh, the way is tedious,
And oh, the time is short,
And oh, my work is pressing,
And I must make a start."

He had not spoke a word, a word, A word but barely three, When out there cried, and all at once,

The men of his companie.

"Oh, come with us our goodman, Oh do not stay behind. For Christmas day in Kingston Most dreary you will find."

And out and cried his frendes,
For they were merrie men all,
"Oh go, and join your familie
You've not been home this fall."

The chieftain moaned, the chieftain groaned,

"Alas my merrie men
The spring exams are coming
And then! and then!! and
then!!!

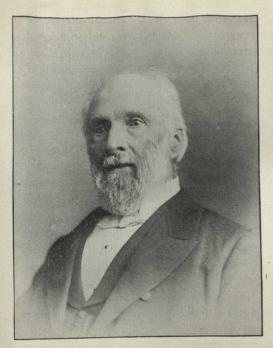
The wind it blew, the snow it flew, And it was wondrous cold, And to his trusty men he did A story strange unfold.

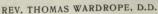
"For oh! my trusty men and true A maiden fair I woo, If she goes home for Christmas I'll certainly go too."

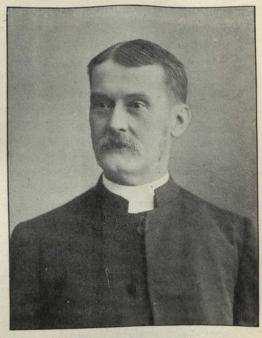
"But winds may blow and whistle, And friends may call in vain, For if my ladye-love will stay, I too will here remain."

Oh! loud they cheered their chieftain,

And loud they praised him there, For never braver chieftain Had loved a maid so fair.







REV. M. W. MACLEAN, M.A.

And loud they praised his valor,
That all for maiden's eyes
He'd willingly consent to eat
Those boarding-house mince pies.

The chieftain of their companie
He thanked his merrie men all,
He swore exams were pressing
He'd done no work at all.

He said, "I love the maiden
But this I will not tell,
Now keep my secret goodmen all,
Now keep my secret well."

The merrie men they swore an oath,
They promised not to say
Why he had chosen Kingston
To spend his holiday.

The wind it blew, the snow it flew,
The maiden chose to stay,
The trusty chieftain did so too,
For why? He did not say.

The lovely maiden pined for home' And cried away her eyes, The valiant chieftain met his death On boarding-house mince pies. They buried them beyond the town,
Oh it was wondrous cold,
But never one of all the clan
That piteous story told.

THE RURAL POPULATION.

The "rural population" is getting its trunks packed and its board-bills paid and is going home for its Christmas holidays. But perhaps you don't know who the "rural population" is. We didn't ourselves till quite recently, when we heard this rather vague but eminently respectable epithet applied to all the College girls who do not reside in Kingston, by a lady much interested in our well-being. We all know how thrilling it is to be called a "worthy person" or referred to as a "party;" these words are, at least, honest in their vulgarity. But when it comes to being herded together 'at one fell swoop,' and glibly alluded to

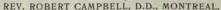
as "the rural population," with a certain untranslateable inflection of voice that has too much of patronage in it to be all benignity,—there is certainly something about it that sets one's nerves on edge. Why not do as the Romans of old,-call all but Romans "barbarians!" There is something wild and strong and exhilirating about the word; it is so full of hidden possibilities, particularly when one remembers the relative position of the polished Romans, and uncouth "barbarians" in after years. Indeed we would rather be called simply "country girls" if that is the idea intended, —there is no beating about the bush in the plain English of that. If not so elegant and high-sounding as its latinized synonym it is at least, more honest and straightforward.

But perhaps it was the connection in which the term was used that roused our Outlander spirit. A city lady, (for in College the girls form a perfect unity that knows no distinction of class) expressed the opinion that the great benefit of the Residence would be that it "would teach the population manners" — they would know how to conduct themselves in polite society after a course Doubtless it would, -but it remains to be seen whether such a course is necessary or not. When we come to College, city girl as well as outsider, there are always some corners that need rubbing off, some ideals that must be implanted, some that must be eradicated. This refining of tastes, and consequently of manners, constitutes the index of a College education. It comes from acquaintance with the high standards of the great minds we meet in books and from intercourse with students and Professors,

rather than from any special course of instruction. We have yet to hear of any glaring violation of good form on the part of the outside population that calls for an unfavorable comparison with the resident students. outside this little Rome of ours, there are cultured family circles. fining influence of our beautiful Canadian home-life, seen at its best perhaps away back in the province, does away with the danger of inundating Kingston year after year with a mob of girls of questionable manners. outside girls may not all have had social advantages which give this much-desired "polish;" but all have had opportunities to acquire deeper, truer refinement, which is not manifested in the mere knowing how many cards to leave, or when to wear your pearl gray gloves.

Anyway "the rural population" will soon be spinning homewards, to their little hamlets and lonely farmhouses, to join in the Christmas revels. How nice to think that whether they get off at the village of Toronto, or the hamlet of London, or pious little Brockville, or lonely little Sundown, all alike will gladden the hearts of the dear friends at home with this new polite manner that they have acquired in the metropolis of Kingston. Some will leave the train at a crowded station where "Cab, sir?" "Hack, lady?" rend the air, and trucks and baggage men, gum-vendors and holiday school-boys 'make night hideous.' And not a few will land, the sole passenger, at a little red-painted station, where only the click of the telegraph operator breaks the stillness, and a single sleigh is drawn up waiting for-somebody. And there will be a jolly ride behind a fast horse,







J. ROBERTS ALLAN, ESQ.

over a lonely but well-known road, past inviting ice-fields, the pleasant jingle of the bells almost drowned by the rain of questions from the absentee. And then at last there springs to view comfortable-looking farm-house, with a snug red glow from the front window and a wreath of white smoke curling round the chimney, and when the gate is passed, the joyous bark of a dog. The door opens a little and a head appears with a suggestion of other heads behind; and through the chink the smell of buckwheat cakes comes floating out into the night. And the "rural population" is in the bosom of its family.

"IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS..!"

Speak of receptions and at homes as being the things to introduce the students. I tell you there is nothing like a decoration committee for that! The common bewilderment of all

members of the committee, the mutual pin lending association, the criticisms of the by-standers, those consultations in far-off corners as to some minute fold of drapery—they cannot help but make friends of the students. you tell me what better proves a man's friendship than his mounting a tipply ladder to tack up a "welcome" at some precarious height? What shows more clearly the ripening intimacy between two of the students than the smiling, pitying superiority with which one of the girls will take some part of the decorations out of a man's hands and show him "how to do it right"-and the admiration with which he recognizes the "woman's touch?" It is all helping them to know each other better, better than ever they could in receptions. would advocate then a series of committees to put up decorations only for the fun of it.

Arts.

THERE is a spirit in the Classical departments of some Universities which we hope will never reach Queen's and that is the spirit which turns the noblest productions of ancient genius into collections of Latin or Greek words formed for the purpose of drilling students on grammar. Those who manifest this spirit often give their students a positive distaste for the Classics and leave them until the end of their days questioning the value of their studies.

The writer of this article was talking not long ago with a gentleman, a graduate in English of one of the American Universities and a man of considerable culture, and he confessed that he had never seen anything useful or vital in Classical studies. To him the productions of some of the greatest minds the world has ever known were merely "bundles of dead vocables."

The fault of this method of teaching the Classics is that it exalts what should be a means into the end. We must not be understood as objecting in the least to grammar. Quite the contrary. We believe that grammar and philology are necessary adjuncts of every properly equipped Classical course. But what we do obiect to is the reading of the works of great writers with a view only to the words they use and their peculiar constructions. The whole aim of Classical study is to establish an intercourse with these men so that we may know their minds and catch something of their spirit. In no way is it possible to gain a higher culture than by putting oneself in complete touch with some Classical writer. The effort required to put oneself at the point of view often so different from the modern, is in itself of the very highest value in broadening the mind and making it sensitive to noble and beautiful thoughts.

The philological side of the authors is of great importance for it enables the student to see and feel the writer's use of language. But Philology is not Classics. The study of the Classics is the study of ancient thinkers and their thoughts, not the study of ancient writers and their words as the be-all and end-all.

It is no wonder with such a method of teaching in vogue that Classical studies should be despised as they are in some quarters. We think that it cannot be too much impressed on students during their course that the aim of their studies is to make them able to read easily and to appreciate the great writers of ancient days, and we believe that this spirit of the study of literature and not merely of words and constructions is the atmosphere of Queen's.

As usual, the papers of this quiet town are almost thrown into convulsions over the conduct of the students on election night. A parade up Princess street is pardoned if the students walk quietly along like boardingschool misses out for a promenade. If they begin to run their characters are straightway gone and they become "educated rowdies." It is amusing for some of those who took part in that awful exhibition of rowdyism to read these accounts. All that is needed to make them perfect is an artist such as he whose soul-stirring imaginations adorn the pages of the Utica Globe. The public would then

be greeted in plainly pictured form with all the horrors so graphically described. Flying wedges would be seen sweeping through dense masses of panic-stricken human beings struggling to escape. Women would be seen falling, to be trampled remorselessly under the feet of the irresistible mass of on-rushing students. In short the artist of the *Utica Globe* has missed the chance of a life-time.

We heard a lady who has had some wide experience of life in other university towns remarking only the other day, even since the awful display of rowdyism after the College elections, that Queen's students were most orderly and law-abiding compared with those of other colleges. If Kingston people had students tearing off their window-sashes, stormdoors, etc., to make a bon-fire on a public square, then they would have some cause for complaint.

Speaking of student rows suggests the recent uproar at Athens ("the beautiful city of Athens," the Latin exercise books always say) over translating the Bible into modern Greek. It is hard for us in Canada to understand why a riot should be started over such a thing as the translating of the Bible from one form of a language The probable explanato another. tion of it is that these Greek students have no pretext for starting a row among themselves, no college elections to give them a pretext to yell and parade the streets. We understand they do not play foot-ball. So it is small wonder that they seized on the translating of the Bible and magnified it into a scheme on the part of Russia to destroy Greek national

We have cause to be thankful that we have foot-ball, elections and court rows to act as safety valves The students in Athens, getting a chance of giving vent to their exuberant feelings after such a long period of repression, went to most unheard of lengths, and as a result 7 persons were killed, 30 wounded, the premier resigned and a new cabinet had to be The students then turned the university buildings into a fortress and refused to surrender until a promise was given that no steps should be taken to punish the rioters. Reading of such doings one feels like the Irishman, who said gently to his little daughter, "Biddy, go and see if there's a fight. If there is, father would like to be in it."

mandolin and guitar The glee, clubs are in a very flourishing condition this year. New members are flocking in and there is abundant material to keep the clubs in most efficient shape. The glee club misses several old faces, the most noticeable vacancy being that filled for generations by the redoubtable Jack Edmison. "Nat" has changed without, but is the same within. We are not in a position to state exactly, but we are told that the clubs are contemplating a more ambitious tour this year among the eastern towns and cities.

The members of the junior year left their books for at least one evening recently and gave a very pleasant entertainment in the Whig Hall. The dresses were pretty but the faces were prettier, and there was much discussion as to who was the belle of the occasion. The JOURNAL has an opinion but must not express it.

TRANSLATION OF DRINKING SONG.

Written by Walter De Mapes, Archdeacon of Oxford.
Reign of Henry II.

Oh, when at length it comes my lot to die,

Grant that before my lips a tankard lie,

Let choirs celestial o'er my fresh-dug grave

Chant, "Peace to the man of cups that's herein laid."

The lamp of soul burns brighter fed by wine,

To heights untouched the heart soars thro' the vine,

Strong tavern draughts the weary brain console

Far better than our abbey's watered dole.

To each kind nature grants a different grace,

I cannot write with pinched up hungry face.

To each small boy, when fasting, I'm the slave,

Grant me a trencher full, or else the grave.

Such verses can I write with deep potation

As ne'er were writ thro' other inspiration,

A child of bale without intoxication I, in my cups, have power to bang the nation.

No spirit prophetic at least to me is given

Save when, my wants supplied, I turn to heaven,

When Bacchus crowns my temples with his vine,

Apollo yields his sceptre-all is mine.

Then if the soul can so forget its clay, And soar beyond to realms of endless day,

Should we forbear to taste the magic cup

That man forbids, but gods for man reared up.

-D. N. McIntyre.

THE ARTS CONCURSUS.

The Arts Court held its first meeting of this session on Thursday, December the twelfth, at the usual hour and place. Justices MacConachie and MacIntyre presided. Business proceeded in the usual fashion. were two cases on the docket, but before the business had been carried very far a disturbance broke out. Some Medical and Science students, well-known for interfering with the course of justice, arrived and proceeded to force an entrance. considerable exertion they managed to get in by using a scantling as a battering ram. Then law and order were temporarily suspended. sides did wonderful work, the Meds. made a hideous clamour, and the Arts men did some fighting, but not enough in view of their numbers. Foley and Watson furnished some lively entertainment for the onlookers, and McG- made a great hit with his aerial entrance—that is, he managed to hit the floor. Finally the medicals and science men got tired and withdrew, having suffered and inflicted some severe losses in the line of clothing.

The Court then went on with the order of business for the day. The first case was that of "Queen's versus Penman." Four charges were preferred against the accused. The witnesses were ably handled by Mr. F. J. Reilly for the prosecution, and Mr. W. C. MacIntyre for the detence. The evidence on two charges was fairly clear, but as to the other two there seemed to be some doubt. After the witnesses had been examined the lawyers addressed the jury in good style. The prosecution pointed out the clearness of the evidence, the mag-

nitude of the offence, and the dangerous influence that such conduct had upon public morals. The defence pleaded the youth and inexperience of the prisoner, pointed out his seeming inoffensiveness, and touchingly appealed to the jury that the innocent friends of the offender might not be caused unnecessary grief or trouble. The jury retired after the judge had summed up the case.

During the interval fines were inflicted upon the spectators, and as usual there was a good deal of free silver in evidence. A cur without a tail was properly chastized. When Woods refused to pay the tax on uncleared land he was ordered to be planted outside, which was accomplished after some difficulty in getting a window to fit him. A freshman who said that the junior judge resembled a billy-goat left the room in such haste that he hasn't been seen since.

The jury then brought in a verdict of guilty upon two charges. The senior judge thereupon addressed the prisoner in a very impressive manner. He imposed a fine and ordered the prisoner to be set at liberty. The court then adjourned.

It may be remarked that although the course of Justice was interrupted by those who are old enough in years and appearance to know better, still the ends of justice were finally at-The court stands for public tained. opinion in the College and every Arts man should remember that it is his duty to support the Concursus under all conditions. It is the bulwark of that dearly-prized freedom which every Queen's man enjoys and is therefore entitled to respect and support from all thoughtful students of the University.

Divinity.

POR the information of those who may be interested, either nearly or remotely, attention is called to the fact that there is a missionary association in connection with the University. Its initials are Q. U. M. A., which initials the learned in abbreviation will have no difficulty in interpreting.

The work of the association is one of the practical expressions of the mental and moral life of the University. It is one of the mediums through which Queen's men manifest their attitude toward the world. has from of old been deeply imbued with the missionary spirit; and at the present time the University is well represented in all the great mission fields of the world. This missionary reputation must be maintained and even enhanced; for notwithstanding all the criticisms passed upon missionary work and objections made to it. the fact remains that the missionary problem cannot be conveniently shelved. The responsibility for doing something remains with us; experience and common sense must suggest the ways and means of discharging the responsibility.

The main interest of the Queen's Association for the past few years has been given to Home Mission work; and in view of the new life which is stirring so vigorously just now in the outlying portions of the Dominion, the Canadian work must continue to receive special attention. Last year good work was done by the men who went under the auspices of the Association. Some churches were built, preaching-stations were organized, and other permanent work was accom-

plished. The Queen's men showed themselves strong of heart and of hand, helpful and capable in the emergencies of life, thus winning the respect and sympathy of the rough though enterprising classes among whom their work was mainly done. This is a matter for congratulation. It is a popular illusion that a collegebred man is a poor sort of fellow when it comes to roughing it in a lumber country or on the prairies. ances are against him, it is true, especially about the last of April; but appearances are sometimes deceptive, as the boys showed last summer on their various fields.

The executive of the Association announces that a missionary class has been organized. The special object of this class is the study of the foreign mission fields. The information gained from such a study would probably be of value, even apart from any special missionary interest; and as the class is not a close corporation, the face of any student from any faculty would, no doubt, be regarded as the face of a friend.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE CLASS.

Owing to the Principal's illness and some re-arrangement in the work of the Theological Faculty, this class has not yet begun for the present session; it is, however, probable, that the work will be taken up again immediately after the Christmas holidays. The first subject to be handled will be the second part of Isaiah by Professor Jordan, this section of the programme extending to the middle of March, after which a few lectures may be given by Dr. Ross on the other book mentioned in the calendar, namely, the Gospel according to Mark.

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As far as the Old Testament section is concerned Professor Jordan expects to treat the subject as fully as is possible in ten lectures, and to guide those who intend to take this course a definite programme will be issued at an early date, of which we shall be able to speak more fully in our next issue.

Medical Rotes.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL GRADU-ATE IN LONDON.

ANADIAN students who have finished their course in Canada, and who wish to spend some time in the London hospitals, will gain their ends best by reaching London about September and remaining until June, for in these months they will have the advantage of abundance of clinical material and the presence of the best instructors at these clinics. student purposes writing on any of the English examinations he should not go until he is able to produce certificates stating that he has spent five winter and five summer sessions in the acquirement of medical knowledge, and has attended hospital practice during his whole course. The ordinary class certificates of Queen's with certificates from a hospital superintendent of having attended hospital practice during the summers, together with certificates for a fifth year, as provided for by the Ontario Medical Council, will give the student his required standing.

The most convenient locality for students to take up their quarters is in the neighborhood of Russell Square, and a good plan is to arrange for room, breakfast and dinner at a suitable house in this district, and to take

luncheon either at the hospital where one is studying or at a near-by restaurant. No Canadian student will find it difficult to make his way in London. The present writer made use of a Baedeker's handbook for this purpose, and greatly enjoyed travelling on the top of the omnibusses, from which at least one can see more of the city than from the point of view of the underground railway.

A student intending to try the examinations of the "Conjoint Board" in England leading to the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. degrees had better spend a week or two in visiting a few of the best hospitals, and choose one where the work is best suited to his He had then better stick to needs. this hospital, carefully studying English methods of diagnosis and treat-If he requires more work in a certain department than he can get at this hospital he can with advantage spend some time each week in one of the hospitals devoted to the study of the special branch of work in which If, on the other he is interested. hand, he does not wish to try examination work, but prefers to divide his time among different hospitals, he can secure a ticket that will permit him to visit six or eight of the large London hospitals. The ticket is good for six months and costs about \$52. This ticket can be purchased in the Examination Hall in Victoria Embankment. Instead of this. one can procure tickets from each hospital he wishes to visit, the cost being about twentysix dollars for three months, or thirtyfive dollars for six months. who have only a short time to spend in London will be made welcome at most of the hospitals without paying these charges.

The London General Hospital, in Whitechapel, is the most extensive in the city, and one of the largest in the It has 1100 beds for indoor natients, and treats about 200,000 outdoor patients annually The supply of clinical material is unlimited, and it is thus an excellent place for independent work, although, as a rule, the staff are unable to spend as much time in explaining individual cases as in some of the smaller hospitals. its departments is that for spine disorders, presided over by Dr. Stephen Mackenzie. Sir F. Treves, the anatomist and surgeon, is on its consulting staff, and Hermann and Lewers, obstetricians and gynaecologists, are on the attending staff.

St. Bartholomew's, on Smithfield. is one of the oldest, largest, and by far the wealthiest hospital in London, and is considered to be the best school of surgical instruction there. Walsham is one of the surgeons, and Lauder Brunton is on the medical staff. pathological museum is one of the best in Great Britain, and from the standpoint of human pathology it is superior to that of the Royal College of Surgeons, which is a museum of general pathology. Α perpetual ticket is issued by St. Bartholomew's at a cost of fifteen guineas, and is good for the lifetime of its holder.

(To be continued.)

Canada is sending another contingent to South Africa and with it goes another Queen's man determined to add his name to the long list of Queen's students and graduates who have fought for the Empire in this interminable war. Sergeant-Compounder Ferguson of the Army Medical Corps, the little Napoleon, the Brown-

ie, the ever popular and genial Fergie, enlisted as a trooper in the 2nd contingent Canadian Mounted Rifles and on the evening of December 12th the members of '03 Medicine assembled in the parlors of the British-American to present Fergie with a handsome wrist-watch and to bid him good-bye.

Needless to say it was up to the "Meds" to let the public know that Queen's was sending a representative and they did it most effectively. At the armories and at the departure of the train Fergie monopolized the reception and Roberts himself could not have got a more hearty one. Fergie's last impressions of Kingston will be a sea of faces, a host of handshakes and a howling medley of "What's the matter with Fergy," "Oil, wine, whiskey, rum," "Queen's! Queen's! Oueen's!'' and "Good-bye Dolly Grey."

The JOURNAL wishes Trooper Ferguson every success and feels assured that if there are any V. C.'s looking for a wearer Fergie will secure one.

It was the week before the Christmas holidays and a graduate of a few years' standing had made up his mind to re-visit the college of his student days. He entered the door and a silence as of death met his ears. He climbed the stairs, no one was visible and not a sound was heard.

Much puzzled he was about to leave the halls when he saw a head appear round the corner of a doorway and as quickly vanish again. Tracing the apparition to its origin he discovered a shrinking, nervous youth who seemed to be suffering from peculiar choreic or hysterical spasms characterized by an involuntary movement of the hand toward the hip-pocket of his trousers, and a rotatory motion as if searching for money while a wan smile illumined his face. "Oh sir," the youth cried, "have mercy! I'd be glad to give you a subscription but see! I have nothing"—and the involuntary spasm to the pocket took place again.

More puzzled than ever the graduate tried to soothe the young man's distress and adopting his best sugar-coated manner used only to his best paying patients he said, "Tell me all about it, I am not going to do you any harm."

"Aren't you collecting money for the election fund or Tom Coffee's present?" queried the youth.

"No," replied the graduate.

"Or for a presentation to anybody who is going away?"

"Decidedly not."

"Perhaps you are selling tickets for the Student's Dance, the debate or the Conversat?"

"No," said the graduate.

"Then you must want a subscription to the Y. M. C. A.?"

"No."

"Are you sure you are not collecting for the dinner fund or the torches on University night?" queried the youth. You're not an orderly from the hospital trying to sell some patient's photograph?"

"No, I am neither collecting subscriptions nor selling tickets," responded the grad.

"Pardon me doctor," exclaimed the youth, "you see how it is. Subscriptions have quite ruined us. All the other fellows have fled the college. I alone remain as I thought that the end of subscriptions was at hand. Hush! There's that secretary again,"—and

the victim made a rush for the front door to escape a man with a note-book who was coming down the stairs.

"Well, well," remarked the graduate as he left the college, "how things have changed since I was a merry undergraduate!"

A house-surgeon at the K. G. H., not so very long ago, had just been inducted into his office. A call came to an out-door patient and the newlyfledged doctor was despatched to the case. On his arrival he found the patient, a woman, badly cyanosed as he thought. Rushing to the nearest phone he telephoned the hospital: "Send up a doctor quick; patient very badly cyanosed. She's black in the face." House-surgeon No. 2 was at once sent to his assistance and on arrival found that his colleague had spoken the truth. The patient was indeed black in the face—she was a negress.

Medicine's candidates for the Alma Mater elections received the support not only of their own Faculty but of the students of Arts, Science and Divinity. The fact that Mr. Etherington headed the polls speaks volumes for the 1st vice-president's reputation as a speaker and as an executive officer, for Mr. Etherington did little or no canvassing.

Mr. Singleton, the committee man, has yet to win his spurs, but here, too, the medical students feel that they have a representative well worthy of a place in the executive of the Alma Mater Society.

Dr. Malcolm '93, now practising in Wisconsin, and Dr. Porter '00 were among the visitors to the Medical College last week.

Dr. Sullivan returned from his trip to the Eastern Provinces bringing with him kind remembrances to their Alma Mater from Dr. Henderson, Dr. Meyers and Dr. Ferguson, old graduates of Medicine and now among the leading physicians in the Maritime Provinces.

Overheard at an Aesculapian meeting.

Z-i-k-r- "Didn't you collect money for last year's election fund T. O.?"

T. O. "Yes, you were the only one who didn't pay me."

(Collapse of Zwick).

ONE NIGHT WITH THE BOYS.

Now a student one day
To his comrades so gay
Said "Verily, what is the fun
If we plug like the deuce
And can never cut loose?
Let us get on a 'lovely bun!'"

So these fellows so grave
Sang one roistering stave
Of a song which tho' old is yet new;
'Twas the "Oil, whiskey, wine,''
That the meds think so fine,
And the science men, yes, just a few.

In a cafe so bright
From their cab they alight,
Their order: "Bring everything
good!"

Then a bottle went round, And its contents were downed In a cheerful, hilarious mood.

One bright little coon,
Whose smile lit the room,
Was telling somewhat of a fable,
When the tall one in green
Disappeared from the scene,
And was found with his head 'neath
the table.

Now a pickle right plump Caught the eye of one chump, And he gave it a furious bite; When a squirt soaring high Hit the tall waiter's eye, Well, say! can you picture the sight? That essence of squirt
Must have smarted right pert,
For, the tray he was carrying there
Made an incurving shoot,
Turned over so cute,
And eatables crowded the air.

A deluge of fishes, And other rare dishes, Stewed oysters—frogs' legs by the score;

Thus rudely before us Were thrust in a chorus, A sea we ne'er swam in before.

When the smoke cleared away
Neath the table, the jay
Who long since had vanished from
sight.

Was heard faintly to groan
As he merged from the foam:
"The oysters, boys, aren't served
right."

Then the waiter got mad, Made a kick at the lad, Saying he was the cause of it all; But this med. was no bum, Though he was full of rum, And his nibs got a terrible fall.

Now four jolly good fel's, In the street found themselves, With never a nickle so bright; When the cabman who stayed, For his cash sore afraid, Demanded his pay for the night.

Not a man could make good,

Mr. Cabby got rude,
Saying he'd take it out of their hide;
But along came J. Day,
With his generous way,
And the cabby got paid for the ride.

Homeward bound thro' the snow, Arm in arm now they go, Singing loud as they move on their way;

But harmonious notes Are estranged from their throats, As they troll out their merry old lay.

Key-holes never so bright, On a dark stormy night, Such as this, always go on a spree; And their owners can't find Mid the snow-flakes and wind Where those sad little apertures be. But precautious young Jim With a great deal of vim Draws forth from his pocket a light: When a war-whoop real loud, Showed the rest of the crowd, The key-hole had gone out of sight.

Then a boarder who leaned From a window-sill, beamed A bright happy smile as he said: "It you make little noise, And be good quiet boys, Your troubles will soon all have fled."

In his covering of white
He slipped down in the night
And cautiously opened the door;
When a gust from behind
Pushed him out in the wind
And slammed the door shut, as before.

His feet in the snow
Tripped the war-dance just so,
His voice rose above all the rest;
While his troublers profane
Called the wind a bad name,
And vowed that that the door was
a pest.

When the mistress so grim,
Heard this terrible din,
She thought that the house was
a-fire;
Rushing down to the door,
She found students galore,
And very supreme was her ire.

But the lads once so gay
Now, in plausible way,
Explained how the key-hole had
flown;
Then her anger gave place

To a half-smiling face
As she cautioned them no more to roam.

-- "FRITZ."

The Medical dinner which at the present writing is still in the future promises to be quite as large an event as usual. The JOURNAL has seen the programme and the faculty song and will be at its seat in time for the first course.

Science.

THE Engineering Society is greatly indebted to Professor Miller for the interesting address he gave at the last regular meeting. In speaking of scientific societies he explained the purposes of the Royal Society of England and corresponding institutions in France and Germany, relating many amusing incidents of the origin and poverty of their first members. When these societies were formed the rewards for scientific research were very similar in value to those obtained by They consisted merely of a questionable glory, an extremely thin purse, and a popular distrust of the author's sanity, or in cases of special merit an appointment to some government office where a minimum of brains and a maximum of economy were the principal essentials to suc-Many of the original members spent their lives and energies in trying to convert the baser metals into gold, and some of the theories advanced by the most eminent would scarcely gain credence with the school children of to-day. Bacon, for instance, the illustrious philosopher and man of science, published an article on methods of driving away warts that excelled all modern practices in simplicity, if not in efficiency. He rubbed the offending excrescences with lard, which he afterwards placed in the sunlight. When the lard had disappeared the warts were no more, though we believe he was compelled to acknowledge that they returned and left at intervals after the treatment.

Prospecting was then carried on by means of a divining rod—a stick, usually of witch hazel, with a crotched end—which the prospector carried at

arm's length over the ground where he hoped to locate a vein or deposit of the mineral sought. When the proper place was reached the rod would turn in the operator's hand. No misgivings were entertained as to the financial success of the undertaking; if the rod had turned the promoters were This custom has not vet satisfied. completely died out, for even in Ontario farmers who wish to locate water on particularly dry land sometimes use this accommodating rod, which turns to indicate the spot where a well should be most profitably sunk. would be difficult to imagine a modern scientific man writing a serious pamphlet on the charming away of warts, or a graduate of one of the technical schools locating a mine by means of a conjuring rod. Yet it is said that a great many of the paying ore deposits of Cornwall were discovered in this way, and even in enlightened America the Michigan miners placed great confidence in their divining rods.

This month's issue of McClure's contains a stirring account of the adventures of the Bell exploration party in the Great Slave District.

Mr. Camsell, who was in Science last year, was attached to the party at the time, and suffered privations not heard of except in novels or war stories. The article referred to relates the experiences of Charles Bunn, who for six days wandered alone and without food over the "Barren Lands," and was finally rescued by Indian hunters.

When Captain Bruce Carruthers leaves for South Africa the Mining School loses a friend who will be hard to replace. His gallant services with

the first contingent well merited the distinction he has received from the militia department, and while we tender him our congratulations and best wishes, we do so with a grain of selfish regret that his duties will deprive the school of a director whose substantial assistance and friendly interest have been of such service.

The action taken by the Faculty regarding the chemical laboratory work of "course A" came rather late for most of those in the junior year registered in that course.

The stipulation that the work in Quantitative must be completed before beginning Assaying, and the assurance that Assaying would be begun immediately after the Christmas vacation, have caused the neglect of other classes in the Engineering course, for a great many have slaved early and late to comply with these regulations, and now regret-not the slavery-but the classes missed and the work neglected that this work necessarily entailed.

HOW SOME OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIEN-TISTS WILL SPEND THEIR HOLI-DAYS.

Stonewall will find a new place to hide his pipe.

Maunchaussen will get - well, never mind what he will get.

The "Kid" will relate to his friends how he bluffed the demonstrator.

Cummings will not relate all of his experience to the "Old Folks at Home."

Ias. Bart-t will write a series of short stories entitled Gulliver's travels up to date.

The B.O. Stranded will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted during the vacation.

Suthy will go to Delore, and will return with a sad, thoughtful look.

The philosopher of the freshman year will devise a new method of bumming tobacco.

Blackfoot Muldoon Milden, Chief of the Scalpers, will smoke the pipe of peace in the tepee of the Hawkeye Cornwallites.

Reginald Anson Cert-g-t will write a sequel to Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glengarry," entitled "The Girl from Glengarry."

The students taking mining and metallurgy are wondering if i-d-e-a is pronounced idear, and those in engineering are trying to discover, by a protracted search in Mineral Industry, vol. 9, what kind of curve a paregoric arc represents.

Athletics.

THE OUTLOOK FOR RUGBY IN ONTARIO.

By Dr. C. K. Clarke.

THAT the Rugby situation has reached a critical stage is admitted on all sides, and yet the outlook is more hopeful than has been the case in several years. To anyone who has watched the rise and fall of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, the present state of affairs is just what was to be expected, and if the Intercollegiate League had not come into existence the prospect would have been hopeless. Even now the situation is not devoid of danger, but I have so much faith in the good sense of the people at the head of the Rugby Union in Ontario that I am certain order will be evolved from chaos, and good come out of evil.

It takes a good deal of moral courage to root out abuses which have been winked at by certain of the press, and laughed at by persons who be-

lieve that to win at any cost is the only aim of sport. No matter what may be said to the contrary, it is abundantly evident that the people of Canada have not yet been educated to the highest ideals in matters of sport. and they are too content to be satisfied with the point of view from which the betting man regards matters. Defeat is rarely accepted gracefully, victory is heralded with the most violent demonstrations, and talked about in a spirit really far from complimentary to the heroes of the hour, who are, if we believe what we hear, not heroes at all, because the victory was so easily achieved that there could have been little glory in it.

Defeat is generally attributed to the dishonesty or incompetency of officials. and while such may be the case occasionally, surely the accusation is a sad reflection on the good name of citizens who ordinarily bear the respect of their neighbors. Rugby has suffered from sins of its own, but it has also had to pay the penalty of having drawn players from lacrosse The so-called and baseball leagues. semi-professional (whatever that is) has done more to corrupt sport than any other, and yet there is something to be said for him. In a sense he is not so much to blame as those who have forced him into a false position. Many of these players are drawn from the working classes, and it is a matter of some moment to them that they should not lose a day's wages, just in order to play a game. It is an apparent hardship, and yet experience has shown beyond dispute that true sport demands such sacrifice or an honest admission of professionalism. No one objects to the professional who boldly announces himself as such, but those who know what are the true aims of manly sport, very properly have a dislike to the professional who masquerades as an amateur. He ruins every game he enters, he has ruined Rugby in Ontario, for the time being. His day has come, and though he may flourish for a time in baseball and perhaps lacrosse leagues, the good sense of the community will eventually insist on his removal from the Rugby field. It has been a matter of surprise that he has existed so long.

Fortunately there is an educational influence at work which will accomplish his downfall, even if the Ontario Rugby Union does not wake to the fact that its death is near if it does not tackle the problem seriously and without mercy or favoritism. I shall refer to this influence later on. Something has already been done, and vet in spite of hard swearing and dubious affidavits, how many clean teams played in the Senior series of the Ontario Union this year? Probably the Argonauts came most closely to the ideal, and yet they spoiled their record by the babyish spirit in which they received the decisions of the referee in the Canadian championship match. Unfortunately the O. R. F. U. finds it difficult to fight the evils complained of and in addition it is hampered by a system so fraught with danger that bad results are inevitable. It commences by tempting boys to be dishonest, and there are few footballers who will insist that the age limit rule of the junior series is not a mistake. It has corrupted no end of lads and brought unpleasant reflections on those who have had to manage them. Dishonesty in every department of the game has marked junior, intermediate, and senior series and the climax was

reached when one team deliberately played sixteen players in a match. When dishonesty such as that can pass, with the approval of the press, what can we expect from others. And yet such I believe was the case. Ignorance of the true state of affairs could not be pleaded because this thing was openly boasted about and laughed at.

Rugby as a game has not improved in the O. R. F. U., and the football played is not as good as it was a few years ago; however this will right itself. Popular interest has dwindled as it was bound to do and will continue to do so until we have either one thing or the other, that is open professionalism or strict amateurism. Perhaps if the O. R. F. U. were to drop out of sight for a year or so it would not be a bad thing for football.

If on the one hand the O. R. F. U. is passing through an evil hour, on the other the Intercollegiate League is doing something to uplift sport, and show the public what can be done by high-minded young men who realize what it is to live and strive for the highest ideals. That they have done so in the face of great difficulties is much to their credit, and that they have resisted strong temptation to depart from the right path is a most hopeful thing for sport in Ontario. The object lesson has not been lost and while the Intercollegiate game is called namby pamby and lacking in ginger, it is universally admitted that the spirit in which it is played is ad-Like other games in the mirable. process of evolution it is not perfect, but yet is so far in advance of the rough and tumble of the wing work of the old football that in the end, where it leads the others must follow.

While freely admitting that it would not be wise to eliminate the hard, fair tackling of good rugby, I am just as positive that the Collegians are wise in doing away with the really unpleasant features of the old game. They are also wise in making changes in the rules slowly and deliberately. The game as it now stands is excellent and enjoyable both from the standpoint of the player and spectator. It can yet be improved.

The system too of appointing referees from outside towns is an admirable one the O. R. F. U. might copy with advantage. It is a fact, an unpleasant fact too, that almost every town and city in Ontario dislikes Toronto in sport. Torontonians marvel at this and blindly go ahead making the same mistakes year by year, ignoring public opinion stupidly, almost wantonly. The reason for this antipathy is obvious, and while it is inevitable that Toronto must rule most sporting executives, if they wished to earn the respect of their neighbors they should be most cautious not to even appear selfish. Almost ninety-nine out of every hundred referees hail from Toronto, and when a Toronto team plays, Toronto officials are generally found, in the majority of instances excellent and honorable men, but still a source of irritation. When Kingston and Toronto play at either hockey or football, for example, the Toronto referee is as inevitable as the bad feeling after the game. It is a mistake and the executives should recognize it. Absolute impartiality should be the rule.

From present appearances it seems to have devolved upon the students of the Universities to set the pace in clearing Canadian sports from the demoralizing influences which have been at work for some years, and that they have made such a splendid start in the C.I.F.U. is much to their credit. They must never forget though that the moment they sacrifice one of the highest principles now accepted, in the desire to win, they will retrograde very quickly. The descent is easy.

There was a thousand times more honor in defeat this year than in a dozen of the questionable victories of years ago. I have unbounded faith in the students, and cannot speak too highly of the spirit animating their games of to-day. There is a distinct advance too in touch line sentiment, and the University student of 1901 while loyal to his College is not such a bitter partisan as of yore. He can see virtue in something outside of his own University.

On the whole then the situation must be regarded as hopeful, and the little College leaven is no doubt destined to leaven the whole lump. After all Canadians have more than a modicum of common sense, and the process of evolution is ever a slow one.

INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATING.

T the City Hall on the evening of the fourteenth instant first of the Inter-University bates took place between Messrs. Woodroofe and Younge of Toronto University and Messrs. Donnell and Calhoun of Queen's. The subject of controversy was the much vexed question whether Trusts are beneficial the apologists Society, from Queen's claiming that they are and the visitors attacking them. speeches were interesting and spirited from beginning to end and held the close attention of a large and thought ful audience. The decision in favour of the Queen's representatives was given promptly by the judges, Messrs. James Farrell, J. L. Whiting and Archdeacon Worrell. They judged that the speakers from Toronto University had the superiority in language and style, but held that the weight of arguments presented by the speakers from Queen's were materially stronger than those of their opponents.

FRESHMEN'S "AT HOME."

Looking back over the brilliant succession of year functions it becomes extremely difficult to choose any particular one surpassing the others in excellence. One, however. that in no respect fell below the standard was that held by the year of 'os on the sixth of December. Sated as it is by many subsequent "nights off," the Journal cannot but feel a lingering regret as it recalls the delights of this occasion. Even the envious gentlemen who looked on from the lobby and doorway—and these were not all freshmen-are compelled to admit that the "At Home!" was unsurpassed in every respect save one. Rut who is to blame for the sad minority of the ladies of '05? hope for better things of the 'o6 which is to be

One of the most readable pages of the Journal is that which announces the fact that the Robert Simpson Company, limited, do business in Toronto. This firm can hand over the counter any article called for, so long as one asks for articles of good quality. Our outside page mentions the famous Victor shoes, which are sold by Simpson, and it is needless to say all Journal readers will do well to buy a pair.

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Oh yea! Oh yea! Oh yea!

To the men of the Old Ontario Strand, who deal in samples three times per day at three and a half per week; where board is high and scarce and landladies are high and mighty; Greeting. Hear artless Arts men, Medical Missionaries who come here to be the salvation of offenders, Christian Scientists who abhor the swear word and the cuss, and ye Divinities who look not on the wine when it is red, but prefer plain beer.

All ye who love law and order, all ye who with awe and pride regard the halls of your Alma Mater, all ye who would discourage cheek, nerve and gall exhibited by those who understand not the thusness of things, all ve give ear and support to the instrument of justice as provided by the powers that be. Those who are not here included will be forced to enter, (by the dread power of the law) and with cold feet and standing hair gaze upon the penalty of their crimes. Let all who come to this court remember that not to crack medical heads or scientific spectacles or stale jokes are we met together. There has been violence done to the unwritten law which reigns in these halls. Some one or two have done a wrong, and the powers that be from the august Alfie knocker of the knockers, king of the tool house and monarch of the infernal regions to the thund'rous, sulphurous and fiery Nickie on the top flat have decided that some one must pay the piper.

As Shakespeare says in the thirteenth Book of the Paradise Lost, which has, unhappily, not been found, "Let justice now be done." As the tail follows the dog, as the

string follows the tail, as the tin-can follows the string, as the stone follows the can, and as the small boy follows the stone, so shall justice come upon the offender. Let him die the death. Grind the ax, sharpen the bayonets, load the muskets, down on vour kness, and pray (ye freshmen). The sword of justice is mighty but more terrible by far is the inch board from convocation hall. There is no escape. Then shall ye howl like a puppy-dog under a wash-tub—all but his tail. Then shall ye run like a medical student from the science court but there will be no help.

Behold the terrors that await the unruly, ye fat-head freshman, and tremble, ye semi-sophisticated sophomore, remember last year and behave, ye juvenile juniors, exercise your brains and your self-control, and, serene seniors, be mindful of your Anglo-Saxon responsibility. It is interpreted Conscia recti et decori confor you. cursus iniquitatis et virtutis requeat. Conscia recti, shun the girls; et decori, respect your seniors; concursus iniquitatis, don't try to own the place; et virtutis requeat, keep away from the post - office except on business. Again I say I declare this court open, which translated means: happened that Arthur, the king's thegn, did assault the stronghold of the enemy with the pigskin under his arm, but the Ward of the castle went merrily forth and did meet him and overcome him and take from him his armor, and all the Philistines rejoiced, while Arthur, the king's thegn, went home in a gaberdine borrowed from a near-by priest, which was a great scandal to the onlookers, and his name henceforward was Dennis.



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Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

30. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (On or before 1st December).
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

County Model Schools Examination begin.
 Returning Officers named by resolution

of Public School Board.

Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.

13. County Model Schools close.

14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.

Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.

Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

Practical Examinations at Provincial

Normal Schools.

19. Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Town-

ship Clerk.
20. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.

Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adeluide Street E., Toronto.



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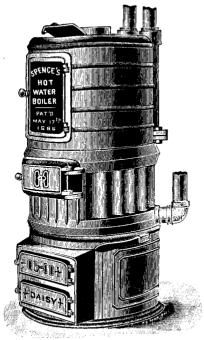
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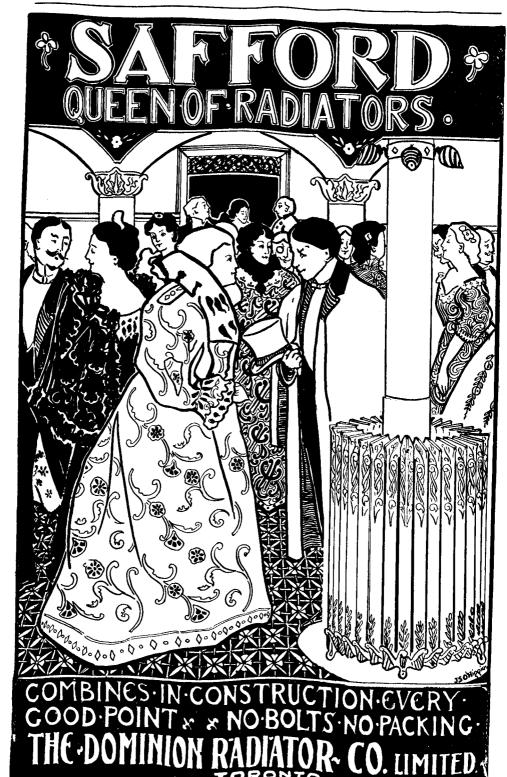
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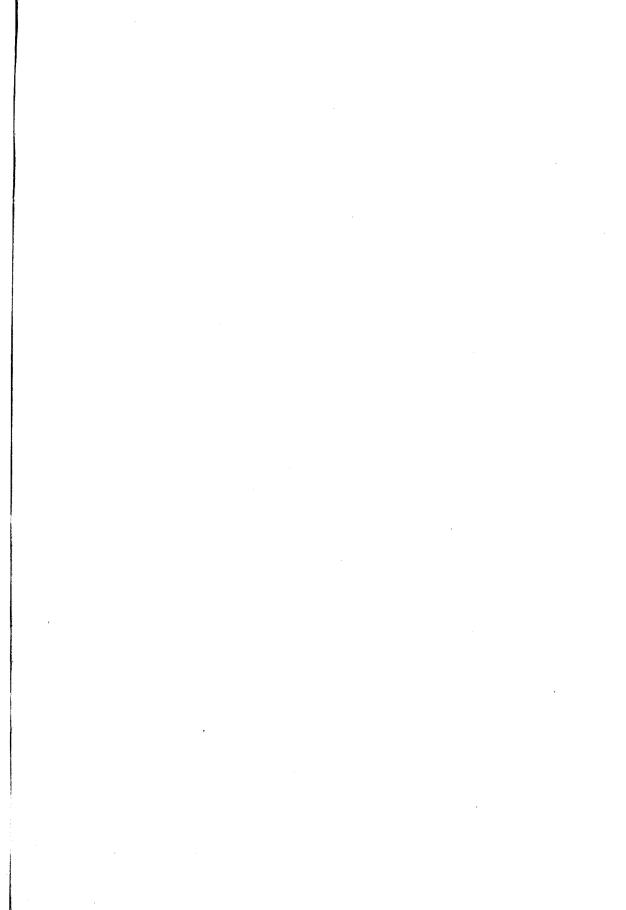
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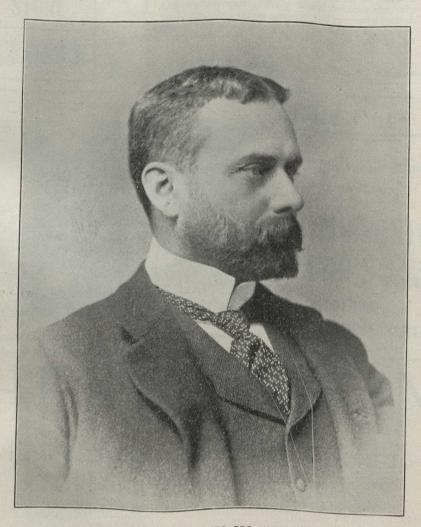
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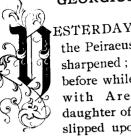


VOL. XXIX.

JANUARY 17. 1902.

No. 5.

GEORGIUS, sive DIALOGUS DE OPTIMA UNIVERSITATE.



ESTERDAY I went down to the Peiraeus to get my skates sharpened; for on the day before while I skated hand in with Arete, the beautiful daughter of Polus. my skates slipped upon the ice so that

she mocked me and went off to skate with her brother Adeimantus, though it is not the custom of the maidens of Athens to skate with their own brothers when the brother of someone else is available. And on the way I met Glaucon, who, as you know, studies at the University of the Queen. He, as his manner is, was loud in the praise of his university, so that I said to him:

"I would gladly know, friend Glaucon, why you are so keen on this thinking-shop of yours?"

"Why?" said he in surprise, and looking at me very keenly. "Because it is the best in the land, and because my year in it is the best."

"But how is it the best?" said I.

"Recause it has the best men as teachers, and the best men as scholars," said he. "But tell me, Socrates, were you not yourself at the University of Thebes?"

"In good sooth," said I.

"And how are your thoughts toward it?"

"As to a place where I paid certain

fees, and took certain examinations As to a shop where I bought a degree for a price. Ay, truly, and many a time the clerks who received me-for so I think of the Professors-were dilatory and slack in their business. But tell me, friend Glaucon, how hath all this come about that I see daily? These stately buildings, these crowds of fair women and brave men who hurry to sit at the feet of those who Thebes is supported by the teach. state, and Corinth by those who grow rich through trade in the sugar of the Indies and the tobacco of Virginia. but you are without visible means of support."

"It has come," he said, "through the work not of one but of many, through the self-sacrifice of two generations of students and graduates. Men in the far western plains send their gift to their Alma Mater; poor ministers in country charges go without a new coat that they may give somewhat to her; teachers in village schools send their mite to swell the total. We have had to fight for our life; in days of evil report our fathers have struggled to hold above water the head of the University they loved; so we have not only lived, but have led, and the sons who struggle so for their spiritual mother do not easily forget what she has done for them. "Ay, Glaucon," said I, "it was so with our fathers. But now that we have grown, we shall wax fat and kick. Now that we have such large numbers, and such various Faculties, the bond of union will grow weak, for that which is spread over a large area tends to grow shallow."

"How then do you account?" said he hotly, "for the 'or fellowship, and the request to the Trustees that they add to the registration fee? What about the spirit they showed when the Duke was here, and the way they are raising the money for the Hall which was refused us by the wheat-growers of the adjoining county, whose souls are as shrivelled as a last year's horsechestnut?"

"Nay, by the dog," said I, "I am answered. But tell me of the Professors. Do not they and their wives fight, and gather into factions, and intrigue against each other, and howl vehemently against each other in private, yes, and in the very streets, as was our custom at Thebes?"

"Of a truth," said he, "there are fifty or more Professors and lecturers, and though they be of many minds on many subjects, yet all dwell in amity together, being bound together by their love for Georgius, and their respect for his strong arm. And as they are so, so do the students give them reverence. And thus the good man does better than his best, and the mediocre man does as well as he can, and so, though they may be poor in pocket, vet are they pure in spirit. was it with you, Socrates?" said he, looking at me with a smile at his own enthusiasm.

"Nay," said I, "with us they were like a young apprentice, who, being able to cobble a pair of shoes, thinks that nothing further in the world deserves his admiration. They would not even cheer a victorious football team. Some indeed there were, who gathered into societies which they called by the name of the letters of the alphabet, and these showed some little zeal. Yet was their love rather for their Almae Litterae Graecae than for their true Alma Mater. But tell me, who is this Georgius of whom you speak?"

Then, indeed, he looked at me with great bewilderment. "Have you not heard of Georgius," he said, "who came to us twenty-five years ago from the land of the Hyperboreans, 'where noses are blue, as says the poet, and who has ever since given us his very life that we might live. Unto whom all look up, so that the incipient jangles of the Professors are stifled before they break through the shell, and by whose life the students are inspired to higher and more unselfish ideals; whose fame is known from Vancouver to Halifax, so that we are known among the very ranchers of the plains as 'the babies of Georgius'."

"Nay, then, Glaucon," said I, "now I understand the ardour of your love for your University, for men do not easily love an abstraction, but must rise to such love through love of a concrete being. And in this Georgius all your love centres, as I clearly perceive."

"Perhaps," said he doubtfully, "it would be better to say that we love the University and him, not as two, but as one being with two sides."

"And how was it of old, before he came from the land of the Hyperboreans?" said I

"I have heard tell," said he, "of one, Doctor Williamson, who was so

sweet and winsome that all men loved him. So learned was he that he taught all subjects from our own beloved Greek to the Science of Navigation; so enwrapped was he in learned things, Socrates, that he is said on one occasion to have put the Thracian cat to bed, and himself stood on the roof all night wrapped in contemplation. Yet is Georgius the greater, for our love to him is equal to that which we bore his predecessor, and he drives a more unruly team."

"Would that Zeus would send unto us such a driver," said I.

"In good sooth, yes," said he, "for we who study higher things are all one band of co-workers, one living organic unity fitly joined together by that which every joint supplieth, and if you are sick, then we, too, feel the pain."

"It is true," said I, "but lo! we have reached our journey's end, for here is where I go to find my skates."

"And I," said he, with a blush,

"am going to call at the Ladies' Residence."

PLATO REDIVIVUS.

EARL ROBERTS, V.C., FROM CADET TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

By T. G. Marquis, B.A.

WITH PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF LORD ROBERTS BY FREDERICK HAM-ILTON, M. A. THE BRADLEY-GAR-RETSON CO., L'T'D., TORONTO, AND BRANTFORD, ONT.

IN a corner of the Reading Room a faded picture bears the inscription: "Queen's College, Champions of the Central Football Association 1883-84. Average weight 144 lbs." In the front rank of the eleven sits a slim youth named T. G. Marquis. In the picture of the Brockville City team for 1900, champions of the Que-

bec Rugby Union, figures the same T. G. Marquis, no longer slim, but still after seventeen years the most prominent forward on a team whose forward play was their specialty. It is a unique record in Canadian football, and though it ended in the Ouebec league, yet for the greater portion of the seventeen "Tom" Marquis helped Queen's to glorious victory or shared in her honourable defeats With this Corpus sanum went the A brilliant course in Eng. mens sana. lish was crowned with honours, and after graduation the JOURNAL had for several years no such brilliant articles as those which bore the initials T. G. Many of us look back with wistful regret to the good old days when in the "Hogan's Alley" of an earlier time we sat at his feet, and heard him pour forth gossip, literary, religious or social, or tell stories of adventures and perils by land and sea, stories which sometimes, if the listener were particularly credulous freshman. grew to dimensions which set chronology and the flight of time at defiance. till the cheery laugh and the twinkle in the deep eyes warned even the most credulous to beware. Who then so fitted by literary skill, by love of adventure, and by sympathy with martial prowess to write the life-story of the greatest soldier of the Victorian era?

A page of his preface so well sums up the story of Lord Roberts' life that I cannot forbear from quoting it:—
"Others have inspired as great confidence, others have filled their soldiers with greater awe, but no English general has been as universally beloved by his men as the present Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. And he has deserved this love. From the

moment he landed in India he has ever been solicitous of the comfort and happiness of the men under his command. Indeed, the hardy drivers and gunners, young giants, seem ever to have filled him with admiration. In some respects he felt them a superior race to himself. Splendid animals they; and it has ever been his care to make easier their necessarily hard lives, and by his influence to ennoble them; and very largely due to his thoughtfulness and watchfulness in the last forty years the service in India has become a comparatively pleasant one." Criticising Kipling's celebrated poem he says: "The Roberts that marched first on Kabul and then on Kandahar; the Roberts that swept the Orange Free State and the Transvaal with his triumphant river of men is not the "Bobs" of Kipling, but a stern fighting giant, capable of willing and doing the greatest of tasks, of allowing nothing to stand in the way of his end, and even his loved soldiers he would sacrifice by the hundred to gain his goal."

It is not my purpose to review the book. It gives in clear readable style, rising ever and again to a simple eloquence, the story of Lord Roberts' life, through the dark days of the Mutiny, when the fate of India trembled in the balance, on the Abyssinian Expedition, during the Afghan Campaign, which did so much to give him his place in the public imagination, tells of his noble work as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, and finally gives in detail his triumphant struggle with the Boers down to his return to England in December 1900.

A special chapter gives personal reminiscences of Lord Roberts, told by

C. Frederick Hamilton, M. A., '90, Globe correspondent with the first Canadian contingent in the great Boer war, and the old Queen's man who has ever been true to his Alma Mater, and to the JOURNAL. Books like these make us feel deeply that "fair is our lot, oh! goodly is our heritage," not only as sons of the Empire of Britain, but as sons of the University to whom Britain's greatest sovereign has given her title. W. L. G.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

TEN or fifteen years ago there was much talk in Great Britain and here about University Extension. It was supposed that a royal road to knowledge had been found.

The Senate of Queen's considered the subject and came to conclusions the soundness of which has been tested by time. Single lectures or a course by different men, each dealing with a different subject, were set aside as certain to amount to nothing but popular lectures which may indeed stimulate a few to further inquiry, but to most are only a somewhat dull method of passing the time. It was resolved, however, to offer courses, more or less connected, and each consisting of from half a dozen to a score of lectures and examinations. extra-mural system of study was, however, recognized as the best method of University Extension, and the Senate has steadily sought to perfect it by means of tutors who keep the students in touch with the classes. The Chancellor lately received a letter from a very distinguished educational expert in Scotland to whom he had sent a copy of the first number of the Jour-NAL for this session, and the following extract from it shows both what he

thinks of the Journal, and of our University Extension course. To those who believe that "far away fowls have always fair feathers" it will be news that the Journal is so far in advance of old country college papers. It is, of course, no news to the editors, though with becoming modesty they have never paraded the fact. They have, however, no objection to giving the testimony of one well qualified to speak:—

"I have to thank you also for the Queen's College magazine, which I read with great interest. It is much superior to the college papers published They are mostly trashy in the extreme. I was particularly pleased to read of your University Extension methods. They proceed on right lines. University Extension here had its day. but as everybody except some faddists foresaw, it was doomed to speedy extinction. Lectures were instituted in various centres, and were conducted by University assistants, more or less inexperienced, but as they conferred no privileges of the University kind on the so-called students, led in fact to nothing, they quickly degenerated into mere popular courses of lectures and then disappeared. A prospect of obtaining recognition for the work done might have kept them alive. The possibility of securing degrees, which your system holds out, ought to stimulate these students whose circumstances prohibit them from attending the classes at the University, and make your extension system a valuable means of culture."

The portraits recently presented to the University by Gilbert Parker have arrived and are on exhibition in the library.

A MODERN PROCRUSTES.

ONE FUNCTION OF AN EDITOR.

Printer—"I must have another column of matter to fill out this part of your paper, have you brought something with you?"

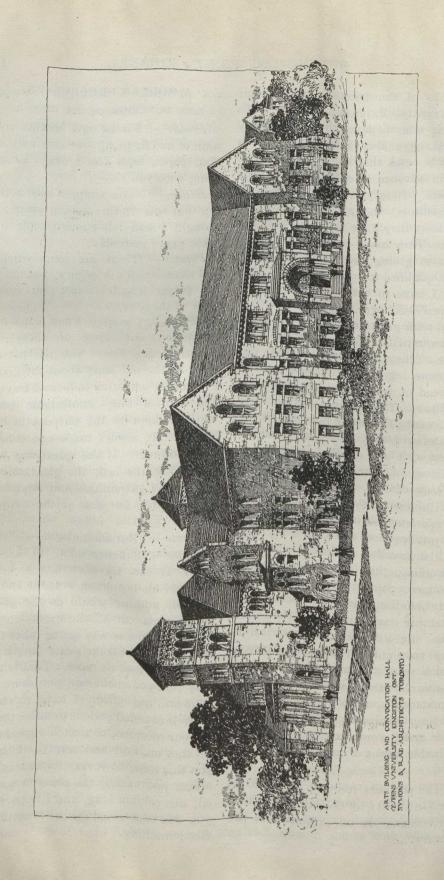
Editor—"Not a scrap, at least nothing that will fit this gaping space; I thought I had left enough copy for these pages yesterday."

Printer—"There are long articles and short articles in plenty, but none the proper length; can't you make some of them fit?"

Editor—" I suppose I had better try to stretch out some of them or concoct a new one. You put me in mind of the old story about the giant Procrustes, who used to furnish travellers with a fine, comfortable bed, which he kept for the purpose in his house. He always made one condition, however. If the guest was too short to fit the bed, the giant seized him by the extremities and stretched him out till he was of the proper length."

Printer—"But what about—"

Editor-"Patience man, till I am done. If the traveller was a long man and his legs hung over the end of the bed, nothing would do the giant but he must cut off the extra length of legs till in one way or the other the sleeper should fill the exact length of the bed, no less, no more. That is the very part you make me play here in your printing office. I have to chop off well rounded periods to make them fit your columns, or stretch out others till they are thin and scanty. I have you this time, however, for here is an article just exactly the size you wanted, one column long, and I hope you you will be satisfied for the meantime. Good morning.



Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

N. M. LECKIE, - - Editor.
J. J. HARPELL. - - Business Manager.

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Communications should be addressed to the Editor or to the Business Manager, Box 141, Kingston Post Office.

Editorials.

IINETEEN hundred and two is the latest freshman to begin his academic career, and we wish him success in all the tasks he has before him. He has come in a little late for his classes and may have to borrow lectures from some of his fellow freshmen, but we doubt if this drawback will hamper him seriously. He comes of a good old family of years who have long been expert in outstripping the rest of us, and the second year of the new century is likely to run through his course and be graduated almost before we have rightly made To both the dilihis acquaintance. gent and the indolent among his contemporaries it ought to be a spur to prick the sides of their intent to see such a gay young fellow as our new friend come in and race through his course as if it were a holiday. He is said indeed to be a little sordid in some matters, always reminding people of their eight o'clock classes and hinting that the time for such and such an essay is drawing near at hand, and as for the examinations he would bring them on forthwith if he had his own way of it. The new year must be pardoned these little weaknesses

however, as they are in the family. and the responsibility does not rest upon himself. For generations the chief occupation of his people has been that of coming to an end too soon: they interfere with friendships: they remind us we are getting old. and have a most unpleasant way of telling us what little progress we have We can excuse the latest of the family for these failings, and can do our best to accommodate ourselves to his uncouth manners, in the hope that in some way or other we may outwit him. The most of us have known quite a number of the ancestors of nineteen hundred and two, and probably have our favourites among them; some have been kinder than others, the oldest ones especially used to be so warm-hearted and were not in such a hurry to slip away. Some are bright and warm in our recollection. rich in boyish adventures and in the first tilt with hard study or hard work: and some are dark and forbidding. like a house with the blinds drawn On the whole the family of down. years have been a merry company, and there are good ones yet to come. We hope every one will be on his best behaviour to the latest of the family to arrive, and make his short stay a pleasant one.

T is almost a pity that the JOURNAL is prevented from taking one side or another in the political campaign which is just coming to an end in Kingston. The writers of these columns would greatly have enjoyed the freedom of language which is usually allowed to newspapers at such a time, and would have laboured to exhaust their parts of speech in both panegyric and vituperation. Warmth

of argument would compensate for inaccuracy of facts, and, like so many of our contemporaries, we could have put on a swashing air and held one party or the other to be scoundrels of the deepest dve. A vision of adjectives rises in tempting luxuriance before the mind's eye of the editors, with which they feel that they could have wrought terrible havoc among their weak antagonists, but the vision has to be put by and a position of sober neutrality assumed. Instead of fierce editorials, which claim all righteousness for one side and denounce the other with language drawn from the pit, we can only offer some rather common-place remarks of a very general nature.

THE choice of one's wife, one's church and the political party to which one is to belong are decisions which as a rule are arrived at through impulse or the force of circumstances rather than by a distinct process of observation and reasoning. The first is generally a matter of spontaneous instinct and the important thing is that the instinct should be healthy and generous. The church is an institution into which men are born and from which as a rule they have no more thought of severing themselves than they have of repudiating their nationality, even if they see that in some respects another church would afford them a more congenial atmosphere. Whether the political party with which one's father has been associated should be accepted as readilv and supported as loyally is a question of a different nature; and although one is born and brought up in a party just as much as in a church there may be more reason for men who are reaching maturity throwing

off the earlier sympathies and taking a survey of public and party affairs apart from the leanings which they have inherited. Inherited views cannot perhaps be discarded altogether, but if the mind has been nourished in an atmosphere of narrow and local interests, it may by its own effort gradually outgrow its early limitations and enter into an inheritance of opinion wider than that of its own fire-side. The traditions of a party have often been heroic and inspiring, but the traditions of the nation and of manhood as a whole are still more noble, and an implicit and unswerving loyalty to the lesser cause may endanger one's fealty to a higher allegiance. may be a matter of pride that one has remained true to the nation and church in which he was brought up, but to boast that every vote and effort of a life-time has been given for one political party and against another is not so surely to be commended.

To many young and generous minds who are reading history and looking about them upon the matters of present public interest, there is something of servility and compromise in a rigid adherence to one party of political opinion. There are numerous questions, and sometimes entire sections of public administration which do not touch even remotely the principles at issue between parties, yet into these the party differences are forcibly projected. Town councils which legislate about water works and pavements are dominated by one party or another, and a bill brought into Parliament from one side may be opposed on the other side with no other object than that of keeping the party solid and in fighting trim.

At the same time the system of di-

vision into parties is much too deep seated and integral a part of our national existence to be lightly disparaged. The great majority of those who have a stake in the welfare of town and country are identified with one party or another, and many of the most distinguished persons of our time are in such a relation to their parties that they could not well abandon them without bringing upon themselves just and severe censure. Even when party divisions are thrust into the affairs of town or city, or into the appointment of public officers, such an excess of the system may be reckoned necessary for its higher ends. are many symptoms, moreover that freedom of opinion among the better class is by no means fettered by membership in the ranks of one party or Themes now and then arise when the differences are laid aside, and such a spectacle as has recently been witnessed in the councils of one of the great parties in the British House of Commons is evidence that hard and fast lines are yielding to the force of individual opinion. Such indications may indeed point to some modifications of the present system which will be more in keeping with the generous instincts of those who view public affairs as problems of history rather than a matter of narrow self-interest.

One may thus allow himself to be styled a Liberal or a Conservative in this country without, as a rule, taking any brief to stand by his party at every election of a lifetime, and without asserting that the entire system is perfect and not rather in a process of development and improvement. Which side one is to take, after the early leanings have been discarded, or at least revised and purified, should be

the result of a calm investigation of the history and prospects of the The titles which the parties bear contain a mere hint or their principles and tendencies: the distinguished personalities which for the time being adorn the one side of the other should not loom up too large upon the vision and obscure the larger facts which lie behind them. but each man who values his heritage as a sovereign member of the state should be a statesman as far as his powers will bear him, taking his part in the fabric of the commonwealth. perfect or imperfect, and devoting his powers to tringing it at least a trifle nearer to completeness.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. John Burton, the janitor of the Arts building, wishes to express through the JOURNAL his appreciation of the Christmas gifts which were made to him by the Levana Society and by some other students.

The JOURNAL has been requested to mention that the annual conversazione takes place in the College buildings on Friday evening, the twenty-fourth instant, and to urge upon the students the wisdom and graciousness of entering heartily into this social event of the year. In the conversazione every faculty and every class is equally interested, and for one night the numerous departments of the University are merged in one scene of merriment and abandon.

The invitations are being issued in the usual way; students paying the sum of one dollar receive tickets for themselves and may hand in the names of two other persons, not students, residing in Kingston, or four if they reside elsewhere. In the subscription books being used by the collectors for the proposed Convocation Hall the name mentioned for this building of the future reads simply "the Grant Hall." In a recent article of the JOURNAL, the more exact phrase "G. M. Grant Hall" was used and the JOURNAL, thinks the latter of the two designations is the more appropriate. We repeat the matter here and hope that the full initials of the Principal will form part of the proposed name.

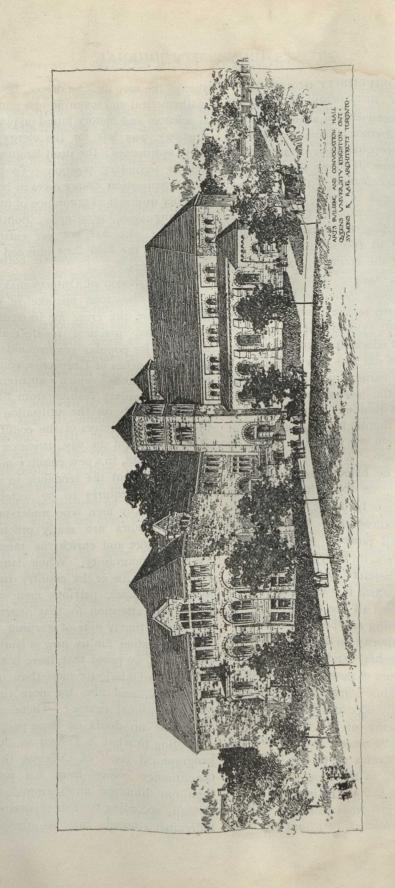
It is pleasant to be informed by the officials of the committee that subscriptions for the Convocation Hall are coming in freely. The entire project should be upon a sound footing before the end of the present session, and those who have undertaken the work of raising the money must be prepared to keep up their first enthusiasm until the end is reached, even if it involves considerable sacrifice to themselves.

An old student of Queen's writes as follows: "I was at a vile performance the other evening, when Robert Mantell tried to out-Hamlet This has been my favorite Hamlet. play and I have brooded much upon it, and formed my own impressions of the characters, and in such a frame of mind it was a little rash to listen to the ideas of a man like Mantell. tortured me to hear Hamlet, the blase man of the world, with his frequent good humor and lively wit, portrayed as a chronic groaner, who never smiled and whose very jests were wafted from him on the breath of a The ghost's speech which was sigh. punctuated by frequent abdominal groans from Hamlet, and delivered in

a lacrimose whine, reminded one of nothing so much as a Hornerite revival meeting. Then again Mantell would take it into his head to whisper, and accordingly Hamlet, without any apparent reason for so doing would whisper through the length of many a fine passage. When they came to the part where Shakespeare sets forth his own views on theatrical performance, I could not repress a smile, so clearly did the actors appear to be pronouncing their condemnation."

It is confidently predicted that the coming performance of the Dramatic Club will be different from this.

It is very distressing news to hear of the death of Mr. Robert Burton of Little Current. Mr. Burton has been out of College several years but there are many of his contemporaries still here, and those who did not know him face to face had heard of the distinguished career which has been interrupted so harshly. Burton belonged to the class of ninetysix and was both a brilliant student and a leader in College affairs. course led him into English Literature and Philosophy in which he attained marked success. In his own year, in the Arts Society, and especially in the Alma Mater Society he was a prominent figure. He was President of the Alma Mater during his last year in College and was at one time Editor-in-Chief of the JOURNAL. In all these functions he showed a rare versatility and power which placed him in the front rank of the College population and gave promise of a useful life as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. The JOURNAL unites in the messages of sympathy which have been sent to Mrs. Burton and her friends.



THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.
TERTIARY EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

T has been shown already (1) that the Province is bound by that enlightened consideration of the question which is now all but universal, as well as by its acceptance of the munificent Imperial gift of 1797, to aid more than one institution for College education, according as a second or third is called for in course of time by the growth of the country; (2) that this obligation, obscured for a season by the denominational issue, has been recently recognized by the Government and Legislature; (3) and that the example of the best educated countries or states alike in the old and new world is all in favor of variety, generous competition, and the self-government which guarantees freedom. In the old world, the only thorough-going attempt at centralization was made by Bonaparte a century ago. A despot to his innermost fibre he hated independent men or women; he apparently considered himself the only living God, the one person in whose hands should be the reins of all power. Determined to crush liberty in France by his iron will, and therefore to crush the institutions in which it was likely to grow, he suppressed all the ancient Universities, creating and bestowing all University authority on the University of In his hands it became "a mere creature of power, a machine to turn out public officers and to centralise and unify all education in France." The testimony of Mr. Saintsbury in his article "France" in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica as to the results of this policy, in the long run, on the higher life and all the interests of the country is just what thinking men at the time predicted. "Education, as is

always the way under a despot, took a mathematical and scientific bias; moral sciences and history found no place; theology was left for the clergy in their seminaries; the dead languages held a secondary position. To this new organization France owes in large part her unpractical ignorance of modern languages, geography, political economy; she has not yet entirely shaken off the load thus imposed on her shoulders."

There is danger of Ontario making a similar disastrous mistake in our day, because the craze for immediate and so-called "practical" results makes it difficult for popular governments to aid any branches of University education save those which apparently promise pecuniary results, from their bearing directly on the utilisation of the material resources of the country. It is quite right to pay attention to those branches, in a new country more particularly, but the tendency to aid those alone requires to be watched and checked by men who understand that all studies are really practical which enlarge and enrich the mental life of the community. When danger threatens the life of the country from any one quarter, patriotic men will give their attention to that quarter, and raise a timely note of warning.

The question for us now is simply this; have we proof that there is actual need in Ontario for more than one University, and also for more than one educational centre? There can surely be no doubt on those points. According to what is known as "the geographical law" of Colleges, their constituency comes from not more than one hundred miles around, although, according to their reputation, individual students may be attracted

from great distances. Toronto University draws the great bulk of its students from even a less area. When then a University has been established, in a distinct centre one hundred and seventy miles distant from Toronto, which has between seven and eight hundred registered students, nineteen-twentieths of whom passed the Departmental University Matriculation Examination before entering, the need is so apparent that no further argument is called for. Such a University cannot be ignored without the grossest favouritism and injustice. It is doing public work of the highest kind, and Governmental recognition and aid would be extended to it in Britain. Germany or any other educated European country. It may be said that all students should go to Toronto. Half of them could not. and many of the others would not if they could. Further, if they did go, a larger measure of public aid would at once be required by the state institution, and so not even dollars would be saved.

It is urged by some people who have given no real thought to the subject that the State should provide for Common Schools, and leave all that is beyond the point reached by those to voluntary effort. That position is not taken by any civilized It is now admitted, with country. practical unanimity, that it pays a country to have good Colleges and Universities, and also that higher education can never be made to pay for Universities of the highest itself. class derive a very small proportion of their revenue from the fees of students. Laboratories for research do not depend on fees at all. They must be endowed.

The next question is, Can Ontario afford to maintain or to assist in maintaining more than one University? It is almost an insult to the Province to ask the question. At present, the only answer to it which need be given is that it will cost less to assist two than to undertake the whole cost of one: for, as already indicated, the more numerous the students the greater must be the expenditure. Is there then such virtue in monopoly that we must secure it at all hazards? It is generally understood that monopoly is to be endured only where there is no possibility of competition, or where the means of living must be provided at the smallest cost; and that monopoly is necessarily injurious when that which is not a means but the great end of life is concerned. Now. the great end of all education is to widen, enrich and develop not nature so much as the free spirit of man, with all its wonderful potentialities. this high region, it is simply indispensable to provide for discussion of methods, variety of type and environment, comparison of results, freedom of thought and expression, and the stimulus of friendly competition. Ontario is well able to secure this within her own vast borders. G.

[&]quot;Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;

To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot; This sensible, warm nature to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit

To bathe in fiery floods"

Surely these lines are from "Measure for Measure," and not from "Hamlet," as a learned professor has several times stated in the English class-room.

HIS FIRST CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

LIE was a freshman at Queen's. For years his father had looked forward to the time when his boy Jim would be old enough and far enough advanced to pack his trunk and box of books and turn his face towards the old Limestone City, where he himself, so many years ago, had won renown and glory on the campus and in the "When Jim goes to class-room. Queen's," they had been saying for years back, and many were the stories the boy had heard concerning the deeds of daring of those mighty men of old. Deeds so marvellous that he wondered how he even would be able to bear his father's name worthily in that ancient Seat of Learning. father had no fears on that score at all; he knew Jim's sterling worth, and was secretly delighted that he had such a respectable representative to send to his old Alma Mater. Still he thought it best that his son should have a high standard set him and, knowing the bumptiousness of youthful undergraduates, dwelt at some length on the part that he, Paterfamilias, had taken in all branches of College life. The descriptions would doubtless have amazed some of his old classmates, could they have heard him giving them off to the wondering Jim. "Oh my boy, those were great times-those old days. None of the men now at College can begin to compare to the fellows of my time—they have all gone. There are only young boys at College now, and they seem to have no sense of the proper College spirit."

And Jim would straighten up and thrust his hands deep down in his pockets. Did he look like a stripling? Well he rather guessed not.

Now the time has come when, with matriculation certificate and fond farewells the boy has left the parental roof for College and the autumn term being over is on his way home for his first Christmas holidays. His father and mother are no less excited at his advent than the small brother Bobby, who insists on going to meet the train. Bobby is in a conflict of emotions, between pride at being the brother of a big Collegian, and dread lest that Collegian may have acquired new University methods of snubbing. seizes Jim's "grip" with devotion and stumbles on behind with it to the sleigh, noting every detail of his brother's attire, from his new tan boots to the blue red and yellow ribbon in his hat.

Jim has an air about him which is a decided acquisition. He has certainly gained in height, and he swings along in an easy fashion that amuses his father greatly. "No," he says, "it seemed no time coming down on the train. There were a lot of fellows on board and we kept things lively singing songs. Oh, you should have been at our reception, father, last Friday night. I tell you it was great! The Freshman Year isn't supposed to give an 'At Home,' at least they never do unless they have an extra amount of 'go' in them-we have, you Why the fellows put up all the money-wouldn't let the girls pay a We footed all the bills, had our own caterer, a fine orchestra, everything swell. You should have seen the other students stare when they saw how we did things up! They came in shoals, lots of them, to our dance; though how they got the invitations, I don't know."

"I expect your bills have mounted

up considerably, Jim. Did you have to run the sherriff when you came away?"

"Oh I—just a few small bills, father—not worth worrying about—some books, note books you know, and the tailor—I owe him a little. 'Pon my word it's a caution the way money runs away at that College. Why I had my Alma Mater fee and my Arts fee and my Year fee to begin with; then a dollar for the Journal and they roped me in for the Y. M. C. A. I had to fork out fifty cents for that—then for photos—"

"Well, I know, but I thought I allowed you ample for all that. You must have let your money slip away in other quarters. I don't want to run you close, Jim, but it's easy enough to pile up bills and then where are you?"

"Well I'm at home now father, I guess. There's mother, Hello muz, back at last!"

At tea-time Jim is the centre of attraction. "Poor boy, did you get anything to eat at your boarding-house?" his mother asks.

"Well I rather guess! If they didn't give us what we wanted, or if they gave us too much of what we didn't want, we got up a Round Robin and put it under the landlady's plate. We won't stand stewed prunes and rice-pudding every day I can tell you and when they tried to bring the Irish stew on every third day we kicked.

"What did you do?" asks Bobby, eagerly.

"Oh we simply gave notice. There are fifteen of us so what we say goes. I wish you could see the bread go though! Oh I say, mother, the fel-

lows liked your cookies fine. I didn't get a chance at them myself. We had a supper though one night in our rooms—six of us—and we had a rousing time; we didn't get to bed till all hours and the landlady was furious I can tell you. Bobby, I said I'd tell you about the Court, didn't I?" The Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis?"

"Yes, you said you'd tell me what they do to them. Did you get hauled up Jimmie?"

"Not on your life! One of the fellows did though, that I know well. He stared too much at the girls, and walked round the halls with his hands in his pockets, and he never looked scared when he met the seniors, and he went to all the dances and wanted to meet the city girls, and, well they didn't know how to get at him, so they called it General Cheek, and courted him."

"Did they wallop him Jim?"

"No they keep that for extreme They only fined him. cases. didn't care, though, he had plenty of money and he rather liked being noticed so much, you know. you what, those seniors think they know it all. And the Divinities, they howl around the halls and kick up all sorts of a racket and if one of us dares to open his mouth to yawn, they're down on you at once, want to know what business you have to do that, and all the rest of it. Bobby, if you come up with me. I'll get my program of sports out of the trunk and show you-"

"Oh, Queen's got beaten at football, Jim; you needn't feel so uppish;" breaks in his father teasingly, "why did you let those other chaps lick you, eh?"

"I say, father, that's not fair. You

know we had the best men if they all hadn't had game legs or cracked collar bones, and if the referee had been only half fair—why one of the seniors was standing near me at the Varsity-Queen's match and he said he had never seen such brilliant plays as our men made. But they played out in Ontario Park instead of the athletic grounds, and you know that broke the record. Queen's had never yet been beaten by Varsity on her own grounds—''

"That's what I told them, Jimmie," cries Bob, excitedly, "I told those kids next door—their brother goes to Varsity, I told them they hadn't half a go with Queen's men—with their old washed-out blue and white ribbons—"

"Hold on Bob—don't get abusive; we're not talking about colors now. But I say, father, we have some star players on the teams. And Alfie, our mascot, is as good as a captain—he stirs the men up and then rubs them down in great shape. He and Mr. Mellis Ferguson keep rushing up and down the field with satchels and pails of water every time the game stops for a moment. Never mind father, you wait till next year and see what we'll do."

"Are you on the team Jim?"

"Well, no, not this year. I'm holding off for a bit. As our illustrious Hand Book has it: 'Do not seek office. The office will find you, if it wants you. Merit is, as a rule, recognized in Queen's.' By the way, they made me Secretary in our year. I didn't 'seek the office' but the fellows put me up so I had to run. I have to write the notices and stick them on the bulletin board every two weeks and then I have to go to all the year meetings. The boys say that's

all very well now, but just to wait till the skating comes on, and then I'll find it's no fun going in to those meetings at five."

"What do they do at the meeting, Jim?"

"Oh, arrange about At Home committees, and send delegates to entertainments, and have rows with the programme committee. The year appoints a programme committee and then none of the members of the year will agree to take any part in the programme, but when there isn't any programme, the year, as a whole, makes a fuss."

"It seems to me, James," from his mother, "that you are interested in everything else but your class work. You haven't told us anything at all about your studies."

"My dear mother, study is such an instinctive, inevitable thing at Queen's that it is unnecessary for me to dwell on it. Could you but see too, the overcrowded bookshelves of your devoted son you would understand also how painful a subject it is—especially at this time of the year. I don't allow myself to think of study after hours. If I did, I might—go mad. Come on Bobbie."

"Rule, rule, Geordie!
Geordie rules the boys,
Hard times, hard times,
Let us make a noise."

(Exeunt.)

Says his father, "My dear, why did you worry the boy about his studies? I tell you Queen's is making a man of him. We'll send Bobbie there too."

Readers of the Arts notice board are much interested in the prospects of the driving party to which the students of the Humanities have been invited in such a generous manner.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

To the Editor:

A TIMELY suggestion was thrown out in a recent number of the Journal, with reference to the hymnbook used in the meetings of the Y.M. C.A., and perhaps a loyal member of the Y.M.C.A. may be pardoned for making a few remarks on the same subject.

The book of Gospel Hymns has served a purpose, and perhaps, for certain gatherings, it is the most suitable book to use. Nevertheless, it is inferior in the character both of its hymns and of its music to several others that might be mentioned, and it is surely fitting that a body of students should make use, as far as possible, of hymns produced by the greatest composers. So far as the Y. M.C.A. is concerned, the only virtue of the book at present in use is its undenominational title, and perhaps the difficulty avoided by this may be overcome in another way.

What book shall we use? I hold the modest opinion, though I do not expect all to agree with me, that the Presbyterian Book of Praise is the best selection of sacred music for general purposes to be obtained anywhere, one reason being that it is almost the only hymn-book in which are to be found those greatest hymns ever written, the Psalms of David, along with the majestic. traditional music which accompanies these. However, there are two objections to making this the hymnbook for the Y.M.C.A. There are already a number of Presbyterian characteristics about Queen's and the introduction of this book would be somewhat arrogant in an undenominational society. Secondly, we already use it in our Convocation Hall services.

I would, therefore, humbly recommend that, as already suggested by the JOURNAL, the Y.M.C.A. invest in one or two hundred copies of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," then we shall have two books recognized in Queen's, one Anglican and one Presbyterian. In any case no apology is required, seeing that the Church of England has certainly led the way in the production of beautiful hymnology. The finest hymns in the Presbyterian Book of Praise are written by Anglicans.

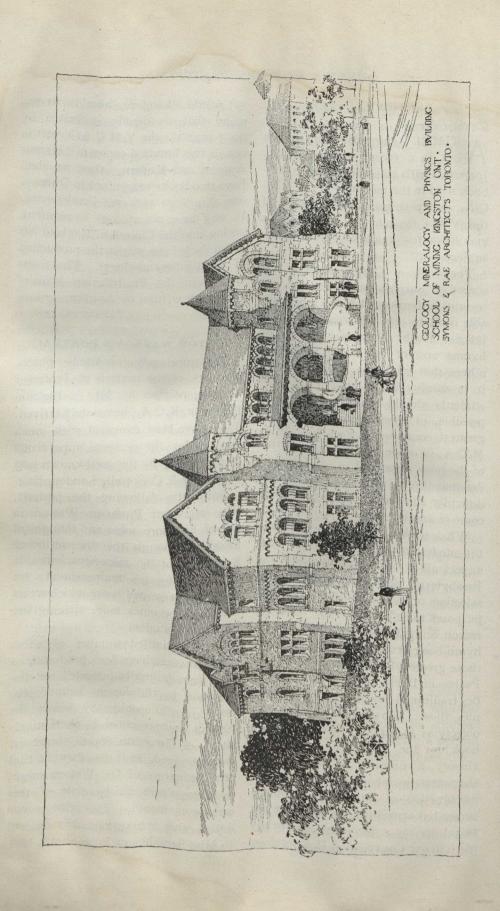
PRESBYTERIAN

DOCTOR WATSON'S PORTRAIT.

The anxiously awaited photogravures of the portrait of Professor Watson, painted by Mr. A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A., have lately arrived. They have been executed with much care, under the personal supervision of the artist, by the well-known firm of Walker & Cockerell, London, Eng.

Faithfully following the portrait, they represent Professor Watson in one of his more sober and thoughtful moods. Though thereby sacrificing something of the more vivacious side of the professor's temperament, yet the phase presented is one which wears well and becomes more striking the longer it is studied.

Only a limited number of these photogravures have been produced, as they were primarily intended for distribution to the former honour students in Philosophy, by whom the portrait was presented to the University. A few extra copies, however, were obtained, as it was thought that other admirers of Dr. Watson might wish to obtain an example of this unique memento. The price is one dollar, and applications may be sent to Miss Saunders or Prof. Shortt.



Cadies' Department.

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE QUEEN'S GIRL.

"My mind was at that time
A parti-colored show of grave and gay,
Solid and light, short-sighted and profound;
Of inconsiderate habits and sedate,
Consorting in one mansion unreproved."

UEEN'S graduates the world over are noted for a real love for their Alma Mater. We have yet to meet one who, when asked if he enjoyed his course, does not say-"Like it? Well yes. We had more fun in my time than you dream of Why, once in my sophomore year...." You are lucky if you escape with a half-hour recital of past glories-it is not always wise to stir the placid pool of the college memories of an enthusiastic Queen's graduate. Each class that passes through College goes out into the world carrying with it a grand stock of good-old-times stories that are not mere myths, but have their foundation in that pleasant social life for which our University is noted.

Our life at College is like our life anywhere, as we ourselves make it. We can ignore social duties, can shun association with class-mates, can refuse office in the various College societies, can devote all our time to books and make ourselves recluses generally. We can do this-but the Queen's girl, as a rule, doesn't. The social atmosphere of our college, the spirit of good fellowship existing between professors and students proves too alluring for the most determined "bluestocking." Though we all, ostensibly at least, have in view the great serious object of fitting ourselves for the future, of striving, by developing all our powers-social, intellectual and moral-to learn that which will

enable us to get the best out of life. each has her own way of acquiring that knowledge. It is not found altogether in books—one must go out and see the ways of the world, to judge for oneself what is important, what is permanent and fundamental in this "sorry scheme of things." If we improve our opportunities we leave College with a practical knowledge unknown to the convent girl or boarding-school girl; armed with an experience that afterwards proves of quite as much service to us as the knowledge of the condition of King Oswald's bones or the proceedings in the old Saxon courts.

Our minds at College then are a "parti-colored show of grave and gay." Of course there are degrees of graveness and gaiety-and extreme types are not missing at Queen's. Occasionally some one gets a malignant type of dance-fever that threatens to prove fatal to any real intellectual development. No wonder the Senate grows uneasy when such dialogues as overheard :--" Interested are friend: 'Well, Helen, how are you getting on at College? Helen (excitedly): 'Oh splendidly! We had ever so many jolly dances this half, and the conversat, is yet to come." To estimate one's progress at College by the number of dances attended,it really doesn't sound well at all. A College course should not be perverted into a mere round of gaieties.

There is the girl who goes to all the matches, who attends all the "at homes," who runs the reception committees, who never fails at a dance, who turns up first at the rink—generally one and the same girl. Just go to the rink on a Saturday afternoon and see them flitting here and there,

patches of red and green, hair becurled or hair straight, in time to the music or out of time, care free and radiant, talking of anything on earth but Plato or John Stuart Mill; go to a hockey match and see them tier on tier with fluttering ribbons and fluttering hearts, could you but know; go to old Convocation Hall and see them wondrously attired in their party togs, with feet flying in the waltz or tramping solemnly in the promenade,—and then go home and readjust that idea that the life of a college girl is "one beastly grind."

But then, too, there is the girl who charily allows herself one night in two weeks for dissipation, who counts the minutes she is away from her beloved books, whose solemn demeanor suggests that she is one of those uncomfortably conscientious people, who always

"Look at the end of work, contrast
The petty done, the undone vast."

Possibly the best kind of girl, certainly the most popular, is a cross between these two types. And in our zeal for the cultivation of our social character we indulge in long afternoon constitutionals and after-supper "strolls" and "moonlight" driving parties, with the thermometer in the uncomfortable belows and no moon to speak of, and the winter wind whistles merrily in our ears with no prophetic note that makes us stop to question—

"O wind, if winter comes, Can spring be far behind?"

But back in the city the same wind rattling the windows in the room where "one of the grave" sits late over her Moderns, speaks to her of a spring-day that is to be the culmination of all these hours of toil, and as she thinks of it she works with re-

newed vigour, for to her it is not a day of terror, but a day of great and glorious battle, with a prize well worth the working for. It takes all kinds to make up a world.

And so while the home people think we are working day and night for dear life, and send us long, encouraging letters and an occasional hamper, and commiserate our frail appearance at holiday times, we are having our own little jollifications, that so materially help to brighten our college career. And one day we go home with our roll of parchment, and come not again to the familiar halls. But when memory goes back to college days we do not see the pale glow of all the midnight oils spent in getting our degree; over and above shines warm and clear the rosy light of many a jolly evening interspersed amongst days and nights that had often more than a dash of gray.

TRANSLATIONS.

SHREDS AND PATCHES,

(En lambeaux.)

*Avoir sa base et sou fondement en soi, c'etait la chose que Goethe estimait le plus.)

I am drawn by this and that, here and there,

The artist makes me feel in love with art,

I sympathize with mankind everywhere,

And Science gets a fraction of my heart.

But in the game of life how many do

I'm a hanger on, a tatter, A something, it's no matter,

A scrap, appendage, fragment, nothing more.

But diddle-te-dout! Don't blow me out!

*(To have his foundation and his base in valued most.)

LOOKING BEFORE AND AFTER.

Since you are to be there, I dress with double care, In hope to catch awhile Your winsome smile.

Eager I whisk the arm
That may surround your form:
The hand I wash with soap
Which yours to touch may hope.

I rub my lips till they be red, And give my teeth a second brush, While daring fancies fill my head, And make me blush.

Alas how much chagrin
Is in this world of sin!
I found no tittle of that bliss,
But yet the dream is mine, I wis.
(From German Lyrics of the 18th century.)

A CHOICE.

(Was ihr wollt.)

Storm or cave,
Which will you have?
Give me the blast,
And the cave at last.

(Anonymous German quatrain.)

Divinity.

No doubt if Horace were writing his immortal odes in these modern days he would represent Nemesis by the figure of an untimely examination in Systematic Theology at the Christmas holidays.

Canon Farrar is reported as saying recently that if the Anglican Church is to retain her hold upon the masses, she must simplify her services. Apropos of this comes a story from the West of a young man who in ministering to the spiritual needs of an Indian congregation of some six or seven souls, omitted no part of the elaborate preliminary service, and afterward preached on an abstruse doctrinal subject. Nothing is said as to wheth-

er or not the Indians were much edified, but the inference is not far to seek. If this missionary has any freedom in the ordering of his work among the Indians, surely his methods are most unpractical. It is the old story of adaptation to circumstances. The writer of these columns was talking a short time ago with a Queen's man who spent last summer among settlers in a wild and secluded part of the country. The description he gave of his work was strongly suggestive of the absolute necessity of adapting one's methods to existing conditions. If the service is in a log shanty in the wilderness, where the men come in and assume easy attitudes on blocks of wood or rough benches along the walls, the same does not suggest a sermon on The Immaculate Conception or The True Mode of Baptism. And so the man who is possessed of some practical wisdom will study the people among whom he works, their needs. their receptive powers, their prejudices. their predilections; and his methods and manner will be shaped according-A prime need is to distinguish between what is essential and what is non-essential. The latter must go when it is found to be an encumbrance and a clog. It is said that Mohammedanism, as a result of its simple propaganda, is making wonderful progress among African tribes. This is all the more suggestive in view of the fact that the doctrines of Islam are inculcated not by missionaries, but incidentally by Mohammedan traders. If Christianity is to be the universal religion, it must be run into divers moulds, and the accretions that are the result of special conditions must be cleared away and abandoned as occasion may demand.

The Principal's re-appearance in publie has been a matter of deep interest to Queen's, as likewise to a constituency much wider than the University. The students who have been away from the College for the Christmas vacation have had to answer many anxious inquiries concerning Principal Grant's state of health, inquiries which show the hold he has upon the affections and regard of the people. The fact that Principal Grant is so well known outside the College walls, and so esteemed, is gratifying to every student. Queen's will have fallen upon evil times if she should one day have a president incapable of impressing his personality upon the country. As a University which depends for support largely upon public countenance and favor. Oneen's must have a commanding figure at the head of her affairs, a president in whose single person is gathered up, and represented before the country and the world, the genius of the University, its aims and ideals.

The death of Doctor Robertson closes a career which has been of great usefulness to the Presbyterian Church and to Canada at large. A life which has had so much of hardship and strenuous sacrifice could not be expected to last to a very great age, and those who had seen Doctor Robertson lately were not altogether surprised at the distressing news of his death. His recent visit to Kingston and the stirring appeal he made on that occasion for the support of the church in the west, will have more significance as his last words in a place where he was so well known. The career of Doctor Robertson has been sketched in other papers and is not demanded here; he was an honored figure in the courts of the Presbyterian Church and in the colleges, while in the North-West and British Columbia every one knew some story of his wit, his wisdom and his goodness.

Arts.

THE paper read at the Arts Y. M. C. A. last Friday evening is causing a great deal of discussion in certain circles among the students, and the discussion has in some cases waxed so warm that some very rash statements have been made. One can readily sympathize with the indignant faction in this case. In fact it is a proof of sincerity and true belief in the principles of religion that they are indignant at what they consider to be an "attack on the Bible." But they must learn here at Queen's to distinguish between what is external and unreal and what is true and vital. Some are questioning the wisdom of speaking so plainly before "mere boys." But these "boys" must learn aright or they will learn wrong. false view against which the paper was a protest is productive of great harm and cannot be too soon expelled. The indignation expressed by the younger among the students is a proof of deep conviction. and under the influence of the spirit of Queen's these deep convictions will in the end be given a surer basis, though at first they are disturbed. But we regret that this indignation has led some so far as it has.

Among the great needs of Queen's at present is one which, while not so pressing perhaps as those mentioned in the preceding issue of the JOURNAL, should be kept in mind. While our University does not afford the opportunity to specialize given by some

American colleges, yet post-graduate work can be pursued here to great advantage. The one thing lacking is adequate financial inducements. The tutorships are in most subjects all that is open to those desiring to take a post-graduate course and under present regulations the income from these is most uncertain and fluctuating. One only needs to glance over the calendars of American foundations to see that Oueen's graduates have not much difficulty in getting recognition At Chicago, at Harvard, abroad Cornell and John Hopkins we find that graduates of Queen's have held Fellowships in the post-graduate de-In many cases they partments. have, after graduation, accepted flattering offers from smaller colleges and their influence has been lost to their own country. Such men and women could be better kept in Canada where the need of them is felt, if Fellowships were endowed in our leading Univer-It might be well just at present if instead of trying doubtful experiments in country grade schools, some of our wealthy men would adopt this surer method of benefitting the State. The students showed their opinions in this regard last session when the year 'or succeeded in founding a Fellowship in English Literature. But for the present more pressing matters are requiring all the self-sacrifice and effort the students can show.

We notice that at the North-Western University spelling has been introduced on the curriculum and no one will be allowed to graduate until he has passed in a course called "English No. 7," which consists of spelling. This may be needed so near Chicago.

Some people perhaps think it is needed here. The writer of these columns was talking recently to a well-known assistant on one of Ontario's big dailies who made the statement that very few college graduates were able to send in a paragraph not needing correction in spelling before going to print. This is certainly lamentable: but will "English No. 7" remedy the evil? We all of us remember a time in the public school period of our lives when we could stand up and spell almost anything; but now alas! if we stop and think our knowledge of spelling vanishes. Is it dving or dicing? On exams it is sometimes a puzzle to The story is told of one worthy member of our own University who was unable to spell his own name correctly after an exam. a few years This is not due to ignorance. ago. The word has been learned once as thoroughly as it ever can be but under certain circumstances nervousness or pre-occupation will cause error in the simplest words. This is beyond the power of "English No. 7" to remedy. An exam. in spelling would be just the time for such a form of nervousness to manifest itself and we cannot wonder that the new regulation is causing consternation among the students at Evanston.

The JOURNAL must not omit to acknowledge the courtesy of the Senior Year in sending it a card for their recent At Home. The gentleman who represented these columns at the function has since been telling all his friends of its success. The dance was pleasant and the faces pretty, and the near prospect of the Christmas vacation added to the exhilaration of both hosts and guests.

The dollar for athletics is meeting with opposition from unexpected quarters. It is true that almost every student has either paid or pledged himself to pay. We do not presume to interfere with any student's private business but surely it should be a point of honor with *every* student in Arts and Divinity to pay this fee even though it cause some trifling sacrifice. In this column in the issue of November 22nd the case was stated fully and nothing further should be called for.

Arrangements have been made with the Kingston General Hospital by which all students who pay the sum of fifty cents become entitled in case of sickness to hospital attendance, including room and out-door treatment, medical attendance excepted. Large numbers of the students are availing themselves of this privilege.

Time-Sunday afternoon.

Scene—Room at the Kingston General Hospital. A small boy lying in bed. Enter two students, each with a mandolin and a benignant expression, conducted by a nurse.

Nurse—You may play here, if you please.

The students play several selections, but the boy shows signs of great disturbance and they stop.

1st student—I'm afraid we're disturbing him.

Nurse—Oh no! Go on. He's an idiot, you know, and I don't think he can hear.

(Collapse of students.)

Later, in a ward with several patients. Student to old lady—Is there any hymn you would like?

O.L.—Oh no! I don't mind one any more than another.

Medical Rotes.

THE MEDICAL DINNER.

WE can live without love, what is passion but pining, But where is the man (especially if he be a medical student) who can live Without dining." Our annual feast of repartee and flow of soul was held in the City Hall on the evening of December 19th, 1901. Was the dinner a success? One look at P. I.'s beaming face, as he surveyed the handiwork of his decoration committee, ought to have answered that question, and if further testimony were necessary, the bright visages and gastronomic efforts of the two hundred diners were proof positive. Never was such a tasty dinner served, or were we looked after by such an efficient staff as in the dinner of 1901. Much credit is due to the cateress, Mrs. Bowen, for the perfect way in which all her work was carried out, and for the excellence of the repast, both in quality and quantity.

Lack of space prevents us from doing justice to the speeches. John McIntyre, Col. Twitchell, Prof. Watson, Mayor Kent, Profs. Goodwin, McComb, Pike, Drs. Sullivan, Herald, Anglin and Mundell were among those who spoke from the guests' table, while Messrs. Batten and Weatherhead showed that an after dinner speech was just as easy as the scoring of a touch-down. Mr. Gage and Mr. Stratton "did themselves proud" in handling the toasts to the Dominion and to sister Universities. Fergie was well remembered, and his toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Graham was at his best, and the Faculty and Final year songs were

given as only the inimitable Joe could render them. The Faculty song—what shall we say of it? Ask the Professors, who waited anxiously for their turn in the "inspired doggerel," as one guest called it, breathed a deep sigh of relief when it was over, and then went into convulsions and facial gymnastics when a fellow-member of the teaching-staff came in for his little roast. The catchy chorus was to the air of "Ding Dong:"

"Hooray! Hooray!

For the Faculty that we can't repay,
Some of them grave, but more of them
gay,
May they flourish for many a day,
Though they built us a house with a
cellar on top,
And in the spring they may say kerflop,
We'll fill our glasses right up to the

top To the Dean of the Faculty.''

The entertaining committee started their work early in the day and left it well done, early, very early, the following morning. At the last stages of the dinner this committee still held their heads erect and looked over with scorn at some third year triflers on whom the latent effects of chicken creme de volaile and English plumpudding were beginning to tell. Billy Amos breathed hot air into the lungs of the fair-haired delegate from 'Varsity and the little fellow smiled and signed afresh his signature on the hundred and sixteenth menu card. Alexander, Bobby and the Trimmer stayed with it to the end and their reputation as entertainers received So loath were the fresh impetus. delegates to leave that on the following morning they were still being piloted along the serpentine paths of Kingston's side walks.

At four o'clock a.m the speeches were yet unfinished and President Windell wisely deciding that discretion was the better part of valor ordered a retreat. Rising to their feet Faculty, guests and students sang with hearty voice "God Save the King" and went home to bed.

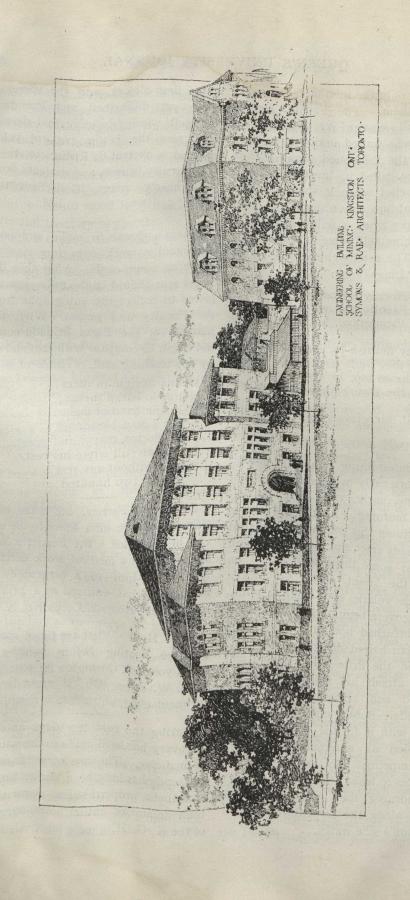
It was a shame to make our poor old Faculty work over-time signing all those menu-cards. After this the Final year should be the only year allowed to collect the autographs from the Faculty and guests. Why, the heroism of the Light Brigade could not begin to compare with that shown by our teaching staff. Think of it—.

Menus to right of them!
Menus to left of them!
Menus in front of them!
Not a man blundered.
Prof., doctor, mayor and guest,
Each man still wrote his best,
Signed without any rest
Almost two hundred!

Dr. George Ferrier, 'oo, is the next Queen's man to offer himself for service in S. Africa. Dr. Ferrier's long service in army medical work certainly entitled him to a sergeantcy at least but he has enlisted as a private in the Field Hospital Corps No. X.

J. T. H-1—What are those specks you see floating before your eyes when you look through a microscope?
W. W. A—s—Oh, it must be the carunculae myrtiformes you mean.

During the past few days another discovery has been made in the science of medicine. The use of water as an antiseptic has long been known but its anæsthetic properties had never even been dreamt of until a house-surgeon of the K. G. H. gave a practical dem-



onstration of its value as an anæsthetic. A patient had been brought down to have his wound dressed, and being a very nervous man kept crying out "oh, doctor, you're hurting me! you're hurting me! Put me to sleep, doctor. If you only knew how it hurts." The funny point about his cries was that he screamed whether the wound was being touched or not. A bright idea struck the attending house-surgeon and he placed the chloroform inhaler -minus chloroform-over the patient's To still further carry out the illusion the nurse placed the usual band over his eyes, filled the empty chloroform bottle with water and the contents were gently dropped in the Strange to say, the cries inhaler. stopped at once, and the patient, happy under the belief that he was getting the real article, allowed the surgeon to attend to his dressing without giving further trouble.

The sympathies of every student in the College go out to Mr. Leonard, of the class of '03, whose wife died in this city last week.

One of Queen's most popular graduates celebrated the opening day of the year 1902 by taking unto himself a wife. The wedding took place in Gananoque and was attended by one or two members of the Medical faculty. The JOURNAL extends to Dr. Allan and Mrs. Stewart most hearty congratulations and best wishes.

The wards and corridors of the Hospital during Christmas week were a most pleasing sight to those students who remained to "walk the hospitals." Nurses and house-surgeons vied with each other in making decorations out of college colors and evergreens.

science.

Broke, broke, broke,
At the start of a glad New Year!
And I would that a few poor shekels
Might chink in this pocket here.

O, well for the fisherman's boy
Who gets drowned before Christmas
day!

O, well for the sailor lad

If his boat stays out on the bay!

For the bulky bills roll in

Till we wonder when they will end,
We feel the touch—and a chilly one—
Of the presents we had to send.

Broke, broke, broke,
With refusals from Dad to relieve!
We wonder if any one doubts the saw
'Tis more blessed to give than
receive.

One of the distinguished members of the senior year who comes from the far east, has lost confidence in his pipe. We expect to hear next that he has palpitation and is writing poetry.

The holidays are over and the new year commenced with a host of resolutions that have made an annual appearance on the first of January and have as regularly disappeared on the second. The wise ones went home with a pair of skates and a light heart, but the uninitiated carried away stacks of books and a wholesome disgust for their frivolous seniors. The first day was too soon to study, and the last day arrived with a painful realization of what might have been, and a hope that the wise ones might not be inquisitive about progress. Some remained in Kingston to study, but judging from the vivid accounts of trips to the North Country and Christmas eve experiences, we fancy the experiment was eminently successful from some standpoints but not educationally.

Cairns makes no more models of crystals, he has even given up chewing gum, for a more delectable pastime.

The Science representatives of the Convocation Hall Committee are meeting with encouragement in every year. The senior year has especially distinguished itself, and the other years, though perhaps not so prompt in deciding to give substantial support, are in sympathy with the project. Not one has refused to give his support, and even the most cautious may promise a Convocation Hall in the near future if every faculty proves as sympathetic as Science.

Now is the time for the Dinner Committee to make its start. financial part could be arranged within the first week it would lessen the labors of that unfortunate body later in the The expenses could be regulated to suit a known quantity and no fears of an overwhelming deficit would be entertained. A large representative committee has been appointed and each member of that committee should try to attend its meetings and assist in discharging onerous duties. The work -and there is plenty of it-has usually been left to a faithful few, who found it necessary to devote not only spare time, but time that could very ill be spared, to all the minor details of the dinner that could easily have been arranged by those who attempted nothing more difficult than criticism. The success of last year's dinner will, of course, guarantee a successful one this year. Those who did not go then have regretted it ever since, and those who were not here then—the Freshmen year-are gentlemen from whom great things are expected.

At the last regular meeting of the Engineering Society before the holidays, the members had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting and instructive illustrated lecture on asphalt, by Professor Nicol. The subject, as treated, gave them a very clear demonstration of the close relation between minerals and modern engineering. The professor's wide travelling, both on this continent and abroad, enabled him to speak largely from personal observation, and a large collection of photographs, secured on his travels, were shown to advantage by the lantern.

From Pitch Lake, Trinidad Island,—the world's chief source of the mineral—after seeing the methods of handling it, both ancient and modern, they were taken to various cities where the old block roads and brick pavements are fast being replaced by asphalts. Canadian cities are also using the mineral and it is possible the old Limestone City may yet have its streets beautified by this excellent road-making material.

The regular list of sessional examinations were held before the holidays in Science Hall. It may be somewhat late now, to offer remarks about these sessional exams., but an idea is prevalent among the students that the examination system may be bettered. In many subjects on the Science and Engineering curriculum, a part of the course is completed by Xmas and an entirely different part taken up after the holidays. Hence it seems that a more satisfactory arrangement would be to set exams. on these subjects, if not on all subjects, at Xmas time, and have these exams. count as finals. This would make two terms of the

Dickie Sq—re would like to know what happened the picture that came from Tamworth.

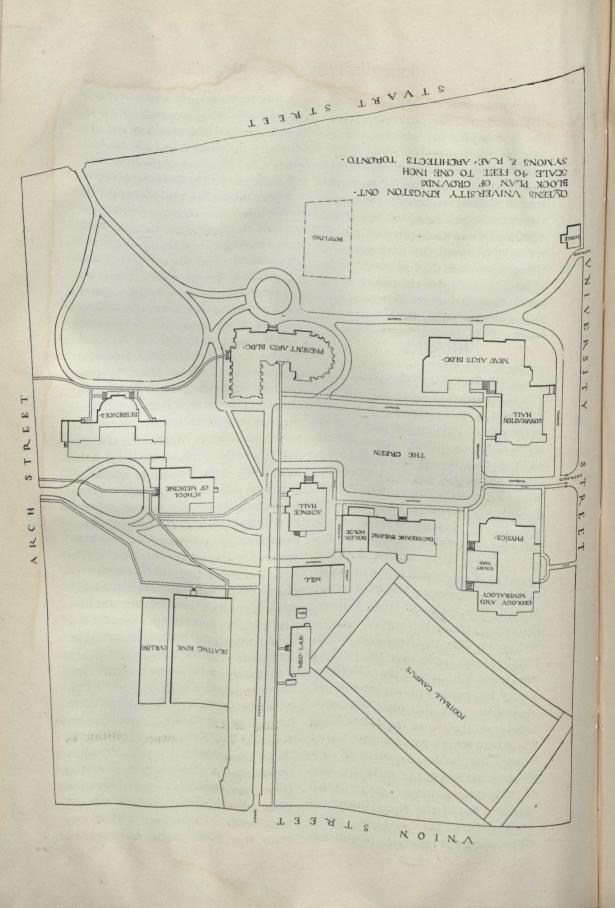
session and a final exam. at end of each term. At the best of times the Science student is heavily burdened with exams. and it would be a great relief to him in the spring, if he did not have to spend the time brushing up work, taken in the first term, which he has not touched in class-work in the second term, and on which, as a result, he has become rather rusty.

Athletics.

THE TRIP TO PITTSBURG.

T is eight years since the Hockey team of the University first went to the city of Pittsburg to play a short series of games with the clubs of that city; so that the outing has become one of our annual sporting events, and is on a par with the contests which On the are played nearer home. seventh of January the following party set out on this tour with skates and hockey sticks and a brilliant record of victories which was if possible to be sustained: Messrs. Dalton, Merrill, Weatherhead, Mills, Wilson, Swinerton, Scott, McDowell, Knight, Kennedy. The trip from Kingston to Pittsburg was made over the lines of the Grand Trunk and the Alleghany Valley Railroads with a pleasant rest in Buffalo. At this place the party spent a short time at the Hotel Broezel, where their entertainment was of a most hospitable character. Nearly all the members of the party are men of wide travel and of rather sated appetites but at the Hotel Broezel in Buffalo there was a dinner which stirred the most fastidious to enthusiasm and they strongly advise all their friends and fellow-students when in Buffalo to lodge at the Broezel. In Pittsburg the party found all the best hotels filled with delegates to several conventions which were in progress and had to stay at the Monongahela Hotel where the accommodation was none of the best. At the Pittsburg station they fell in with an old friend who bears the two names "Jerry" and "Curtin," and who now makes his home in the American city. played against them in one of the but was otherwise very matches. friendly and hospitable.

Four matches were played on four successive evenings at the Duquesne Gardens before large crowds of spec-The contests were as follows: tators. Wednesday, Queen's versus All Stars, two to one for the Americans; Thursday, Queen's versus Pittsburg Athletic Club, two to one in favour of Queen's: Friday, Queen's versus Bankers, a draw, one to one; Saturday. Oueen's versus Keystones, three to nothing for the Keystones. There are several Canadians on all the Pittsburg teams, so that the international character of the game is somewhat spoiled, and the same fact accounts no doubt for the diminished success of the Canadian visitors. In the game with the Keystones the visitors had to object strenuously to the home team playing two men whose amateur standing was rather defective, and over whom there has already been some trouble this season. The Keystones showed anything but courtesy to their Canadian opponents in this matter, but the point was ultimately carried and the game played with the result already mentioned. In this altercation our team was greatly indebted to Mr.



Conant, the manager of the Duquesne Gardens, who took a true sportsmanlike attitude in the matter and refused to be bullied by the Keystones. Conant has for the last eight years been a staunch friend of his Canadian visitors. He savs he knew the Queen's men before the Pittsburg teams were thought of, and has always found them clean and honest sportsmen. They have found him the same, and the JOURNAL takes pride in acknowledging his courtesies on behalf of the hockey teams of this and former years.

There was not very much in the games worthy of passing into history. On one occasion Dalton got inside the guards of the biggest man on the Bankers' team, and both were sent off to discuss their differences on the benches. It is hoped that the big American is not much the worse for his encounter.

In the daytime at Pittsburg the members of the hockey party were "on the town," to use a polite phrase. One of them went to an auction sale which and bought a stop-watch, stopped before he got back to his hotel and has not vet started again. Another was thrown into consternation at the sight of a blast furnace and thought the town was on fire. went to the theatres to see Cinderella and Ben Hur. On the way back a stop was made at Buffalo, where a toothsome breakfast was disposed of at the Hotel Broezel, and the party came over to Niagara Falls by the They reached Kingston electric line. on Monday morning, the 13th, and have all been busy copying back lec-The information from which this account of the trip is compiled was given to one of the writers of the JOURNAL by a member of the party who would have written up the matter himself if his work had not been so pressing.

Mr. C. M. Clarke has been adding to his athletic reputation and in his first appearance with the New York Athletic Hockey team against Yale is said to have carried consternation into the ranks of the Sons of Eli. Kingston was well represented, no less than three of the players, O'Donnel, Cruthers and Clarke being on the team. It will be many years yet before Americans can attain the greatest proficiency in hockey as players of the highest type must be trained from childhood.—

Rockwood Reviem.

personals.

Mr. K. P. R. Neville, of '96, is upon the staff of the University of Illinois.

Mr. E. T. Seaton has recently been appointed head master in the high school at Caledonia.

The Rev. R. J. Hutcheon has recently given up his position in Almonte as minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Mr. John McCallum, of '99, was in Kingston during the holidays. He is a student at Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Mr. A. T. Barnard, of Hamilton, is taking an extra-mural course in the National Correspondence Institute of Washington, D.C.

Mr. Neil M. Leckie, editor-in-chief of the Journal, has been appointed assistant minister in Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, and will begin his duties at the close of the session.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

THE JOURNAL has already made a brief reference to the group of new buildings which are soon to adorn the College campus and to extend so materially the usefulness of the various departments of the University. In this issue we are glad to be able to publish some fine pen and ink sketches which have been made from the plans and elevations furnished by Messrs. There are two Symons and Rae. views of the new Arts building and the Convocation Hall, one from the front and the other from a point near the present Carruthers Hall. general appearance of the Arts building is plain and severe but this effect is relieved by the two towers which rise from the Convocation Hall behind. Had the architects placed a tower of any kind in front it would have duplicated the present building too closely, and the arrangement chosen avoids entirely without monotony the results which are sacrificing served by an imposing tower. glance at the sketches will show the new home of Arts to be three storeys high, the first flat exactly level with the ground. The main doorway which is a fine example of early Romanesque architecture copied from a well-known church in Southern France, leads into the wide corridors of the second storey. On every hand the inside doors open into lofty classrooms where the students of the coming generations will be free from many of the drawbacks which their predecessors have had to suffer. There are separate rooms for pass and honor classes and retiring rooms for the professors adjoining them. At present only some of the departments have been allotted their definite places, and

it is hardly necessary to mention these until the building is completed. The room which promises to be the most attractive region in the whole place, is a fine, large club room on the second storey, where the students are most to congregate in their leisure half hours. A huge, open fire-place gives promise of comfort and cheer on winter days, and the arrangement of seats and newspaper tables is to be in keeping with the generous character of the room.

At the north-west corner of the Arts building will stand the G. M. Grant Convocation Hall, of which the readers of the Journal, have already This hall will lie some thirty feet nearer to University Avenue than the end of the Arts building, and its main entrance will be from that street. The character of the towers as at present indicated in the sketches will in all probability be altered somewhat in the actual structure, as it is proposed to place some of the apparatus from the Observatory in the top of one of In this case the tower used for such a purpose will be made circular; and some difference will also be made in the height of the two towers. entrance to the Convocation Hall from the Arts corridors will be on somewhat the same plan as in the present building, though without the narrow hanging staircase which leads to gallery.

Directly northward from the Convocation Hall will stand the building devoted to Geology, Mineralogy and Physics, of which an excellent sketch is published in this number. The elaborate arrangement of the entrance is designed to afford easy access both to the first and second storeys, the first flat being intended for a geological museum open to students and to

the public; the remaining two storeys will be taken up with class-rooms and laboratories.

Between this building and the Carruthers Science Hall the Engineering and Botany building is already well above the ground, and our fourth sketch shows how it will appear in its Class-rooms, laborafinished state. tories and machinery will occupy the four storeys of this building, and a hot-house for the use of the botanical department will stand adjacent to the southern wall. The plant for supplying heat, light and ventilation to the whole group of buildings will also be placed in the lower portion of this building, which lies close to the Carruthers Hall.

It is difficult and hardly profitable to give minute details about the internal arrangement of class-rooms, laboratories and the like. Before the opening of next session some, at least, of the buildings will be ready for their occupants, and those who are most interested will be able to explore the new home in which the University hopes to live happily and long.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The second annual entertainment of the Dramatic Club will be given on January 31st in the new theatre. The plan of seats will be opened in a few days. Students will have first choice of seats, and the plan will be opened in the University library for one day before throwing it open to the public.

Lives of students oft remind us
We can ride a pony lean,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints few and far between.
Footprints that perhaps another,
Slowly walking by our side
Some poor plodding, conning brother
Seeing may catch on, and ride.

Exchanges.

FROM A STUDENT'S DIARY.

Nov. 2.—Intended to stay out of Saturday's game with Duckwell College, but in the first half, with things going against us, I went in in spite of my broken leg.

We braced and held them on the 5-yard line, and I kicked. Never kicked better in my life, for I could get a magnificent swing with that broken leg. Just as I punted their full back hit me, knocked my head against the goal post, and cut off my other ear. Glad of it! These ears always caught wind and impeded my progress, only I can't run as fast before the wind as I could.

The score was o to o, and ten minutes to play. Duckwell had the ball on our 6-yard line. In stopping a mass against tackle I got twisted. Heard my spine turn. When I got up my feet were pointed one way and my face the other.

On the next play they tried a double pass. I broke through the line. Their left half, mistaking me for one of his own men, because of the way my face was turned, passed me the ball, and I ran 90 yards for a touchdown. We won 6 to 0, and I walked off the field bowing to the crowd behind me—no, in front of me. This being twisted turns me around, but the coaches are confident they will get me turned back by next Saturday.—Ex.

The fresh young man walked into the restaurant and noticed a sign:

"This counter for clams and oysters."

"Where is the counter for lobsters?" asked the young man.

"Oh, you can sit most anywhere," said the waiter.—Ex.

All honor to the members of the Alma Mater Society who have agreed to raise \$40,000 to found a King memorial chair. The alumni of Queen's are being lauded for raising \$20,000 for a new building in honour of their Principal, but with a smaller constituency and a small association, the alumni of Manitoba College are about to engage in a nobler work because more What more fitting tribute, difficult. or more permanent expression of love for the great man so many years at the head of this College than a memorial chair, and now with the Synod and the alumni both working toward the same end, we do not think we are too optimistic when we say that the great work is about to be accomplished.-Manitoba College Journal.

Professor Syle, of the State University of California, cannot tolerate snobbishness on the part of his scholars, and such offence is sure to call forth some sarcastic comment. The other day, while calling the roll of one of his classes, he came upon the name of a Miss Greene. He paused and expresses his disapproval of the final "e" in her name by saying "G-r-e-e-n-e; does that spell Green or Greenie?" Miss Greene promptly replied: "S-y-l-e; does that spell Syle or Sillie?"—Ex.

In the annual class rush at the University of Wisconsin, the Freshmen were victorious over the Sophomores. The president of the university and many professors were interested witnesses of the contest.—*Transcript*.

A Freshman once to Hades went, Something he wished to learn; They sent him back to earth again, He was too green to burn.—Ex.

A LAY OF ANCIENT ROME.

Oh! the Roman was a rogue,
He erat, was, you bettum;
He ran his automobilis
And smoked his cigarettum;
He wore a diamond studibus,
An elegant cravattum,
A maxima cum laude shirt,
And such a stylish hattum!

He loved the luscious hic-hæc-hock,
And bet on games and equi;
At times he won; at others, tho'
He got it in the nequi;
He winked (quo usque tandem?)
At puellas on the Forum.
And sometimes even made
Those goo-goo-oculorum!

He frequently was seen
At combats gladiatorial,
And ate enough to feed
Ten boarders at Memorial;
He often went on sprees,
And said, on starting homus,
'Hic labor—opus est,
Oh, where's my—hic—hic—domus?'

Altho he lived in Rome
Of all the arts the middle—
He was (excuse the phrase)
A horrid individ'l;
Ah! what a diff'rent thing
Was the homo (dative, homini)
Of far-away B.C.
From us of Anno Domini.

-Harvard Lampoon.

It goes without saying that the Christmas number of the *Acta Victoriana* has been welcomed in the reading room here. It is a very handsome and readable production.

Latin professor: "Have you been through 'De Bella Gallica?"

Freshman: (looking wise), "Yes, sir; but it was at night and I did not see much of the country."—The Kaimin.



THERE'S

COMFORT

THERE'S

STYLE

THERE'S

ECONOMY

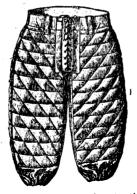
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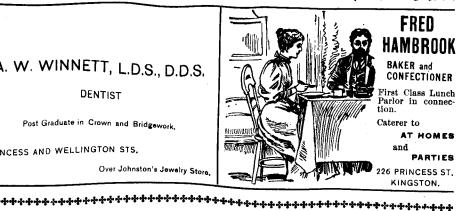


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Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (On or before 1st December).

Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

10. County Model Schools Examination begin.

Returning Officers named by resolution

of Public School Board.

Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.

County Model Schools close. 13.

Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.

Written Examinations at Provincial Nor-

mal Schools.

Practical Examinations at Provincial

Normal Schools.

Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.

High Schools first term, and Public and

Separate Schools close.

Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).

CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due,

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector pames and, attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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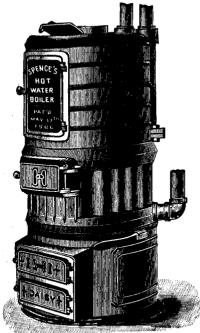
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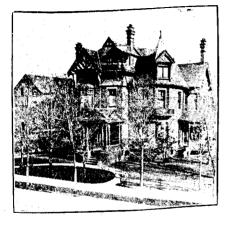
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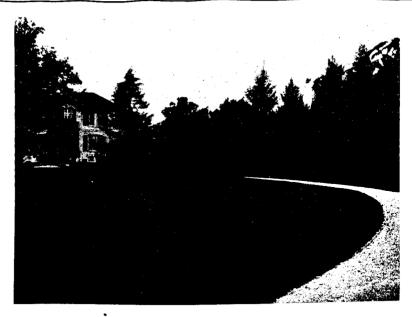
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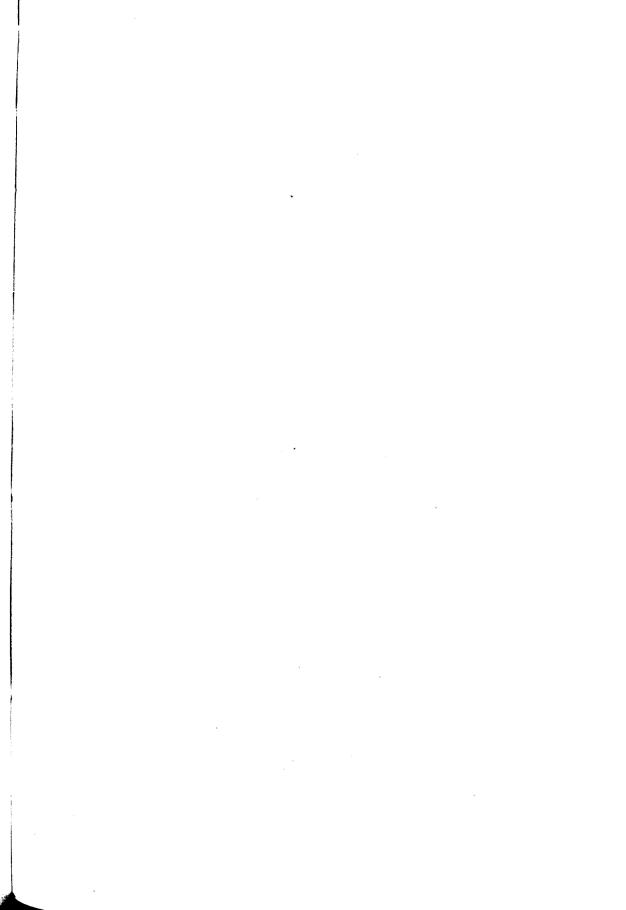
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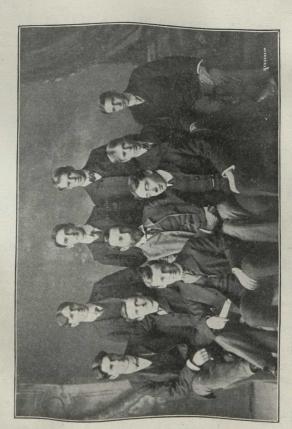
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



Vol. XXIX.

JANUARY 31, 1902.

No. 6.

SANDYS ON WOMEN.

(With apologies to J. M. Barrie.)



AM not the real Sandys, of course, and not even the Canadian copyright of the real Sandys, who wrote such a lovely book and was fondled by all the lovely women. I am only an irresponsible

person who has borrowed the name of Sandys for an hour or two, and who wishes to make some remarks upon a theme not yet copyrighted under any laws I know of. The chief difference between Sandys and myself is that Sandys never wrote about women at all but only poses in a novel as if he had; while I am as real a person as the baker who comes to your door in the morning, and here, under my own seal and hand, write down in black and white what I have to say about the subject. The subject is women in general or in particular, it matters little which, for what is true in general is not less true in particular; this, however, is a commonplace,

I have known a great many women and hope yet to know more, but the best one is a woman I never knew at all. She was only a thing of the fancy, like so many more of the best things we have, made of gossamer and moonbeams and other perishable fabrics of the same sort. I found her to wear very well, however, throughout a long acquaintance, and often, when I weari-

ed of others, I have consoled myself with this creature of the fancy, and boasted of her graces when the women of flesh and blood had lost all their charms for me. I can recall many a time coming home from balls and masks begun at mid-night, and counting my gains for all the hours that had been With these reflections squandered. there soon came tripping in this creature of my fancy, with finger uplifted in reproof or a shade of sternness on the brow. "Why did you not stay with me." it seemed to say, "instead of bowing and smiling where you were to-night?" Or, again, "I have been watching you this hour or two and listening to your sugared compliments, you did not mean one word you said."

At first I was piqued at these insinuations and at the espionage under which I lived. I tried to rebuff my airy mentor, and to set at naught both her own charms and her strictures upon the other women whom I knew. But she was patient and soon forced me to yield to her. "You know quite well," she said, once, "that I am the best woman in the world, and that all the others are only good so far as they are like me; you might as well admit it and be on terms with me." And I did admit her claim fully and without reserve, learning little by little the justice of it. To recite her virtues and her graces, the naive charms of her wit, the droll railleries at my escapades, the merry logic she could use to convince me of my follies, would be a story long in the telling. Her gifts were as numerous as her substance was intangible.

Once I went to dine with a group of bachelors like myself, and at the third course-there were eight of them and something after-the talk drifted to the subject which stands at the head of my present writing. None of our bachelors were old in years, but some of them were aged and confirmed in the mysteries of their order. **Bachelors** they had always been, and bachelors they would remain till the crack of One worthy stood up in his place and offered a toast to the confusion of anyone in the company who would forswear his present allegiance. Women, he shouted, were tolerable companions for an evening beneath the gas-lights or on the piazza at a summer watering-place, but to sit across the table from the same woman for a life-time was a bondage not to be endured. He had never yet met a woman whom he could trust; they were all schemers and triflers and for his part he would have none of them.

Others followed in the same vein, mocking and making light of women from Eve to Cleopatra, from Cleopatra to their latest acquaintance of the Some said women drawing-room. were ignorant, some averred that they were only useful as ornaments or playthings and could offer a man no lasting companionship; one or two distrusted them entirely. The turn of Sandys came at last, though, indeed, that name is a later acquisition, and as I rose in my place to speak, the woman of my fancy was before me with eyes on fire

and indignation in her posture. think she must have seized the words as they issued from my lips and flung them in hot anger among my wincing comrades. I called them cowards and weaklings that they should talk thus of the women who bore them. It was their own false features which they saw reflected in the faces before which they offered their hollow flattery, it was their own ignorance and inconstancy which they imputed to womankind, their own vulgarity which saw nothing in women but perishable ornaments and toys. In my flood of talk the mistress of my fancy was still before me, supporting my arguments and convincing me more deeply of the truth of them. In woman, I went on, a man can find all that he looks for, and if his own instincts are high he will find some heart to respond to them and to further all the best efforts he can make. Just as human life itself is not something hemmed in and confined in narrow limits, so the association of one man with one woman from youth to age, is a redoubled protest against the limitations of time and space. In it all the faculties of manhood are enlarged and made more noble; the mind is stimulated to fresh efforts, and the heart opens a wider door to the cry of sufferers in whatever degree and place they suffer.

But just as my mentor in the thin air before me had beckoned me to her defence, so she waved me down before I had gone too far, and I took my place again behind the wine glasses amid the bravos of the company. I had made some impression at least, for the theme was changed forthwith and no more ribaldry passed among them concerning the women of our acquaintance. Whenever such an oc-

casion rises, and it often does occur, the woman of my fantasy is always before my eyes to command my my thoughts and direct my language. Since these days I have found many real women of flesh and blood who resemble in many ways the air-drawn fancy which my own imagination wove, and every man may do the same if he treats the matter with the seriousness it deserves.

Before I set aside the name which I have borrowed from a well-known novel, I must ask the editors of this paper if they will allow me a little space some other time to add a few remarks on the subject of "ready made wives." For my own part I prefer all my goods and chattels made to order.

SANDYS.

A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.

To the Editor:

The unfortunate incidents connected with the "At Home" recently given by the senior year in Arts, have given rise to much discussion, and a good deal of sharp criticism has been directed against the Invitation Committee, especially by those who only partially know the facts or are interested in perverting them. The feelings of some city ladies have been hurt, and these ladies feel that they have been insulted. In view of all this it may be as well to state the facts.

An Invitation Committee was appointed in the usual way, and issued invitations on the distinct understanding that only students were to receive them. One member of the year ordered one hundred and fifty invitations on behalf of the year, and then so far lost his sense of honor as to order twenty-five more, which he paid for himself, and which were to be used by him and

his accomplices to invite some of their friends outside the college The plan was carried out and some Kingston ladies were invited. They announced openly that they intended to accept. and when informed politely that there must have been a mistake, as the committee had invited only college girls. they replied that they would "risk it" and intended to come. To send out notices to these people that their invitations had no authority, was certainly a drastic measure, but it was only adopted in the extremity of the case and after due consultation with the patronesses and others competent to Those city girls who knew advise. that their invitations were bogus and still prepared to come deserve no sym-If any lady was about to accept the invitation in good faith, it is certainly most regrettable, but surely a properly-minded woman would rather be forwarned that her invitation was not genuine than partake of the hospitality of people who had not invited her.

As to the members of the year who perpetrated this outrage, too strong words can hardly be used. They have described the affair as a "joke", but such a term may be equally well applied to the action of a bank-clerk who pilfers money. The fact that some of the offenders hold offices of trust and responsibility makes matters worse. Admittedly, they have been useful at times to the college, but a man may be a good hockey player, an able singer or a clever humorist, without having the first instincts of a gentleman, and perhaps the sooner the Arts Society deposes some of its officers, the better.

The writer of this article is not a member of the year '02' and is simply trying to take an unbiassed view of the situation.

Observer.



SENIOR YEAR IN ARTS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

A N article which was published recently in the Varsity with regard to the affairs of the Inter-University Debating Union has been read carefully here by those who are interested in this Union, and the JOURNAL has been asked to take up its parable and offer some comments upon the matter. The article in question first quotes the Kingston Whig's report of the recent Varsity-Queen's debate, and then proceeds to make the following statements:

- 1. That no reflection must be cast upon the decision made by the judges in the recent contest.
- 2. That a new method of appointing judges should be introduced; each of the three Universities naming one, the representative of the neutral College occupying the position of chairman of the board of judges.
- 3. That in stating the decision of the judges the chairman should sum up the arguments adduced and the reasons for the decision.
- 4. That the method employed by the judges in the last debate, by which Queen's was given seventy-five per cent for arguments and Varsity twenty-five per cent for style, was a

peculiar anomaly, since it implied that Queen's had no style and Varsity no arguments.

5. The remainder of the article is concerned with some details of the recent debate, the writer claiming that the debate was largely decided on an argument introduced in the reply made by the leader of the Queen's side, namely, that the negative had not suggested anything to take the place of Trusts. This argument, it is asserted, should not have had any weight with the judges, because it is based on a wrong conception of what the negative has to do in order to establish its case.

Of these five opinions the first is the only oue which we can unhesitatingly endorse. In all contests, whether of muscle or wit, in which judges are appointed beforehand, and especially in such circumstances as the present. the word of the judges should be absolutely final and decisive. Neither in public nor in private is it graceful for the contestants to challenge the judgment which has been passed upon It is a little strange, their efforts. however, that after such a dignified statement the writer in the Varsity forgets the maxim which he has set forth, and in his fourth and fifth opinions openly questions the wisdom of the gentlemen whose judgment was to have been accepted without ques-We must thus deprecate most emphatically the last two opinions of this writer. The method of awarding marks to the opposing sides was simply a device used by the judges to represent roughly the weight of the addresses given, and is capable of no such mechanical interpretation as that put upon it by our contemporary. The concrete numbers were employed

merely as an approximation to the superiority of the one side in point of style and of the other in the matter of argument.

With regard to the fifth opinion we are not concerned to discuss here the abstract question regarding the construction of a debate, but must protest against the fiction that the award of the judges was based upon an unfair hearing of the two sides. When three such gentlemen are asked to accept the position of judges each side must be prepared to submit to their decision, whether they agree with it or not. The writer of the article in question must surely admit the justice of this thesis, and we do not hesitate to hint that the next debaters who are commissioned to represent Toronto University should learn the same lesson before setting out on their journey.

The second and third opinions expressed in the Varsity's article are sound enough; but we cannot see any great necessity for adopting new plans until the old ones are found to be unsatisfactory. In any case we are sure that whether in Toronto, Montreal or Kingston the gentlemen appointed as judges will be persons in whom the utmost confidence can be placed. They will base their award on sound principles and be quite willing both to pass judgment and to explain their own views of the matter in question.

T is sometimes said by students who have been in College a very long time, that a few decades ago there was more and better singing in the class rooms than there is at present. It is also reported by students who have gone from Queen's to other colleges in pursuit of their studies, that at some such places they have heard

more tunable voices and more versatility in the use of them. One is always tempted to distrust the assertions, both of those who remember early days and those who have seen far away Even when such reports are deemed exaggerated, however, by the mist of time or distance, there must remain half a suspicion that there may be some truth in them. At any rate it is a legitimate asservation to make that a little more lively music could easily be cultivated among the students, and that hearty songs would enhance greatly the buoyancy of the busy days in College.

A successful and energetic Glee Club has been in existence for a number of years, and an annual concert is given in the City Hall. Similar concerts are given, moreover, in various towns and country places in Eastern Ontario; and towards the end of the session the Journal sometimes has the privilege of publishing a fine array of shirt bosoms and handsome All this, however, does not seem to have had the effect of introducing new songs into the mouths of the students at large; and this, if it is not the definite object of the Glee Club's existence, would be at least a happy incident in its career. of the classes or groups of men gathered in the corridors must include a few members of the Glee Club, and in such circumstances the initiated should lift their voices in song until the contagion spreads to those in their neighbourhood. Nearly all students can sing, and all can imitate a good example; the members of the Glee Club should take the lead in scattering their songs broadcast among the students until both the last decade and the far-away rivals shall be outdone.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have received the first report of the committee on the residence for women students, and are glad to note that they have begun with "the day of small things" as an experiment, and that the experiment has proved a Things with life in them are sure to grow. The Treasurer's statement shows that the only large subscriptions are from donors who, for many years, have given to everything -a proof, this, of the fallacy of the opinion that "everyone gets tired of giving." Still, as this is a new undertaking, it might be suggested that the energetic Treasurer, or some members of the committee, should try to break new ground.

First Student—"Hey, there! Mr. Whatever-your-name-is, I want you to sign this petition."

Second Student—"What is it about?"

First Student—"Read it for yourself. It is a petition asking that Professor ———— (you can see his name there on the second line), asking that he should make his lectures a little more intelligible; I would like to have your signature near the top."

Second Student—"Not on your life. If you have any grievance against a professor go to the JOURNAL instead of running around with petitions. The JOURNAL will straighten out your tangles in a twinkling; though for my part I think the Professor is all right. Have you ever heard him lecturing on Matthew Arnold?"

The eminent professor who refused to pay his small subscription to the Conversazione funds because of a little hilarity about the door of his classroom, is evidently prepared to forfeit

the good-will of his own classes and the students generally. It may be immaterial in some respects whether there is any such mutual good feeling between professors and students or not, but it has long been a tradition that such a relationship did exist. Indeed, there are many students in the University whose presence here is due to this very reputation which has gone abroad concerning the professors and students of Queen's, and it is unfortunate that such a good advertise. ment, if it is nothing more, should be We trust that the finance committee of the Conversazione has not been embarrassed by the loss of the small sum of money in question.

At a meeting of the Queen's Alumni Association of Toronto, held on Thursday, the 23rd inst., the following motion was passed:

"The Queen's Alumni Association of Toronto, having learned that it is proposed to erect a new Convocation Hall as a memorial of the work done by the esteemed Principal, to be known as the 'Grant Hall,' it is resolved very heartily to endorse this proposal, and the alumni present agree to do all in their power to accomplish what they consider a most fitting and worthy undertaking."

Subsequently a committee was appointed to set on foot and prosecute a canvass for the purpose of raising funds.

Messrs. I. N. Beckstedt and John Watts have been appointed to represent Queen's in the coming debate with McGill, and are expected to present a strong front to their opponents when they try conclusions next month in Montreal.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

 \mathcal{M}^{E} have seen that the Prince of Wales, in his recent address while laying the corner-stone of the new Arts building, endorsed the views, regarding different university centres, expressed by the Imperial authorities, when, in 1797, they gave to the Legislature of the Province 500,000 acres of Crown lands for educational purposes. As the Governor, Sir John Colborne, said in 1829, the grant was "for the support of grammar schools and colleges." It has been given, instead, to University College and for secondary education. It is therefore apparent that, unless the Government recognizes the claim on it of another college long recognized by the people as required, there has been something like a malversation of trust. Now that the public domain has been vested in the Legislature and that there are ample means for the promotion of higher education all over the Province, there is no possible excuse for withholding a liberal measure of public aid to Queen's. standing is admitted by the Province and by every educational authority.

Various objections are urged against justice being done. "Others will apply," it has been said. The simple answer is that there are no others. When another institution, in some other centre of the Province, has attained to the standing of Queen's, it, also, should receive aid. The Province will be all the richer, and it will be found more economical to co-operate with private and municipal liberality in two or three cases than to be at the entire cost of a single institution, which is doing only part of the public work admitted to be needed.

A distinguished classical scholar has raised another objection which shows

his unwisdom in forgetting the warning, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." point made is, that when universities were limited pretty much to classics and mathematics, with perhaps a little philosophy and history, it was easy to provide, as in Scotland, for a number of them, but, that it is impossible to do so now, because of the enormously expensive equipment demanded by modern science. The word "Science" conjures up to the vision of people who are not much acquainted with it as menacing a phenomenon as the term "hypothenuse," used by O'Connell, did to the woman who had been accustomed only to the language of Billingsgate. "It's a sweet word, is Mesopotamia," said the old lady, who slept peacefully in her pew, while her favorite preacher expounded the text. Science is one of those sweet or vaguely terrible words. It seems to be imagined that every university now must undertake to teach and provide laboratories for the innumerable departments of modern science, no matter what the general and special needs of its locality may demand or suggest as its distinctive field. No university in the world is so equipped. Each has its own role. Even when a university is constituted by the union of several colleges in different centres, as is the case with the Victoria University of England, which consists of Queen's College (Manchester), the rapidly expanding college in Liverpool and the Yorkshire College, federally united, each of the colleges developes in different directions and is led by local and other circumstances to cultivate special branches of science. This, in time, leads the authorities of the federated college, which has the most vigorous life but is distant from its University

centre, to demand recognition as a fully equipped university. This is the position at present of Liverpool College. It will undoubtedly before very long receive a charter as the eighth English University, for its demand is conceded to be reasonable and it is being urgently pressed. The suggestion is made, also, that the Victoria University need not suffer, even numerically, as it may invite the college at Sheffield to fill the vacancy which the retirement of Liverpool from the federation will create.

Even the State of Michigan, by its action, has shown that this objection is pointless. It has committed itself to the theory of one State University, but though Ann Arbor instituted a mining course as part of its scientific work, experts had no difficulty in proving that a practical training could not be given apart from the mining industry of the State. A school of mining was therefore established at Houghton, which has already a reputation that Ann Arbor could never expect to reach. Now, if a State finds it expedient to establish a second scientific institution at its sole cost, how much more reasonable is it to accept the principle of cooperation, as Great Britain always does, true in this case, as she is in general, to the principles of liberty; accepting the action of the people as the expression of the popular will instead of imposing on them an abstract theory, which, however plausible it may sound, is completely out of relation to the life and history of the people who are concerned, and who have to pay the piper! G.

The subject for the debate in Mont-real is, "Resolved: That Latin and Greek should be optional in the Uni-eersities." Queen's has the affirmative.

A LOSS TO QUEEN'S.

R. W. G. Fraser, M. A., who in September last was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics for this session, has been "called up higher." He has been appointed by the head of the Scottish Education Department to be one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools and will leave at the end of the session to begin work in his native country. During his brief stay with us, Mr. Fraser has made a host of friends among the students and professors, and, he would certainly have been appointed permanently to his present position at the annual meeting of the Trustees on May 1st, had he elected to re-We are glad to main in Canada. say that he, on his part, has been so attracted by the life at Queen's that he goes from us with great reluctance. although the position to which he has been appointed is one which is coveted by scholars of the highest rank. One of his remarks in connection with the subject was, "I feel that had I been three years in Queen's instead of three months, I should not have accepted Sir Henry Craik's offer."

The kind of men appointed in Great Britain as Inspectors of Schools may he seen from the selection made in this None but University men have any chance, because it is understood that the highest qualifications are needed to properly inspect and criticize the methods of common schools, and to inspire teachers and pupils with right ideals of study. In Canada, on the contrary, anyone is thought competent to be an Inspector, and it is sometimes even said that a man who has had experience only in elementary schools is the right man to appoint. Objections are made to applicants be-

cause they are High School teachers, and a University man would have little or no chance. This too is only one phase of a common educational fallacy in Ontario. We are apt to pin our faith to training schools and colleges as the best places for preparing teachers for their high calling, instead of recognizing the far greater advantages provided by Universities. S. S. Laurie of Edinburgh, the highest Scottish authority on Education, has recently published a volume of his selected papers on "The Training of Teachers and Methods of Instruction," in which he points out very clearly his "We prefer," he says, "university institutions for the training of every grade of teacher to specialised training colleges, simply because they are not specialised. There is, in truth, a radical error in the conception of an exclusive seminary for the education of members of a profession. Teachers, least of all, should be set apart from their fellow-citizens prematurely. They should breathe the invigorating air of an institution where all manner of men meet."

This does not mean that a man who has taken a University course is necessarily fit to teach; but it does mean that the proper place to train teachers is in a University which provides a course in pedagogy, and at the same time allows the candidates for license to repair at stated intervals to the public schools of the city or the Collegiate Institute, where they would receive a reasonable amount of clinical instruction, and where their practical ability would be tested. Dr. Laurie is well aware that the practising schools connected with training colleges are as a rule inadequate for training the large number of candidates who use them.

We have been led to touch the hem of an important subject, when we had only intended to congratulate Mr. Fraser on his deserved good fortune, and what we have to say on it must be reserved for a future number of the Journal.

MR. GILBERT PARKER'S GIFT TO OUEEN'S.

THE set of engravings lately presented to Queen's University by Mr. Gilbert Parker is of far more than local interest. To all who are interested in Canadian history this collection will be of great importance. It consists of eighty-seven portraits, including a large number of the early explorers, viceroys and governors of Canada (the new France of the French regime), the governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay Territory. Though as yet there are some gaps in the list, it touches the life of our country at every point, and an intelligent appreciation of these portraits would imply a fairly accurate acquaintance with the past history of Canada, and with the successive changes in her govern-Even a casual glance at the collection is sufficient to prove this. Beginning with Christopher Columbus, Jacques Cartier, and Amerigo Vespucci, we pass to the French rule in Canada, which is illustrated by a long line of viceroys, most of whom filled their office without quitting France, the burden of the work of conquest and colonization falling on the resident governors, conspicuous among whom is the powerful face of the explorer and first governor, Champlain. Here, too, are Colbert, the Minister of Finance of Louis XIV, always intensely interested in the affairs of New

France: Richelieu, the founder of the Order of the Hundred Associates, and Marie de l'Incarnation (the only woman's face in the collection), who, in 1672 was the Superior of the Convent of Ursuline nuns at Ouebec. of these portraits have the family coat of arms and the autograph, the laboured handwriting of the latter suggesting that these early governors were more at ease with the sword than with the pen, and, in fact, it is probable that some of them never used the latter except to form in crabbed characters the letters of their own names. Many of these autographs have been secured from public documents, and the names are still familiar to many of us in the streets of Ouebec, such as Buade St. Haldimand street and others. With Duquesne, the last of the French governors, French dominion ceased, and British rule began under General Murray, the first English governor of Canada. But British power had early been represented in the government of Newfoundland, which was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. however, always been claimed by England, and for many years had been the subject of repeated efforts of colonization, from Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Lord Baltimore. Though not actually a governor, his portrait is here, in virtue of his patent obtained from Tames I in 1829, and an uneasy soiourn of two seasons in Newfoundland before his departure for Maryland. Among the naval commanders of Newfoundland are many famous and well-known names, as Admirals Rodney. Graves and Palliser. debateable country this rocky island, as was also the Hudson's Bay Territory, whose first governor was Prince Rupert of royalist fame. Right of possession was an uncertain thing in the early days of the colonies, and French and English in turn held the upper hand, according to

"the good old rule—the simple plan,
That they should take who have the
power,

And they should keep who can,"

A further section is devoted to the governors of Upper and Lower Canada, each with its separate governor, till the union of the provinces in 1841 brought them together under Lord Sydenham with the title of the Province of Canada. The series closes with the portraits of the eight Governors-General who have held office since the Confederation of 1867 led to the union of the whole vast territory of British America as the Dominion of Canada.

Viewed as a record of history, it is evident that the collection is of undoubted importance, while many of the engravings, especially the early ones are also valuable as works of art. and the Canadian Government has recognized the educational value of such a collection to the country, by admitting Mr. Parker's gift free of duty. It is probable that the series will be completed and supplemented from the same source, as Mr. Gilbert Parker during his late visit expressed his intention of adding to the collection at a future date. We are certain that the gratitude which the University of Queen's has expressed to Mr. Parker, will be shared by many outside her walls, as the value of his gift becomes more generally known.

Lois Saunders.

The Gilbert Parker portraits are on exhibition in the University library.

THE PROPOSED G. M. GRANT HALL.

A WORD TO THE GRADUATES AND BENEFACTORS OF QUEEN'S.

THE circular appended has been sent to the Trustees and elected members of the Council, who, together with the Trustees, form the whole It will be responded to as similar appeals have been in the past; and inasmuch as the circular, with the exception of one or two lines, applies to the whole body of graduates as well as to the men they elect, and to the benefactors of Queen's generally, we publish it with the hope that all who read will take voluntary action on it as They know that the soon as possible. students' committee can have little time to make a personal canvass, and that if such had to be made it would spoil the moral effect of the proposed memorial.

Subscriptions should be intimated to the committee and remittances made to the Treasurer, J. B. McIver, Kingston.

> QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT., Jan. 23rd, 1902.

DEAR SIR,-

When the ratepayers of Frontenac voted down the by-law to give \$20,000 for the erection of a Queen's Examination and Convocation Hall, the students at once discussed among themselves the possibility of raising the required amount. They decided to make the attempt, and their offer was submitted to a meeting of the University Council specially called for the purpose. Council unanimously decided to accept the offer of the students and promised to do all in their power to assist the movement. A canvass for subscriptions was accordingly started. Already the sum of \$13,000 is subscribed; over two-thirds of this amount being from

students and the rest almost entirely from professors. The subscriptions from the students (with a few exceptions) are to be paid in instalments extending over two, five or ten years, and thus the cash value is considerably less than the amount stated. the students undertook to raise the amount they understood that \$20,000 would be the amount required; they now find, however, that \$24,000 will be needed to equip the Hall with proper galleries and \$6,000 additional to complete the new Arts Building, and thus the total sum now aimed at is \$30,000

One-third of the members of the University Council consisting of the staff, having been canvassed, we now take the liberty of sending this statement to the elected members of the Council and to the Trustees, and of enclosing a blank form of subscription. We intend next, to appeal to the graduates and benefactors generally. Please fill in the blank form enclosed as seems good to you, and kindly send it, with any remarks you desire to make, not later than the 31st of this month.

In November of this year Principal Grant will have completed his twentyfifth year as Principal of Queen's. are sure that you will agree with us that something should be done to commemorate his work; and surely there is no more appropriate time for us to do it than this present year. We propose, therefore, to associate his name with the Hall, believing that in no other way more pleasing to him could his services be recognized. As you have been so intimately associated with him in administering the affairs of the University, the students confidently rely upon your assistance. they have already received from the

professors has given them great encouragement. Their own means are very limited or they would gladly be at the entire cost of erecting a building which will not only complete the imposing group of structures now almost covering the campus, but be at the same time a worthy and permanent memorial of the twenty-five years' service which our esteemed Principal has so gladly and unsparingly given to our beloved Alma Mater.

Please reply not later than the above mentioned date, as we wish, at that date, to make an estimate of the amount subscribed.

With much respect, we remain,
Yours sincerely,
On behalf of Stu-) JAMES WALLACE,
dents' Committee. \ J. J. HARPELL,

The Treasurer, J. B. McIver, has already received payments of some subscriptions, towards the new Convocation Hall. We propose to publish in the next JOURNAL, and in succeeding numbers, his acknowledgements of receipts, whether in full or in instalments. The sooner subscribers pay, in whole or part, of course, the sooner will the contracts for the new building be entered into. The trustees are not likely to begin until at least half the amount needed is in the Treasurer's hands. We understand that the Chancellor suggested that the foundation stone might be laid on next Uni-It is scarcely possible versity Day. that a commencement could be made so soon, but we ought to be able to announce then that the \$30,000—with a margin to allow for deferred payments -has been subscribed.

The Theological Alumni Conference opens on Monday, the 3rd of February.

Ladies' Department.

THE QUEEN'S GIRL OUT OF COL-

"Oh this learning, what a thing it is!"

TO atone for the levelling process which is said to go on constantly in College life,

"Whereby piled-up honors perish Whereby swollen ambitions dwindle " and the student is forced to the unpleasant conviction of her own littleness and ignorance in view of what has been done and can be done by other people,—to atone for the cornerrubbing which she undergoes, comes at times a wave of esteem and admiration which well-nigh lifts her off her feet. It is when the term is over and for a short or a long holiday she has left behind her those master-minds. the companions of her College life, to go among those lesser lights who know not Plato.

Then it is that the corners grow sharp again-for can the only College student in a loreless community forever keep the smoothness she has acquired? Why does she toil through Latin Authors while her sisters are making Christmas gifts at home, if she is to fall back at once from the atmosphere of learning, as soon as she comes home again? She would think herself cruel could she forget her "Horace" so quickly, were she to give Adam Smith and his doctrines the go-by all at once. So into the pleasant home life she comes, learning and all, the College girl, a being from another world, a foreign element. And how is she received? With respect surely—at least with curiosity. This of course quite apart from the place she holds in the family circle, that is to say she earns this reception purely in so far as she is a College

girl. She is loved and cherished by the home people for herself, without doubt. But the fact of her University life, her dip into the well of knowledge, puts her on a different footing from those about her and their conception of her is formed accordingly.

Her father puts her through her Tremble now Collegian and paces. be wise! for though you may be par excellence in English and Languages, yet if you fail to rapidly compute a sum in interest, simple or compound, your store of learning will not be rated very high by your worthy sire! Why should fathers demand such very extensive knowledge from their Collegiate daughters? Nay, we know not. But we say with conviction, that these same fathers who are so proud of these same daughters and their successes at the University, feel even a keener satisfaction at a joke well turned, or a pertinent remark on "the war," from the would-be medallist. Such is life! The wisest of us must not go so deep but we may be able to speak understandingly of things at the surface—that is if we would have our wisdom appreciated.

But oh the satisfaction when your can answer a question which your sister cannot and they say, half teasingly, half seriously, "See now what it is to be a student!" You tell them the quotation is from "The Tempest," and they think you really do know something. Suppose it had been a Greek god to place correctly, and you had failed to rise to the occasion, what a blow your reputation would have received! It is hard to prepare oneself for these onslaughts. The wise girl is she who occasionally gives gratuitous information on indifferent topics, and thereby makes her reputation so

firm that slight attacks do not affect The first evening at home let her give the Queen's yell and translate it for the family's benefit. This is sure to produce an impression. If she follows it up the next evening by a few well-chosen, indefinite phrases about society, and the individual's relations to the rest of society, and is careful to bring in nicely the terms "Altruism" and "Egoism," she will decidedly heighten the effect; the more so if she can sing all the verses of "The Old Ontario Strand" and repeat the opening lines of a French fable. Now let her fail in an interest and discount problem at her father's hands, and the blow will scarcely be felt. that can translate Gaelic-Well!-"She goes to College you know—this is - my Queen's girl," - Oh proud parent! Oh wise daughter! doctrine of "bluffing it" is worth consideration.

It is sometimes almost amusing to see the way college girls out of college are regarded by the "uninitiated." They are treated like ordinary mortals generally till the dread secret is disclosed that they are in attendance at a university during the winter months. Then what a change! Sometimes it takes the form of reverence in the conduct of the uninitiated, and the unhappy collegian is shewn a series of books "Lives of Famous Women," as a sure source of interest. Or, "This is in your line, I fancy," someone will say, and bring up a Latin epitaph for translation. They ask your sister to play croquet, but they think you are never happy unless you are imbibing wisdom in some form or other—Latin epitaphs or "Literary Digests," it matters not. "Oh, she goes to college, she must be very clever; do you think she would

mind if I asked her to play cards with us? I wouldn't bother her if it wasn't that our number is one short."

Poor college girl! Do they think you dwell with Sophocles all the day? Or that association with Carlyle or Goethe has made the society of ordinary mortals distasteful?

By which ruminations and preambles we make it clear to ourselves that the college girl out of college is certainly a fish out of water unless she makes up her mind to be practical. Her wisdom is valuable but it must be handled dis-She must appear absolutely ignorant at times, if she would win respect. At other times she must be quick to "speak up", like the little girl who had some knowledge of anatomy and was prepared at any instant to show off before visitors. "Come. Mary, tell your bones!" her mother would say, and good little Mary was always responsive. But had Mary "told her bones" unasked, her mother would very likely have said "children should be seen and not heard." 'Twas ever thus!

The Principal (at his fireside)—Good morning. You want my subscription for the Conversazione, I suppose.

Student of Divinity—Yes, Principal, if you please.

The Principal—Certainly, I always pay my share; but, dear me, there have been a great many social events this year. I thought people came here to study and not merely to go in for one round of enjoyment after another.

Student—Yes, Principal, I quite agree with you. Thank you. Good morning; (and I've been at every dance all winter. That makes the third prevarication this week).

Divinity.

A STUDENT of divinity who has spent some time in the North-West Territories sends the following brief sketches which the JOURNAL thinks are worth publishing. The first is a greeting at a prairie threshold and is from the mouth of one not long out from the land o' cakes.

"Come in, come awa' in, sir, come awa' in. You'll be the new minister I'm thinkin'; we've been lookin' for vou this twa three days. Guid wife come ben and shake han's wi' the minister. We're rale glad to see von sir, could ye take a bite to eat? Ye maun be just a wee thing hungry comin' off the train. Gie me ver coat and yer bag, sir, and sit doon here till the wife gets ye a bit o' dinner. That's right, sir, an' ye maun make versel' at yer ease an' be like one o' The best in the hoose is oursel's. yours—tho' that's no so much after a'. I like the look o' ye, an' I'm glad to notice that yer no very fat. Ye see the hoose is sma' an' when the minister comes me an' him whiles has to sleep in the same bed. An' dod man, the last minister was a wee, roon, fat man; I'll have mair room in the bed wi' you than I had wi' him. But here's the wife wi' a sneck o' dinner for you, fa' tae and eat o't like a man."

Another may be called "A question of Casuistry" and judging by the accent it seems to be from the same mouth as the first one. But indeed the manuscript is quite explicit in the matter, since it begins as follows: "Loquitur John McPherson, a Scotsman, who serves the Canadian Pacific Railway in the capacity of pumpman at a place between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains."

"Guid night sir, I'll be wi' ye in a minute. I'm just busy makin' up my time-sheet as they ca' it. A new fangled notion the superintendent has got into his noddle. Would ye like to hae a look at it? I telt him at first that I would na fill out anything o' the kind, for losh, man, some days when the wind-mill's turnin' briskly I've hardly half an oor's work all day. 'Put doon nine or ten hours a day anyway,' says he, 'it's only a matter of form.' 'Oh, I divna ken aboot that,' says I, 'it may be a matter of form as you say, an' for my part I can manage to tell a lee as well as my neebor when it's needed, but I can assure ye I hate like the deil to write doon a That's what I said to him: but the long an' the short o't is that I'm daein' as he telt me, so here goes. 'Monday, 10 hours; Tuesday, 12 hours; Wednesday, 9 hours; that'll Overtime, for the month, please him. 25 hours,' ''

The next one is quite evidently of different origin although in this case the reporter has not prefixed any definite information on that score. No doubt he is depending upon the misspelt words as affording a sufficient clue to the nationality of the speaker, and although this JOURNAL as a rule takes a pride in spelling words correctly we do not presume to make any alterations in this manuscript.

"A foine country it is, sorr, as you say sorr, but only for thim that likes it. I've bin in the country now close on twenty years and all I've got sorr is a pair of ouveralls and a jumper, barring a cow that's ginerally dry and a small litter of pigs. No sorr, whin I was in the ould country I was the gamekeeper on the istate and could have a rabbit or a hare for my dinner

now and thin; but out here it's nothing but pork I git from the beginnin' of the year to the ind of it, and salt pork at that, sorr. Some of thim seem to prosper will enough that's shure, but not me, sorr, if you'd have the I'm a sight poorer than whin I left home twenty years gone. wife sorr, it makes me wape to think on her, she up and lift me and took all my savin's with her and I've no heart now for any work at all at all. You're a clergyman sorr by the coat of you, and you must come out to my little place and pay me a visit, though it's naither foine fare nor soft bed ye'll git. You'll be wilcome sorr to what I have and though I'm a good Catholic sorr and you're a Protestant we'll not be after quarrellin' about that."

We are tempted to add one more sketch or monologue or whatever these fragments may be called; our contributor should have given them an appropriate title. In this case the speaker is evidently from the midland counties of England though the writer seems to have found some difficulty in representing the peculiarities of the accent by means of the spelling.

"Oh yes, sir, I've byne in Hingland. I coom from Hingland and though I'm gettin' on quite finely in this coontry, I 'ave not yet given up the idear that Hingland is the grytest country that the sun ever shone upon. should gow to London, sir; that's the plaice to see the world. Many a time 'ave I sat in the 'ouse of Commins and listened to the big pots a-debatin' about 'ome Rule and the Heastern Question and such like. I sat once in the very seat which the Prince of Wailes usually hoccupies when he cooms down to the 'ouse. I felt as it every eye in the plaice was a-lookin'

at me. Another time I followed the Right Honourable Harthur J. Balfour a mile and a 'alf across London, walkin' close be'ind him; but so as not to attract attention of course.

Gow to London sir the first chance you get. I'm savin' up all my pye 'ere in this coontry so as to take a trip 'ome next summer. I must see London again and the buildin's and the carriages and the big Lord Tom-noddies in the West End. It's lonely 'ere on the prairie you know for one who has seen so much of laife in London as I 'ave.''

An imaginary guest sat recently at an imaginary Sunday dinner and heard the following imaginary conversation about the sermon of the morning:

First imaginary diner—Will you have some sirloin or a part of this fowl, William? Sirloin, is it? And what did you think of the sermon this morning?

Second diner, or William—A poor enough affair if you want my opinion, though, to tell the truth, I did not listen to very much of it. A fine piece of beef this, however.

Third diner, female—Did you notice how beautifully the minister's hair was parted. I don't like those clergymen who part their hair in the middle and simper as if they were at an afternoon tea. And the sermon was lovely, too.

Second diner — Lovely, forsooth! Will you pass me the mustard? Lovely, do you call it? I have not heard such a heterogeous lot of nonsense for a long time.

First diner, apparently the father of the familias—Come, come, sir, I never knew of a sermon yet which pleased you. If the angel Gabriel came into the pulpit some Sunday you would be finding fault with him.

Second diner-Indeed I would, if he had nothing better to say than what we heard this morning. I don't say the minister is narrow-minded and bigoted; he is not so bad as the ones who preach that God is some large, able-bodied party who can do things which we poor creatures cannot do. He doesn't exactly preach that the Bible was chucked down ready made out of heaven—

Third diner, female—Dear me, dear me, what language about the Bible. How can you dare.

Second diner—What I objected to in the sermon was the confusion of it, and the inartistic way he brought large things and small things into juxtaposition, and used commonplace illustrations for lofty ideas. When he tried to paint word pictures, as they are called, they were more like the caricatures that you see in Puck or Judge than respectable works of art. The whole effect was confusing and distressing.

First diner—Well, well, I think you are too severe; his matter was good at any rate, you'll admit that surely.

Second diner—Oh, in a sense it was, if it had not been so confused, and if there had been fewer blunders in the way it was expressed. However, I must have something to eat, that is more important than discussing the sermon at the present moment.

The Principal's door bell rang merrily and often on the afternoon of Saturday, the twenty-fifth inst. The occasion for this formidable attack on the quietness of the Principal's house was a social gathering of the second

and third year divinity men, to which they had been invited by the head of the faculty. A half hour or more was spent over a cup of tea and in talk with the host, the hostess and a number of lady students who had also come in to add some brightness to the company of gentlemen in sombre black. The little function was very much appreciated by the members of the two classes

The JOURNAL has already mentioned the German classes in the Divinity curriculum but it is not out of place to repeat the matter here and suggest that a larger number of students should take advantage of these classes. Men in Arts especially who are looking forward to entering Theology should make a little preparation in view of them, so that the interesting work which has been inaugurated this session may be continued and may become more useful and prosperous each year.

THE CHANCELLOR'S LECTURE-SHIP.

Dr. Watson gives the last of his course upon this foundation at the Alumni Conference next week. committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Principal and the Vice-Principal, has appointed Professor Dupuis as the next lecturer, and he has accepted the position. His lectures will probably be on astronomy, and will be given in the evening in Convocation Hall next session. Arrangements will be made for publication in book form when completed. We hope that Dr. Watson will collect and arrange for publication those given by him during his term of holding the Lectureship.

Medical Rotes.

AESCULAPIUS.

A ND so ye've niver heard tell of old Aesculapius'' remarked Tom Coffee, as he took his seat in the Den, "niver heerd of the founder of the Medical Undergraduates' Society of Queen's College, holy wather! but oi am surproised; hasn't Doctor Sullivan iver mentioned in passing something about him? No! Will! I'll tell yez all what the Dean told me, for Foife knew him whin he was a young lad. He was in his foinal year here, just about the toime that me and my colonel was doin' the cake-walk through the Crimea. 'Tom,' says the colonel after the war was over, 'Tom,' says he, 'how can I reward you for all your sarvices?' 'Ah Colonel,' says I, wishin' to be poetical, 'my hopes, my ambitions rest with the honored dead.' 'Good,' says he, misunderstandin' me, 'I'll make you janitor of the Royal Medical College, Kingston, Ontario.' 'But take care,' says he, 'that you don't graduate to the Kingston Penitentiary for stealin' subs." So that's how I got my job here.

"Mr. and Mrs. Aesculapius lived somewhares in Grace. Little Aesculapius appared on the scane somewhares about 350 B. C. and safely passed through masles, hoopin' cough, chicken-pox, teethin' and all thim childern's disases that Dr. Wood tells yez about. At an early age the lad began to show soigns of that wonderful talent for resarch that afterwards made him prominent. He performed 'punctiform explarations' on the family cat with a rid-hot poker, he cut pistulas in the abdomens of any strange dogs he found and got his old man into a hill of a mess in the Gracian law courts in consequince. He deloighted his father's gardener by trying to cross the egg-plant and the milk-weed in the hopes of makin' an omelet. There is a little story I've heerd which I'll just tell vez to show you how he exercoised his inginuity in physiological study and resarch, sparin' himself nayther trouble nor pain in his indivors. Aesculapiusthe boy, I mean-was invistigating the toime of a reflex action and desoired to find out if toired tissues would respond to a stimulus as quickly as those of a frish subject. One avening old Aesculapius, his father, had returned from a most fatiguing chase. Aesculapius junior stood nare the foire-place and as his old man sank back exhausted into his favorite chair, a tack, which the young divil had placed there supploied the neces-Strange noises prosary stimulus. ceedin' from the wood-shed shortly afterwards pointed to the fact that the father was takin' a keen interest in the son's experiments and was proving that a sandal applied vigorously to the gluteal region has a marked effect on the amplitude of vibration of the vocal chords.

"His subsequint history is more or less dimmed but oi have heerd that he graduated with a gold medal and a red nose. He returned to Athens in 301 B. C., and dispinsed calomel and a saline for many years. He had charge of the 14th Princess of Grace's Own Stone-Slingers Ambulance Corps during the Trojan War whare he received amonst other honors a javelin in the solar plexus. This was his death blow-

"Now there's the bell ringin' for Doc. Mundill and I've got to go and show the new janitor how to moind his foires."

AN URGENT NEED

The Editor Queen's University Journal. DEAR SIR,-It is exceptional for the students of Queen's to have recourse to the columns of the Jour-NAL for the purpose of venting a grievance, and, as a rule, the troubles of the medical student here are not of sufficient consequence to demand redress. The zeal of the professors and their kindly attitude towards us leave Only this past little to be desired. vear we have had ample evidence of their thoughtfulness and self-sacrifice when, unaided by outsiders, they donated thousands of dollars to practically rebuild the medical building. There is, however, a subject which has been agitating the medical students of Queen's for some time, and we ask leave to mention it in these columns.

Whatever the circumstances may have been in the past, we cannot but feel that at present the clinical course in the hospitals is inadequate to our needs Even the kindness and willingness of the professors-however much appreciated—cannot compensate for a loss so irreparable. Year after year we have been promised clinics in the Hotel Dieu, and each succeeding session only brought disappointment. If there were no clinical work available, apart from that at the General Hospital, we should not be so importunate, but when we have another large hospital at our very door, it seems deplorable that it should remain closed to us.

True, some few have to a limited extent attended clinics in that institution, but the majority have never been inside the building. I understand there are many patients in the Hotel Dieu, and the physicians in attend-

ance are seemingly willing to cooperate with the College authorities in the interest of humanity by lending their patients to the professors for clinical work, yet in the face of this we allow opportunities to drift past without even stretching forth a hand to seize them.

I do not mean to disparage the work at the General Hospital-it is exceedingly good and, as far it goes. highly instructive; but it is insufficient. Why can we not have clinics at both institutions, when both are accessible? If it be a mere question of finances with the Hotel Dieu, most of the students are ready to pay a small additional fee for work so essentialand it may be remarked, in passing. that there is a growing feeling among the students that if a portion of the hospital fee (say one quarter) were deducted and placed to our credit at the other institution, it might be conducive to very good results. students and lovers of Queen's it would be humiliating to see other medical schools forging ahead of us, and yet, if we do not keep pace with the times, this must be the inevitable result. Surely and steadily we have been advancing; our numbers increasing year by year. Our professors realized the incapacity for growth with our old accommodations and remedied the defect before it was too late by enlarging and improving the Just as our greater numbuilding. bers needed larger buildings, so they demand a larger hospital practice.

We feel confident that the same good judgment which has never failed in the past is still extant, and the Faculty will see the immediate necessity for a radical change.

STUDENT OPINION.

On Wednesday, Jan 22nd, the final year had the honor and the very great pleasure of being entertained by the Secretary of the Medical Faculty at his home on King Street. eight o'clock until a late hour the members of the graduating class of '02 enjoyed themselves as they never had before. Dr. Herald has the happy knack of making everybody feel at home and the decidedly informal character of the gathering was one of its most pleasing features. After an excellent supper had been disposed of cigars made their appearance and under their cheering influence speech, song and anecdote followed each other in quick succession. Students and Professor vied with each other in true after-dinner style to make the wittiest speech or tell the most side-splitting story. In the wee sma' hours the final year wandered home to dream of the jolliest of dinners and the best of hosts and to hope that the good fellowship, so characteristic of Queen's, that exists between the students and the Faculty may never, never wane in the slightest degree; so long as Doctor Herald holds his position upon the Medical Faculty there is not much danger of such a calamity.

SCRAPS.

Latest Books.—"The Water Babies or Two Men in a Boat" by J. V. Br-n-on and J. V. C-n-el. This is not a parody on Kingsley's celebrated work but a thrilling tale of lake-navigation.

"How to Vote?" A treatise on electioneering by the same authors.

If a goat swallowed a rabbit what would the X-rays disclose?

A hare in the butter.

Science.

A T the request of Professor Carr-Engineering Society was called last Thursday evening, and a subject of the most vital interest to every engigineering student of any Canadian University was discussed. The Professor represented the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers, a society formed for the preservation of the privileges of those entering that profession, and strongly recommended every student to become a member. A few years ago a number of engineers who foresaw the great possibilities in their profession in Canada, conceived a plan whereby they should reap the benefit of these chances of the future, when old age should have deprived them of their abilities. idea was to make Engineering a monopoly, and themselves the monopolists. With this in view they tried to get the Canadian Government to pass a bill which should make a University degree valueless or a practical training of no financial benefit. The bill would prevent any engineer practising who had not previously served an apprenticeship, for which he should pay fees to them, and when his apprenticeship was completed an examination set and examined by these same fossils in their profession would be his final qualification.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Prof. Carr-Harris and other gentlemen, who realized the injustice of such an act, the bill did not pass, but each year attempts are made in the Commons or some Provincial Legislature to rush through this piratical law. To prevent such great injustice to those who had received a Univer-

sity or practical training the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers has been formed, and no one who wishes to become an engineer or enjoy the privileges of his degree should underestimate the importance of the work this Society is undertaking. Any thanks that could be tendered Professor Carr-Harris for his kindness in calling a meeting of the students to explain the danger threatening young engineers would be hopelessly inadequate, for he himself would not be materially affected by the Bill. his love of justice and his interest in the young men of his profession would not permit him to remain inactive while Canadian privileges were being so mutilated.

While puzzling on the intricacies of the pericline law last week I fell asleep, and my dreams were visited by a great magician, who undertook to show me my fellow-students in the With a wave of his wand year 1910. I was transported to the Bowery of New York, where the Czar, who had made a noble fortune in an imaginary gold mine, was boss of that political stronghold, and exercised his power in the same sweet, diplomatic manner he practised so thoroughly in Science Then we visited a great manufacturing town and found Grover, surnamed the Silent, manufacturing phonographs. I then asked my guide to show me Lazarus P. Silver, but to my great sorrow he avowed that poor Lazarus had been eaten by a crowd of hungry cannibal girls, in whose land he had been trying to introduce the anti-ice-cream habit. On noticing the depressing effect this sad piece of information had on my spirits, my good magician took me to a lecture hall,

where I found Stillwell and Reid, who were touring the country as temperance lecturers, and were fast bringing to a consummation the much needed Prohibitory Law.

Wondering much at the things I saw, I enquired after Fairlie, and was delighted with the scene which immediately appeared. The familiar grounds of Queen's were spread before me, and I found the campus covered with new buildings. Mat was director of the flourishing School of Domestic Science, built, endowed and presented to Queen's by J. V. Gleeson, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief of the K. & P. Railway.

I enquired of the magician if there were no benedicts among my former acquaintances, and a broad smile spread over his sober features as he showed me Noble surrounded by his happy family and enjoying the prosperity which he so richly merited.

I was about to ask for McNab, but my companion, discerning my thoughts, gave me a glimpse of a mining town in a strange country, where great men stood uncovered before the "sporty" of old.

The next scene was sad in the extreme. McRae, gaunt, emaciated and alone, was making a frugal meal from a pack strap and a celluloid collar in the far North, where he had gone in search of the North pole.

Fearing that the fate of Workman and some of the Junior year might be still worse, I asked my guide to show me no more that night, and I awakened with a start to find the pericline law still a mystery.

"Why, Raumsay, old chap, what a fine head of hair you have! almost the very same color as that of Miss—. Miss —, I forget her name. Nice girl, though."

"Yes, so they say, but when they're close together you can see the difference."

Arts.

THE Museum is getting to be a very popular study-room this session and is a place of refuge for diligent students who have an hour to wait for classes and do not wish to So popular has it come to be that there is great need of a few more chairs and tables. Students of Classics and Philosophy are often seen with no choice, in the face of the forbidding notices about taking books from the room, but to sit on the steps or find a soft and comfortable seat on the floor. If these notices are to be as literally interpreted as some people insist, more accommodation will have to be provided. In the meantime we keep thinking of the good time coming when a well-equipped study-room is to be among our blessings.

The senior year in Arts decidedly showed the white feather in allowing their debate with the juniors to go by default. They must have exhausted all their strength over the recent At Home.

Y. M. C. A.

That it might not clash with preparations for the Conversazione, the Y. M. C. A. meeting last week was held on Thursday instead of Friday. This was a wise step on the part of the executive, but a change of date nearly always results in a small meeting and it was therefore a compliment to Professor Pike that a fairly large gathering was present to hear his ad-

dress. When a professor addresses a public meeting of students he gives to others besides those attending his own classes an opportunity of appreciating his worth. Moreover we all like to know a professor's position on religious questions and in no better way can we do this than by listening to an address given before the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Pike took as his subject the story of the capture of the ark in I Samuel IV, 1-12, and the application he made to everyday life was practical and interesting. One could not have asked for a more attentive audience and all present felt amply repaid for The address was not controversial, but if science and religion are two distinct spheres, as the words of the speaker indicated, many of the students will have to remodel the conceptions they have acquired at Oueen's. Some of the listeners failed to understand exactly what the speaker meant by miracles happening to-day just as of old, and when he added that to talk of moral or spiritual miracles was only begging the question. he refer to medical science?

The exhortations given were such as all might profit by and were presented in a pithy and interesting manner. All benefited by the address and those who were disturbed by the paper given two weeks before will feel that they have a friend and sympathizer in Mr. Pike.

The first of the inter-year debates was held on January 18th, the subject being, "Resolved that Chinese immigration to Canada should be prohibited." The debaters were representatives of the years '04 and '05, W. L. Bennett and A. Bright supporting the former year, and Messrs. Hay and

Polson championing the cause for the Freshmen. As J. A. Donnell, one of the judges, said in giving the decision. the debate was of a high order and showed careful preparation hearing given to the '05 debaters was much better than is generally accorded to freshmen. This was due, however. to the debaters themselves, who, as they had their subject well enough in hand to present their arguments in a clear and logical manner, deserved good attention. Both of the speakers for the affirmative handled their side of the subject in a very creditable The leader in particular manner. shewed that he was no novice at debating, while the second speaker although somewhat more modest in tone was none the less effective. arguments for the negative were given in a somewhat more vigorous and forcible style, and while both speakers are to be congratulated on their fluency of speech, they might perhaps be warned a little against the attempt to persuade by oratory rather than by reason. Terse, pointed sentences are generally more effective in debating than long, stately periods. On the whole, however, the debate was the best that has been given in the Alma Mater for some time.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

OR the past ten days multitudinous meetings have been held at the most unearthly hours, Princess street dealers interviewed, peaceful households raided, armies of students engaged in unrolling bunting, hammering up flags, tumbling from ladders and swallowing quantities of tacks—all the prosy but necessary prelude to the brilliant scene of last Friday night. Perhaps there was not so much excite-

ment as in former years when the Conversat was the student's only chance "to spread himself." Now, indeed. Decoration and Finance Committees seem to be an integral and inevitable part of a college education, and one gets so used to inquiring the prices of caterers and orchestras, that the glory of it all has ceased to thrill. that we went about our preparations quietly and composedly—until the day before the great event there were no external evidences of all the subtle machinations at work. The decorations were elaborate and very tasteful. Those who were on the Decoration Committee, knowing the leniency of the professors on this great gala day. let the bell that called to lectures ring on unheeded, and those who were not on the Committee and had never seen the like of this before (principally freshmen) were so impressed with beautiful effects and the progress of intricate designs, that they never heard the bell at all, but stood round in admiring groups, envious of the honor of even holding a tack or supplying a pin.

In our gayest attire we trooped up the steps on the eventful evening, and the hands of the hall clock were somewhere between eight and nine; and soon--very soon--it seemed as if we had been in a dream and just awakened to find ourselves dragging weary feet down stairs again, and, lifting tired eyes to the wall, we saw that the hands stood between two and three. And a few of the more philosophic of us questioned, "Is it worth it all? What is the object of University Conversats-to enhance our dignity as a centre of learning, or simply to give a pleasant evening to our city friends? Anyway, is it worth while?"

more passed out into the night unthinking. For what matter causes and effects when one has had a real good time?

A good time everyone seemed to It would be difficult to say which orchestra was the best, both were so good, and both were so kind with encores. The dancers seemed to be inspired by the sweet strains, but they were not more enthusiastic than the promenaders. The college building, looking so splendid in its evening clothes of red, yellow and blue, was voted an ideal place for such a function, in spite of the fact that there were four times as many dancers as there was space for. What struck one was the superlative good nature of the dancers. Looking from the gallery one could see the most awful catastrophes, but there was nothing in the smiling faces of the revellers to show that their feet were bruised and aching, that yards and yards of lo ely, flouncy, white stuff was ruined, and shoe-heels and flowers gone forever. They were as serene and happy as footballers in the scrimmage. Now, if ones little brother should take such liberties with ones feet, or ride round the room on ones velvet train, I don't like to think of the consequences—to the little brother. But when it is somebody, else's big brother, and when you know that everyone else is suffering just as much as you, you can turn to the offender with your brightest smile and tell him "Not at all! Pray don't mention it," in a tone that indicates that above all things you like being trampled on. Truly "this world's a stage, and we the players," and a good place to see star acting is at a crowded dance. We cannot hope to have this evil remedied till we have our new Grant Hall.

The Invitation Committee came in for considerable criticism because of the proportion of the sexes. There were so many ladies that the studifficulty in found dente some the out-of-town guests a giving All evening the gallery good time. was full of ladies, interested spectators, not, let us hope, unclaimed partners. There were frequent comments, too, on the unique flavour of the lemonade and the avoirdupois of some of the cakes. Certainly, though the refreshments were served nicely, they were not quite up to the standard. Another thing that struck one was the prevalence of a process known as "sloping." On every side you could see groups of excited men and girls in earnest conversation, in which ever and anon that word "slope" occurred. Everybody seemed to be "sloping" or being "sloped"—and nobody seemed to mind very much. Everyone was sane enough to recognize the fact that in such a crowd accidents were bound to happen. On the whole it was a most enjoyable evening, that came to an end about three o'clock, when the last stray hackman whirled off in the moonlight. And all that remained to show that old Queen's had for one night thrown off her scholastic severity and given herself up to revelry were the drooping flags, the piled up benches, and here and there a crushed flower or a lost glove.

"I'm glad I belong to '02," she mused as she settled herself in the cab. "For the Conversat. of 1902 is a thing to be proud of."

The delegates to the Conversazione from Toronto and Montreal were welcome guests and made themselves very agreeable.

REFLECTIONS OF A HOCKEY PLAYER.

'Tis pity that 'tis now beneath our pride

And dignity to take once more the stick

To chase the elusive puck along the ice.

We will not play, we Seniors, Oh no! The captain is an Arts man, and are we

To cringe and bow before him? No, not one.

The Frontenacs grow bold and bid us play

The Goo-goos and be beaten out of hand;

They clamor for the game, or say "Default

And learn to curl. A proper game for you

Who still can stand erect upon the ice."
Well, what of them? Dubs we have
learned to scorn

As foes unworthy of our Juniors'

More potent in the camp those voices sound,

Erst wont to root our line to victory; "Where are the Heroes great of old?" They ask.

"Would they were gone; for then dishonour rank

Had stood aloof from us. The season ages

And no mighty man comes forth to glide

Or wheel in circle light and call from high

The thunder of the galleries, while bold

Goes up the strong 'cha gheill' from either side.

Have they all died at Fort Duquesne, or where?

Or are they, of such modern date, forgot?

They needs must lurk within the camp and smoke

The pipe of peace and sweet content at rest."

What need have we to play? I dare to ask.

They called us dead ones when we failed

In noughty-one to win what once we lost.

We will be dead ones now and let those play

Who hitherto but howled to cheer us on:

Let us forget the days of old,—the nights!

Who wants the old mug, treasured now too long

In archives dusty, with the books and slates?

Let those who want or need it have it now.

We care not if the Principal attend With ever ready shekel at the gate,

Or if he stay at home bowed down with weight

Of sickness and the sense of honour lost

By careless ones who guard not well his land.

No further wish have we. Give us our fill

Of ice cream pink and of those lovely smiles,

Which flash at Conversat and year At Home's,

Far brighter than when seen along the edge

Of Mike's domain, when, stick in hand and fit.

We failed not once to win and keep the cup.

But now they say "How is it, Mr. Blank,

You do not play the game this year at all?

Too bad to let the Frontenacs win out."

Oh mournful stab! How this brings back once more

My ancient resolution not to lose.

I'll hear again shout "Played" and rafters ring

As puck and net come joyfully to-

I'll to my brothers now asleep, and wake,—

"Up sleepers all and come with me along,

The ice is hard and sweaters striped await,

The crowd howls 'Where are they, the late and slow!'

Down with the Iron Dukes, so fast of old,

Surely ere now they've rusty grown and stiff,

And can they stand before the men of Queen's,

They, too, have taken to the road to win

A fame more broad in other lands
where glides
The skater and where glide the goal

The skater and where slide the puck and stick."

Alas, 'tis but a dream, and night

Reigns o'er the scene. The reverend Guy has passed,

And passed too soon his favorites port of all.

Do all they can to ward off the hard

Of fortune or to bunt with shoulders squared

And stick athwart the keeper of the hunks,

Our boys do lack and suffer from the frosty chill

In absence of the stars, while now

Is heard the cry, "This is not hockey.
Pshaw?

We held our place for ten years, more or less,

Until men thought there was no need for them

To play the game or even chance at all.

The heroes bold can stand forever first

And keep afar defeat and downfall

Now with one year to play upon the

We weakly stand aside and watch the game

Played at and by th' unskillful marred withal

But I forget, I must away to class,

Nor stay to tell the children how to shoot.

Farewell, fond dream, I play the game no more.



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Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). or before 1st December).

Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

10. County Model Schools Examination begin.

Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.

Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees

County Model Schools close. 13.

Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.

> Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.

Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.

High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.

Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).

CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday). 25.

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

Annual meetings of Public and Separate 26 Schools.

Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by

N. B. - Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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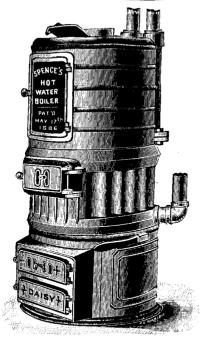
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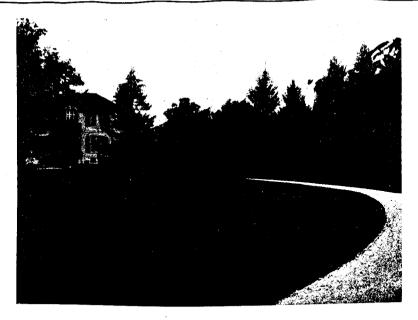
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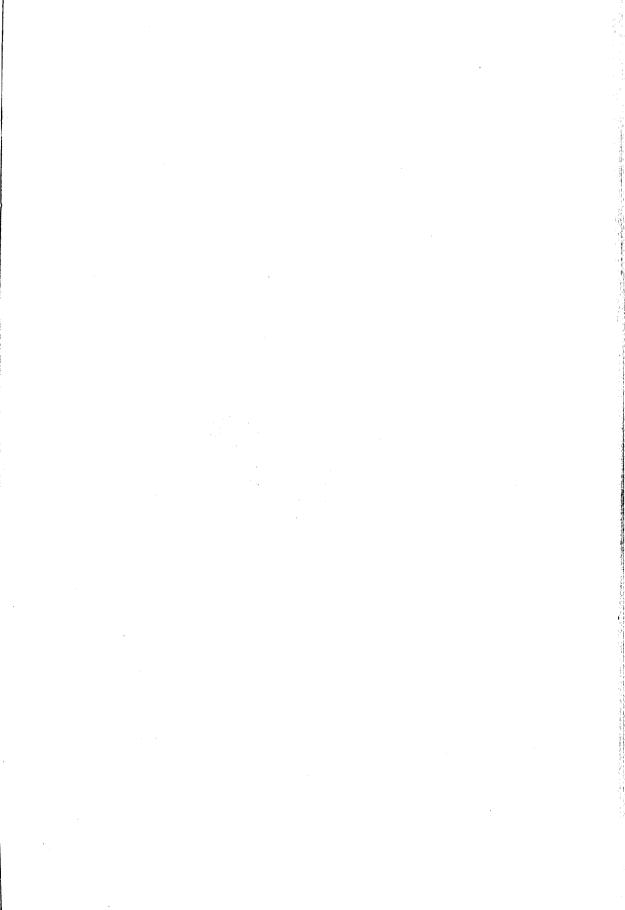
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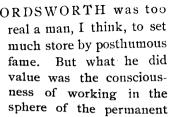


Vol. XXIX.

FEBRUARY 14, 1902.

No. 7

EXTRACT FROM PROF. CAPPON'S ADDRESS TO THE ALUMNI CONFERENCE.



and the eternal, in a region of thought and art where truth is really accepted as the standard of things, where reality has the noble countenance of the ideal and not the mask of cynicism and materialism which she wears in a lower sphere, and which even the great Bacon mistook for her true self.

This creed, of course, would be an easy one if man's life were pure spirit and nothing else. But man is also flesh and blood; his life has needs of a material kind which he must reconcile as he best can with higher ones; and in his attempt to do so he is led into compromises more or less great.

The peculiar virtue of our Anglo-American civilisation to-day seems to be that it has made the material side of this struggle easier. No Chatterton or Boyse, or anyone with a quarter of their literary faculty need starve in a garret to-day, or roam the streets at night supperless and without shelter. Grub Street, the terrible Grub Street which is portrayed for us in Pope's Dunciad, and Macaulay's essay on

Johnson, is now as prosperous as Chancery Lane and the Mall, dresses as well, and is quite as influential. John Dennis is a highly respected member of the Athenæum Club and writes for the *Spectator*; Elkanah Settle is an M.P., one of the brightest of "The Ghouls," that very exclusive social circle, and knows all the ins and outs of Lord Salisbury's policy in the Far East; Shadwell was made a knight at the late Queen's jubilee and drives in the Park daily. Let us be thankful for the improvement in our times.

It may be true that it is not all gain. It seems as if this opulent civilisation of ours with its universal prosperity, made the spiritual side of the struggle more difficult than ever. The best runners of our generation do not seem to run their very best. They are too easily tempted aside, like Atalanta by the golden balls, and are not aware how much ground they lose. thing really great in design and execution, I mean as regards art and letters, is arising in our day, not in our magnificent Anglo-American civilisation but in that great Slav world with its Tourgenieffs, Tolstoi's, Rubinsteins and Gorkys, or in that other region of Hyberboreans, Norway, with its Griegs and Ibsens. The climate is

more bracing there evidently, for the young aspirant. One remembers Carlyle's reluctant grumph of assent to that famous maxim of a certain parish clerk relating to teachers, "Damn them, keep them poor." Certainly, in our time the temptation to hurry with your wares for the day's market is very great. For the day's prizes in our modern democratic world are very Celebrity which was worth little to Milton or Burns, and not overmuch to Shakespeare, is now worth thousands in hard cash, even though it be only the celebrity of a day and that of a mountebank. Opulence, social and political power, popularity seem to lie so much nearer now, almost within the reach of all. Pactolus rolls at our thresholds; there is the celebrity of a Pitt or a Byron in the steady puffery of the journals and magazines, if you can work it; the golden ladder is at the back door now, and is crowded with brave climbers, ward-superintendents, deputy bosses, Charles with the largest known salary in the world, Chauncey, best of after-dinner speakers. There is a fortune in a novel of Barrie's or Kipling's, and a well deserved one too; and there is a fortune also in a novel which is just coarse enough in its art, just cynical enough or sensational enough to keep a young man awake the night he does not go to the theatre.

Celebrity in our day means money and is worked with scientific precision and on business-like lines. Our magazines are filled for this reason with portraits and personal gossip, portraits of illustrious committee-men at seven different epochs of their lives, of Smith Junior who rode his bicycle down the Capitol steps, of Congressman Somebody who moved in a speech of great

length and eloquence that the property of British investors in the States be confiscated till Britain abandoned the war in South Africa, relegated with some complimentary remarks from the President to the Foreign Committee: of the eminent Tennessee Professor who proposes that the works of Mark Twain and Mr. Dooley replace those of Shakespeare and Sophocles in the education of youth, as being more national and up to date; of Ignatius O'Flynn, the gifted Irish orator, who showed that there were thirty millions of Irishmen in the United States and Canada, all burning to draw the sword against England; portraits of the Bay State boy-Shakespeare, ten years of age last birthday; of the Illinois spell binder who holds the record for delivering fifty convincing political orations in one day; portraits of thirteen different Governors of different States in the Republic, with articles from each proving severally that the State of which he was the head was the coming State of the near future, with the best climate, the best industrial prospects and the finest parks in the world; portraits of prize fighters, of comedians many and actresses still more, actresses with brazen shoulders, by the dozen, actresses by the score, by the hundreds. One of them has read Longfellow's Evangeline and Olive Schreiner's Story of an African Farm, and comes out as an authority on literature. writes an article to the Metropolitan Magazine declaring that Dion Boucicault is "the giant and genius of his age" and showing "how easily woman with a fair field may match man in mentality," and even surpass him. There is not, however, quite the resemblance that the accomplished writer fancies there is between her style and

that of her model Olive Schreiner. Portrait of Dr. Talmage, with report of his sermon delivered at Washington November 17th, 1901; text, Hebrews VI, 19: "Which hope." From which sermon it certainly appears that our hopes are great. "Is your health gone?" asks this latest of the prophets. "Then that is a sign that you are to enjoy a celestial health compared with which the most jocund and hilarious vitality of earth is invalidism." "I want to see you." the doctor shouts, "when you have your heavenly work dress on." Heaven will have no loafers hanging around. . . I want to see you after the pedestrianism of earth has been exchanged for power of flight and velocities infinite, and enterprises interstellar, interworld."

The chief beatitude of Heaven apparently, as revealed by Dr. Talmage. is that we shall all be endowed with a velocity of locomotion ever so much greater than anything Edison or the Directors of the New York Central Railway can provide for us. We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye, not into fixed constellations like Pagan Caesars of former times, but into something like shooting stars, with muscles beside which those of the Farnese Hercules are flaccid, and a travelling capacity which will allow us to stroll from Sirius to the Great Bear before breakfast. Which hope! Portrait of Professor-But no! Let us rein up the smoking steeds. In truth I know it is a sin, as Portia says, to be a mocker; but that is the procession which one sees passing along the high road of Vanity Fair to-day, flags waving and drums beating loudly: with politicians and editors in the van. and not a few preachers,

professors, presidents and eminent literary hands in its train. To the average American, who is admirably responsive to the demands of social environment, the procession is irresistible. If he is not in it, he fancies he is left behind: he thinks he might as well be dead. "Keep up with the procession," is his cry, no matter what road it is taking.

Report on the foregoing by the Emeritus Professor Aeneas Mac-Bray, M.A. (Edin.), Librarian and Maria Lobb Lecturer in Greek Epigraphy and the Italian Dialects; whom the Sanctum called in, the times being very perilous, for consultation as to the character and authenticity (which is disputed) of the above address.

Having carefully considered the external and internal evidence I am convinced of the partial authenticity at least of the preceding lucubration. especially in the opening paragraphs and the graver parts of the discourse. I cannot, however, quite approve of the occasional lightness of tone, coming so soon after the Conference, or of the liberty which has been taken with the great name of Dr. Talmage. It is my firm opinion that not a few of the passages are interpolations in which I fail to recognize the grave manner and serious discourse of Professor Cappon. Dr. Talmage, notwithstanding his speculative tendencies, is a gentleman whom I believe to be as sound in the faith as Mr. Langtry himself, or any Rural Dean between this and Vancouver. Indeed an esteemed friend of mine, a Doctor of Divinity and a great theologian, but of a cautious, conservative spirit, hath confidentially informed me that there is fully as much

basis in Holy Writ for Dr. Talmage's apocalyptic visions as for the speculations of the Higher Criticism, falsely so called. Wherefore it is in my mind to write to the famous American divine enquiring if there be no revelation regarding Hades to correspond to that regarding the seats of the blessed, if indeed the term "seats" be any longer appropriate to a sphere where the blessing of life seems to consist in rapid and perpetual motion. Might there not also be, for example a region for the lost where locomotive ability was restricted to perhaps ten or twelve yards an hour-for ordinary efforts, that is? I am not myself learned in those newer mysteries, and have read no commentaries later than those of the learned Hugo Grotius and the Rev. Dr. Macknight, the celebrated author of the Harmony of the Four Gospels, whose ample learning hath always been to me a sufficient propugnaculum against the cavils of infidels and higher critics; but I have at times spent a lighter hour in the perusal of the great Italian poet Dante, and it has occurred to me, amongst the idle thoughts which the reading of poesy is apt to engender, that the punishment which the poet has meted out to the carnal sinners of the second circle who are whirled around with incessant resistless gusts of wind.

La bufera infernal, che mai non resta,

is amongst the things which our people now seem to consider their highest felicity, and that if Dante had known our generation, he would have added another circle to the Inferno constituted on the opposite principle of the slowest possible locomotion. But I am aware that Professor MacBriar avers that I do not understand Dante in this respect, and that his penalties

are invariably a transcendental hypostasis or the objectivised principle of the vice itself, the vice an sich, and not anything in the nature of an opposite. It may be so; I have never been able to comprehend the Hegelian dialectic.

There is one other point which I would but glance at here. The learned Professor seems, inconsistently enough, to value himself highly on his knowledge of worldly things, of pageants pleasing only to those who are in an unconverted state. Whence comes this indecorous familiarity with the things of a day, with American politics and journalism, with comedians, with actresses, with what he himself denominates "the procession?" It is within our positive knowledge that he does not enter a play-house oftener than perhaps twice or thrice a year, and reads the modern magazines almost as little as myself or Professor Hector Rothiemurchus, the distinguished Assyriologist, who holds all poetry in contempt except that of Homer and a certain Duncan Ban An extraordinary man, McIntyre. this Professor Rothiemurchus, with a Pentecostal gift of language! Last month we went up to Toronto together to attend the annual dinner of the Canadian Authors' Club. Rothiemurchus had risen to propose the toast of the ladies, but wandered incidentally into a characterisation of the literature and history of to-day, which he described as "mostly putrid realism with a smell like that of bilge water which had not succeeded in escaping through the lee-scuppers, or as a species of falseto caterwauling which was a disgrace to the tiles of any respectable Being a man of mild temperament and not over young now, on

hearing of the first adjective I sought the privacy of the cloak-room, but nothing occurred, partly owing to the dexterity of a friendly King's Council who accompanied us and who industriously bruited it about that the Professor had only been referring to the so-called Song of Solomon. Well, well! lack-a-day! Nothing that the professors of this new school do, need much surprise us. It is my opinion that the address to the Alumni, as printed above, is in the main authentic.

THE NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

AN ADDRESS BY CHANCELLOR WAL-LACE.

IT was unfortunate that other attractions were so numerous on the last evening of the Alumni Conference, for the address given by Chancellor Wallace on The National Outlook would have been exceedingly useful to many more than those who barely filled the lecture-room of Sydenham Street Church. After a short introduction the speaker referred to the recent development of a national spirit and proceeded to deal with Canada's outlook from the standpoints of politics and of population. First in our political outlook come our imperial rela-These we are bound to think tions. of, because it is impossible for us to be content with our present status. Moreover, annexation and independence are no longer discussed, and the conviction is strong that our destiny is with the Empire. But this will not satisfy us unless we know that we are to be members of Britain, not as inferiors, but as equals. Nevertheless, we must cultivate modesty and realize that the British Empire cannot be managed from Canada. The time will come when, with greater population, greater power, a national literature. we shall bulk larger in the councils of nations, but the time is not yet. are told that it will be too late, that Britain is decadent and fast going the And when we hear way of Spain. this it is not wise to grow too indignant, for it is possibly true that there may be something of arrogance and of baseness which tend to destruction. The fierce industrial competition of the United States, and the fiercer hatred of Europe, are dangers not to be treat. ed lightly. But yet Britain is unlike Spain in that she has and will have her colonies, and these will continually infuse new blood, so that we may well believe that the future of the Empire is greater than its past.

Then in our Dominion politics we need above all to avoid sectionalism, provincialism. As surely as we allow the local interests of our own section of country to predominate, so surely will we have disunion and corruption. It is a sad thing that unworthy men may gain public office on the basis of local interests or even of money.

Turning to the subject of population, the speaker denounced the present immigration policy as based entirely on the consideration of better markets. It is not necessary that we be a numerous people, but it is necessary that we welcome only those who will become good Canadians. there is the problem of distribution, and the speaker deprecated the attempt to build up our large cities. he would seek to make the country attractive, and would hope that cheaper telephones, rural post-office delivery and many new inventions would in the near future make country life less Also he would not allow a large city to absorb all manufacturing

establishments, but would have the country dotted with towns and villages, each with its own factories. The naive admission that he had not the faintest idea how this was to be brought about was certainly timely and refreshing,

Dealing with the character of the people, the Chancellor sounded a note of warning against the tendency of the time toward irreverence. It is to be hoped that this tendency is not as strong as he seemed to think, and certainly at Queen's it is not the best students who laugh at what was implicitly believed a generation ago. Again, it may be hoped that the great majority of women realize in large measure the dignity of motherhood and the privilege of bringing up their children in the nurture and admoni-Another note of tion of the Lord. warning that is surely needed was that against the materialistic spirit, even in our colleges. We must avoid especially menial preachers. No assistance in the matter of scholarships should be given to students for the ministry more than are given to students of law or medicine.

In conclusion, three things are necessary for Canada's future—morals, muscle and money. Of the third we will have no real lack. Neither will we lack brawn or brain, but let us look to it that we grow strong in righteousness, alert in faith, conscientious in our work, and our future is assured.

Principal Grant spoke for a few minutes and referred especially to the hopefulness of the outlook. As he considered the men and conditions of to-day he failed to see how any one could be pessimistic. Rev. Mr. Crummy seconded Principal Grant's vote of thanks to Chancellor Wallace

PROF. FLETCHER'S ADDRESS.

THIS paper was rich in the quiet irony with which it touched defects in our present educational system and practice, as well as in the broad conception of education on which it was based. Professor Fletcher pointed out that modern life has become so complex that a definition of education which will include all this complexity becomes difficult if not impossible. The definition of King Agesilaus, of Sparta, that youths should "do as boys what they will have to do as men," though apparently meeting the approval of some modern statesmen and educators, expresses a conception which, so far as its application to modern society is concerned, is really impossible as well as inadequate.

How would it be possible to teach boys at school farming, carpentering, shoemaking, shopkeeping, blacksmithing, baking, etc., etc. In a thickly populated country like Germany very remarkable attempts have been made through night schools and continuation classes of various kinds to provide competent instruction in a large number of trades and handicrafts. But even under the most favourable conditions of dense population this can be carried out only in a far-off approximation to the idea of King Agesilaus, and in a sparsely settled country like Canada it is in the main impossi-But even if such a conception ble. could be realized, would it be adequate? Are our children to be mere machines for the making of things and the accumulation of money? Does man live by bread only? Or does he truly live only in so far as he finds satisfaction and delight in all that is true and beautiful and good? To this goal all true education tends.

SOME OXFORD TYPES.

A SKETCH OF PRINCIPAL HUTTON'S LECTURE.

LTHOUGH the Conference is now a recognized institution. its proceedings have never been allowed to become monotonous, and one of the most delightful surprises this year was Principal Hutton's lecture on "Some Oxford Types." No abstract can even suggest the delicate and piquant humour which played like light over the lecture, or the subtle melody of the lecturer's voice, or the graceful and flowing movement of his periods He makes us think of the "tricky spirit" Ariel in his gentler and more humane moods. Surely something of the beauty of Oxford, "that sweet city with her dreaming spires," of which Arnold said, "lovely all times she lies," must have passed into the soul of Principal Hutton.

Representatives of four different types of thought were pictured in the lecture: Jowett, Pattison, and perhaps T. H. Green, of the rationalist school; Church, Liddon, king of the theological school; the conservative churchman Mansel; and Provost Cotton, the Evangelical; but the lecturer dwelt longest and most fondly upon the names of the humanist Jowett Many were and the pietist Cotton. the anecdotes, some of them perhaps apocryphal, he told of Jowett, who had a wonderful faculty of making a sly and pointed rejoinder. "Master," said an enquiring youth on one occasion. "what is your opinion about God?" "I am more concerned to know what is God's opinion of me," was the quiet reply. At another time a student imparted to him the secret that he had found the Saviour;

"Well, don't tell anybody," answered Dr. lowett. As an example of what is known as the master's irony the lecturer told the story of a student whose exercise in philosophy was, to say the least, not immaculate. The master continued to make corrections for some time in silence; at last, looking up he innocently asked, "Have you by any chance a taste for mathe-Once he preached a sermatics?'' mon on Conversation from the text "Man doth not live by bread alone" but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth!" ("perhaps, indeed, the correct version," remarked the lecturer). and on another occasion he gravely announced that the object which women should pursue most diligently was the faculty to converse.

Perhaps the lecturer's portrayal of Provost Cotton's simple and unaffected piety was the most delightful part of a delightful evening. The Provost was a profound believer in the value of attendance at chapel, and was indeed ant to estimate the merits of students from that standpoint. Once when a student devoted to athletics ventured to doubt the wisdom of so much compulsory attendance at chapel, the Provost mildly remonstrated "Oh, Mr. Holt, Mr. Holt, what will you do in heaven, it will be an endless chapel there." Mr. Cotton had no ear for music. On the death of a student, when the the Dead March in Saul was being played, the Provost startled a friend with the remark "what an inspiriting air!" Altogether the varied thought of Oxford, its tolerance, simplicity and hatred of academic cant, and the wide range of its influence were most effectively presented in a lecture which came to an end all too soon. The Conference will be glad to listen to Mr. Hutton again.



LEVANA SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

HE career of the senior hockey team this season has been one of unusual brevity. For ten vears back this team has always been a contestant in the final match of the Ontario Hockey Association series, but the present winter sees it sent back into private life in the opening round. To use the language of chessplayers, they have been entrapped by the scholars' mate. After such a continuous record of successful playing, however, submission to defeat is an easy virtue, and a fairer fortune is predicted for next winter's efforts. simultaneous retirement of most of the well-seasoned players threw the reputation of the College into untrained hands, and it was hardly to be expected that any signal victories would be gained. Next year, however, it is hoped that there will be a revival of the older cunning, so that the long tradition of success may be restored and enhanced. Those who are capable of judging affirm that the senior team of this year is as strong between the goal posts as it ever was, but that elsewhere on the ice there has been a general weakness which can only be overcome by strenuous devotion to the game and dogged regu-

larity of practice. These qualities have made success in the past, and there is little doubt that the new generation of hockey players will emulate the virtues of those whose careers are closing in. The only reproach which can be made at the present time against any of the devotees of hockey is that one or two of the players of former years have retired a little prematurely. Men who have worn their skates for seven or eight years cannot be blamed for retiring, but three or four season's play does not earn the same privilege; and it is still more unfortunate that circumstances should drive any of our own best players into Both football other teams. hockey have fallen on evil days this session, but with an optimism which is always its own best justification we venture to predict in both lines of athletics an early and spirited renascence.

IT would be both an anachronism and a paradox to offer a welcome in these columns to the gentlemen of the Theological Alumni Association, whose conference was held here last As they have by this time all returned to their homes the only welcome which we can give is to say that the annual conference is always a pleasant episode in the session. students whose regular lectures are cancelled look forward with special interest to the arrival of Doctor Milligan and his retainers. Freshmen and sophomores also suddenly find that they are interested in Augustine or Aquinas, and even the Pentateuch business tempts a few of them to forget their more urgent appointments with Latin prose or Homer. It does no harm to younger students to attend the Chancellor's lectureship and other matters of the kind, and it may even give more point and significance to present routine to take a glimpse of what comes afterwards.

It is also a contradiction in terms to offer a welcome to the members of the recent conference. Strictly speaking it is the present generation of students who are their guests rather than that they are ours. Most of these gentlemen have been students here while we were still schoolboys marbles, and they represent the community of men who have made the The best seats University what it is. are theirs, and those who are undergraduates now should appreciate the arduous years of toil which our visitors have spent in their various callings and look forward to earning a place among them in the years which are coming on.

LTHOUGH the present generation of students are juniors to the members of the Alumni Association, the JOURNAL itself with twentynine years of experience upon its shoulders can be pardoned for claiming the privileges of a contemporary with all but a few of our recent visi-The Journal remembers distinctly the arrival of Principal Grant in Queen's and the enthusiasm of that occasion which was an augury of much that has since come to pass in our history. It can also recall the erection of the present buildings and the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, the advent of new professors and the passing of old ones, the visits and deliverances of distinguished scholars from other seats of learning and the innumerable events which have crowded into the

University history for the last three decades.

One of the more recent recollections, accordingly, is that of the establishment of the Alumni Association which has just held its tenth gathering and conference. This society was organized for the purpose of keeping the altar fires burning after men had left College and of sustaining an enthusiasm for study when there was both less time and weaker stimulus for high thinking than during the academic years. The object is a noble one, and indeed it is only in so far as such an object is entertained in one way or another that there is rhyme or reason in pursuing a College course at all. The means employed by the Association, namely, an arrangement of themes one year ahead and a week of lectures and discussions in the month of February, is no doubt the best plan that at present is available. For one who has kept the programme on his desk before him all year long, and has made a special preparation in one line and a general preparation in all, the lectures and discussions will be pregnant and stimulating. The success of the whole endeavour depends upon the thoroughness with which the various themes are prepared, both by those who are to speak and those who are to listen.

Too often, as a matter of fact, if one is to trust the apologetic remarks with which some of the visiting speakers begin their lectures, there has been want of preparation or lack of confidence on the part of the speaker that he has a contribution worth giving. One who appears on a platform with a lecture in his hand should be in a position to consider himself for the time being the person best qualified in the

room to deal with the matter in hand, Such self-confidence will always make listeners more attentive and is not at all incompatible with genuine modesty.

The JOURNAL has devoted a few pages in this present issue to a partial report of the Conference, but of course cannot attempt in the limited space to do it iustice. The programme was rich and varied and its catholicity is hardly open to criticism. It is a little strange, of course, in the programme of a Conference of Christian ministers to miss every year the very name which gives the whole matter its chief significance. There may be reasons for this omission which are sufficient to the minds of those who draw up the programmes, but there are some who hope that before long there will be no section of the past cut off from the reverent scrutiny of the historical imagination.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As a rule every column of the Jour-NAL is intended for as many readers as possible, and it would be a disappointment to the Editors if any considerable section of the paper were This paragraph, howleft unread. ever, is addressed only to a certain limited number of our readers, namely, those who have not yet found it convenient to send the amount of their subscriptions to the Business Man-The price of the JOURNAL is one dollar a year, and the officials in charge of it will be pleased to receive all unpaid subscriptions at an early date.

We congratulate Toronto University on its determination to raise \$50,000 to build a much needed Con-

vocation Hall. The Professors in the different Faculties have subscribed \$6,000. Well done! Nothing like a good lead. Massey Hall is not a fit place for Convocations, Examinations and the other large functions of a University, any more than the City Hall, Kingston.

The Honourable Senator Gowan. LL.D., C.M.G., heads the list, published in this number of the Journal of monies received by the Treasurer towards the "G. M. Grant Hall." This is quite in keeping with the grand old man's past. He always sends cheques instead of subscriptions, and cheques speak for themselves. He did not propose a "Sir John A. Macdonald Chair," but sent \$500 as a nucleus. When others did not support the scheme, he sent another \$500, then another; and so on till he had sent more than \$6,000, and at last others came forward, and we have now the chair of Political and Economic Science endowed, as a permanent memorial of the statesman. It may be noted that. in money value, a cheque is worth double an amount spread over ten

The JOURNAL has been shown an interesting memorandum with reference to the accounts of the Conversazione. On one occasion only in the past has this function been conducted without leaving a larger or a smaller deficit for the Alma Mater Society to make up and then the balance was merely a nominal one. This year the surplus which the committee hands over to the Society amounts to the sum of seventy-five dollars, a result which is due entirely to careful and vigorous management, and not by any

means to parsimony. The committee are to be complimented in the highest terms for their success, and the services of those who have been so efficient in this matter should be employed in some of the other financial enterprises which are on foot.

Mayor Shaw has intimated his intention of continuing the Mayor's scholarship in Queen's. The Mayor this year will have the unique distinction of presenting the new Arts building to the University, a unique occasion in Canada we are sorry to say, though quite common in the United The details of the opening have not yet been considered, but doubtless they will be worthy of the event. The new Engineering building was commenced without any formality, but it should not be so with the larger building for mineralogy, geology and physics. Should not the laying of the foundation stone be made one of the functions of Convocation in the spring?

The following amounts have been received by the Treasurer up to February 10th, to be applied to the G. M. Grant Hall fund:—

Hon. Senator Gowan, L.L.D. C M C	Hon.	Senator	Gowan,	L.L.D	CMC
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&c., Barrie	\$412.50
A Irrend of Queen IVand its Principal	200.00
1. I. Bower, (Turor in Biology)	100.00
H. H. Horsey, Yokonama.	100,00
Dr. I. C. Connell, Kingston, Lon Gran	25.00
J. M. Bell, M.A., Sault Ste. Marie, 1	
on \$100	25.00
Mrs. I. G. Field, Winnipeg, 1 on \$100	25.00
Kev. J. R. Battisby, Ph.D., Chatham	10.00
Mrs. M. McCuaig	5.00
I. J. Harpell. Queen's College	100.00
Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph	10.00
J. C. Spence, Ottawa	1.00

\$1,013.50

We are under obligations to *The* Varsity for the portrait of Principal Hutton which is published in this issue.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

N a brief article by Professor Shortt, entitled, "Reflections on University Monopoly," which appeared in Queen's Quarterly, January, 1901, it was pointed out that monopoly may be good, even necessary, when it is a question of getting the means of life in abundance. "But, when it comes to a question of the aims and ideals which inspire life, and for whose realization alone the vast economic resources placed at our command have meaning, we are at once on different ground. We are no longer dealing with means to an end, but with the end itself. This is not to be cramped, abbreviated, robbed of its individuality, and reduced to a characterless series of indistinguishable units turned out by a great centralized machine shop, however splendidly equipped or systematically organized on a basis of minute division of labour. All forms of educational monopoly and

All forms of educational monopoly and stereotyping are therefore fatal to that spirit of freedom, alertness and expectation which must characterize a progressive civilization.

If the government of a rich province like Ontario is to confine its assistance to one type of university centre there must result a tendency, not unnoticed even now, to breed in the public mind the idea that there is but one normal type of university organization and education, and that all others are to be Should this tendency reach despised. its logical maturity, there ceases to be any choice as to the medium of a higher education for nine out of ten of the youth of the province. With no option, there is no discussion of methods, comparison of results, or stimulus to variety and independence of thought at the very stage of intellectual development when these are almost everything."

A gentleman who writes well on many subjects and who-while maintaining that the government must give all the aid which it can set apart for higher education to one particular Toronto-feels University in force of Professor Shortt's argument, seeks to meet it by saving that the needed stimulus of competition is furnished by Cornell, where a few Canadian students are now to be found. This is an amusing instance of the old plea that any answer is better than none, or that any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. For one Canadian student in American Universities, although not a few are now attracted there by the great number of Scholarships and Fellowships offered for post-graduate work, there are ten American students in German Universities. Yet, while Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse and the other universities of New York State are mutually benefitted by friendly and competitive relations, what direct effect does Berlin, Leipzig, Halle or Heidelberg produce on any United States University? About as much as a star outside of the solar system produces on the earth. Each province has its own life and must do its best to make that life complete, thankful for indirect benefits from other countries, but not dependent on them, and conscious that it too may be giving some useful lessons to neighbouring States. Oueen's and Toronto, though influencing and being influenced by different centres of life, are constantly feeling the influence of one another. Their students meet on the football field in the hockey rink, at dinners, in the Normal College, and at Intercollegiate debates. Any new

departure taken by either is recorded in the press which is read by the men of both Universities. Their graduates teach side by side on the staff of almost every Collegiate Institute or High School. It would be strange indeed if they did not influence each The province would other for good. therefore be much the poorer if they could be rolled into one, as theorists desire, or if Queen's abolished itself by performing the hari-kari, as some fanatics hope may yet be the case. To view, at present, only one side of the case, think of the benefits-known to all-which Toronto has received from outside stimulus. It was the existence of Victoria and Queen's which freed it from the Denominational bondage that shackled its infancy. Oueen's first made modern languages an alternative for Greek, and Toronto followed the example. How long a fight was made in vain for the admission of women to University College? The men would be spoiled and the women unsexed, we were warned in the shrillest tones. Women might take Matriculation Scholarships, but they could not get the money, for attendance at University College was required for that, and a Statute prevented them attending! from But when the Scholars began to attend Queen's, the Statute was quickly thrown overboard. For a long time, Honorary Degrees were given in Toronto only to those who submitted to preposterous examinations, and Oueen's was ridiculed because it followed the ancient British practice. But Toronto at last saw the error of its ways, though it has never gone so far as another University in Canada, which at one Convocation conferred the degree of LL.D. on half a dozen of its city clergymen in one

bunch. These are simply a few illustrations of our thesis. We ask in vain for a single illustration of the benefit which Toronto or Queen's has received from Cornell. If then we desire variety of type, environment and traditions; absence of stagnation, self-complacency and inbreeding; comparison of methods and results; a full development of the spirit of freedom, alertness and progress; and the stimulus of constant friendly competition, we must provide for them at home. G.

DRAMATIC CLUB THEATRICALS.

THOSE who last year witnessed the presentation by the Dramatic Club of the Trial Scene in the Venice awaited with Merchant of some interest the more ambitious effort of the Club on the evening of January 31st, in the third act of Hamlet, an effort not only more ambitious in the subject chosen, but also in the There is no manner of presentation. doubt that the performance was a great success, and considering the inexperience of some of the actors, and the extreme difficulty of the play chosen for the principle feature of the evening, an astonishing one. It had been found impossible to give an entire play, or to attempt many changes of scenery and dress. Only the third act of Hamlet was therefore produced, and scenes from two other plays were given in addition, following each other in the order of History, Comedy and Tragedy, the quarrel scene between Brutus and Cassius in Julius Cæsar, the interview between Autolyeus and the clown from the Winter's Tale, and lastly the scene from Hamlet.

In every case good work was done. As was to be expected all the performances were not of equal merit. It

would be unreasonable to demand in all the parts the signs of genius that characterized the actors of one or two, but the general impression left by the entertainment was one of conscientious work on the part of all, and of intelligent interpretation on the part of many. The quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, and the "excellent fool_ ing" of Autolycus and the clown, were enthusiastically received, but the chief interest naturally centred round the tremendous scenes of the third act of Hamlet, one of the greatest tests to which an actor can subject himself, and here we think there is good reason, in spite of limitations of which none are more conscious than those principally concerned, for the club to feel well grounded encouragement in their work. The generally expressed opinion from those who had seen the best known actors in this play was that the work done was admirable, and that there was real force and life shown in the interviews between Hamlet and Ophelia, between Hamlet and the Queen, and in the prayer scene of the King. The minor parts too, though in some cases they had been hampered by necessary changes in the cast at a late hour, were excellent, and the whole performance passed without any of the mischances that some think inseparable from amateur acting, and that would have been excusable considering that this was the first effort of the Club in the opera house. one thing to give a dramatic entertainment within the walls of the College, where the simple and unpretentious surroundings disarm criticism, and at once class the performance as amateur: it is another thing to attempt to give it in a large opera house, where the stage setting, the greater pub-

licity, and even the higher prices, all challenge comparison with the professional drama. Was the change a desirable one? We cannot say. It was, we think, at any rate. a wise decision to make the experiment for once. for it will certainly in many ways be beneficial to the acting members of the Club. In no other way could they so plainly perceive the limitations of the actors and the points that demanded That this was the case correction. was shown by the improvement that was made in many details after one or two rehearsals in the opera house. Whether it would be wise to continue on these lines is quite another story. To some the academic flavour of the humbler attempt was pleasant, and perhaps more in keeping with the standing of the actors as students of a university, and it may be questioned whether the extra strain and anxiety for financial and dramatic success which the more public effort involves is in the best interests of those taking part. One of the chief ends in view, apart from the benefits that arise individually to those taking part in the work of the Club, was the extension of these advantages to as many more as possible, and whether these are best extended in the College or in the opera house is a question for the Club to decide. It seems to us that in each a different class is reached But these considerations may well be left to those whom it more immediately concerns.

The Club may, we think, in all sincerity be heartily congratulated in having made one more step towards the clearer comprehension of "the man unsounded yet," and the next development will be awaited with much interest.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBAT-

THE meetings of the Political Science and Debating Club were brought to a close for this session by an address by Prof. Shortt on "The relations between Canada and the The large crowd United States." present was an evidence that something good was expected, and in that expectation they were not disappoint. Only a brief outline, however can here be made of the address which was listened to with close atten-The speaker dwelt for some time on the attitude which people to be fair-minded and impartial should take to this question. A mere business-like attitude alone is not sufficient. There is naturally in man that spirit which causes him to have no thought for what is beyond himself With the savage the maxim is "love your friends, destroy your enemies." and although civilization is gradually turning away from this in the pursuit of a higher ideal, there still exist mutual jealousies between countries. Neither country gets a fair hearing in the other country. And why should this be so? When we consider the two countries, Canada and the United States, we see that they have many things in common, more particularly those parts of the two countries which lie adjacent to one another. We must not suppose that the people across the line are not influenced by us, or that they do not recognize many of our standards; nor must we shut our eyes to the truth that we owe a great deal to our sister country in educational, commercial and other lines. What we must do is to discriminate between the good and the bad and accept the former.

The economic relations, continued the speaker, revealed a sorer aspect. A good deal of British capital invested in Canada had failed, whereas when capital was invested in the States it had not failed. This was due to the fact that Canada as a colony was considered a safer place for the investment of capital, and therefore incompetent men were sent to look after the business. The natural immigration policy of the States had also drawn from Canada many of her best citizens, whose places had been poorly filled by foreigners. But Canada's present outlook along these lines is much brighter than her past, for by a course of natural evolution she is coming in for her share in those institutions and industries which are to be the means of developing her resources more fully.

The speaker's remarks in dealing with the social aspect were characterized by the same liberality as that shown in treating the other phases of our relations with the States. While we as two countries are not bound together politically, we can be and are to a great degree united in the bond of social union. Conventions and organizations of different kinds have effected this. Friendship between countries is commendable, but international jealousy is spurious. What we must do is to recognize the good and get rid of the bad, whether in this country or the United States.

R. A. McL.

As the JOURNAL takes the kindest interest in the affairs of its advertisers we are glad to mention the prosperity of the North American Life Assurance Company, whose last report shows a great increase of business.

Cadies' Department.

"THE TRIVIAL ROUND, THE COM-MON TASK."

UST now there is a steady swing of work on the part of the girls at least. The appearance of the ministers in Conference, and particularly the "home" minister, gave an uneasy feeling to the consciences of some of us who had been rather at ease in Zion as regards our work. We were distinctly reminded of the old folks at home, and what they would be expecting of us some fine May morning. An unpleasant topic this and one that must be handled delicately, especially at this season of the year when the end of the rink season is in sight and note-books have become sufficiently full to warrant a re-How unfortunate it is that the autumn term passes so quickly. It is most delightful!

"Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,"
List to the poets how sweetly they sing,
But don't you believe them, it's no such thing!

We really must crave the indulgence of our readers for broaching this subject in our Department, and would assure them cordially that it is but February as yet.

There was a discussion lately among the lady students, an informal discussion, as to how the position of dooropener in any class-room was secured. Apparently it was the student who sat nearest the door who was accorded this post of honour—opening the door for the ladies at the end of the hour. But undoubtedly there was no chance at all in the matter—and the girls were rather curious as to how a man could set about being appointed. Some of them thought it was managed by a secret ballot election before

classes started in the autumn; the students intending to take any class sending in their names beforehand. and the matter being arranged by cor-Some one suggested respondence. that it was in the gift of the Chancellor, and others again that the lecturer had the say. But no one seemed to be able to give definite information. The general conclusion seemed to be that as it was rather a delicate affair, the gentlemen arranged it as quietly as possible: probably they agreed among themselves on the student who seemed most retiring and in need of social development, and appointed him to the post, thinking that it would help him to cultivate "an easy and pleasing manner, especially towards the ladies." We watch with interest the social evolution of our dooropeners.

The Levana girls have had a rare treat this term in the lectures on Art, which some of the Professors have been kindenough to give them. Miss Machar, too, prepared a very interesting paper on Development of Early Christian Art, which she read at a meeting of the Society in November. The paper clearly showed the care the lecturer had bestowed on it, as well as her ability to deal with the subject. Prof. Shortt's description of Michael Angelo's masterpieces was thoroughly enjoyed, especially as the Professor's own enthusiasm and appreciation were so evident, and his personal impression of Angelo's work so clearly given. The third lecture in the series was given by Dr. Watson, who took for his subject Albrecht Durer. This lecture was shared by the members of the Alumni Conference, as well as by many city people, and was illustrated

by stereoptican views of Durer's en-Dr. Watson's masterly gravings handling of the subject and the humorous vein which ran through the lecture combined to make the evening a thoroughly enjoyable one. The Levana girls have appreciated these lectures to the full, and none the less do they appreciate the kindness of Professor Cappon, who, finding that he could not arrange to give an illustrated lecture in the College, has invited the girls to his own home, where he illustrates his talks on art by his own private collection of paintings. the lecturers who have combined to make the programme of the Levana Society such a very interesting one this session the girls are sincerely grateful.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

I wield my pen in protest 'gainst the man

Who cannot write as fast as others can,

And who, in taking lectures, does not try

To do his best and let the rest slip by, But interrupts his neighbor's train of thought

By asking far more questions than he ought.

Arrests his neighbor's swiftly moving pen

By looking on his note-book now and then.

"What was that last word, kindly let me look,

What did he say then? Will you turn your book?"

Such interruptions are not to my mind, They really are not fair, nor are they kind.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Graduate."—I. The most becoming collars to wear with your gown are of some shade of red—preferably scarlet. Seen from behind, and also from in

front, they form a pleasing combination with the braid on the gown. 2, For those who cannot wear red, we would suggest black, it is quite inoffensive.

"Freshette."—In case you are not sure whether you have met the gentleman in question, we would advise you to risk it and speak. Ten chances to one you have met him and he has been counting on your recognition. If you are at all observant you can generally detect from a distance whether or not he seems to know you. A pleasant non-committal enquiring glance is often effective.

"Ignoramus."—" Alma Mater" means "gentle mother." It is Latin. It is applied to a University where the students are treated mildly and with consideration. It has been used erroneously in connection with boarding schools. The term "mother" implies training and correction. Whence the Concursus.

"Enquirer."—The girl who reaches the mirror first has first claim. But mirror etiquette demands that you give place to anyone who is very late for class, or who is a Senior, or whose hair is worse than yours. If you are very tall it is considered the thing to let the short girls stand in front of you, even if they are Freshettes. You can arrange your hair quite well looking over their shoulders, and it saves time.

"New Girl."—You should certainly not skate longer than two bands and one interval with the same gentleman. Two bands and two intervals may be allowed if you are old friends, but three intervals are decidedly one too many.

"Uninitiated."—It is an interesting study to guess what year a girl belongs to by her head-dress. As a general rule the Freshette wears a braid under; a Sophomore pins the braid up and omits the ribbon; the Junior puts her hair upon the top of her head, and the Senior starts to take hers down again. The "post postmortem" often wears her hair quite low.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Queen's girls miss from their numbers one more student, who passed away at the beginning of the winter term. When college re-opened after the holidays we were shocked to hear that Miss Rachael Silver was not expected to live more than a few days. She had been ill all autumn, but how seriously no one seemed to realize and the news of her low condition was a blow to all. When on Friday evening it was learned that she had really gone, not one of the girls could help feeling a personal loss. It is impossible for any student to spend three years in college, going in and out day after day, amongst other students and protessors, without making her influence felt in a lasting way, not only on her particular friends, but on the general associates as well. And it is, we feel. no mere sentiment, when we say that Miss Silver's friends were not few but many. No one who knew her at all could help liking her for her friendliness, her sincerity and her sunny disposition. Her student friends proved her worth every day in the classroom and they knew what a friend they were losing when the news of Miss Silver's death reached them. girls of the Senior Year especially felt it keenly, for their three years' acquaintance had bound them closely together and it was hard to approach

their graduating day with a break in Miss Silver had shewn the ranks. herself an efficient and painstaking student and had reached her Senior Vear with a good record of past successes and every likelihood of making a fair shewing at graduation. To one and all among the college girls her death was a sorrowful event in the term's cares and pleasures and a reminder, too, that we only go through life once; only once have we the opportunity given us to make our lives influential for the lowest or for the best

That Miss Silver's life in Queen's was a help and not a hind-rance to the students who knew her there, in their upward struggle, they will all admit. And with the sorrowing friends in the city they join in the universal regret that she could not be spared longer.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

The Alumnae met on Thursday, the 6th inst., and spent the afternoon mainly in business discussion. Mrs. Shortt, the President was in the chair, and the Executive submitted a Constitution which it had drawn up to put the Association on a firmer basis. The Constitution was adopted provisionally for a year. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Shortt; Vice-President, Miss Fowler; Sec'y-Treasurer, Miss Malone.

Mrs. Binnie of Macdonald's Corners read a paper on education, dealing mainly with the development of education among women. No definite steps were taken concerning the Woman's Residence. Last year a committee was appointed by the Alumnae to consider this question. The Convenor

was Mrs. MacGillivray. This year they were to bring their report, but in the meantime some graduates in the city undertook to hurry matters up on their own authority, and secured a house on William Street which is now furnished and occupied. Now they are anxious to shift the responsibility of the scheme to the Alumnae, who are loath to accept the gentle burden. They tried to bring in a motion to the effect that the Alumnae take over the Residence and assume financial responsibility, but the Alumnae declined.

The meeting adjourned at 6.30 to the Museum where tea was served. There were turkey and salads, ice cream, jellies, cakes, etc., and numerable toasts—"The King," "Sister Universities," "The Levana Society," "The Y. W. C. A.," "Women Graduates," and several others which occupied their time till eight o'clock.

Medical Rotes.

MODERN SURGERY.

"LLL, bhoys! said Tom, as he took his accustomed seat near the wash-basin and spread out his caustic-pencils where the prospective purchaser might see them, "Oi was down to the hospital this marnin' to see an operation. wather! how things have changed since oi first became wan of the Faculty. Thin an operation was as rare as gall-stones in the kidney and whin wan did occur the whole collidge took a half-holiday and wint to see it. It was like circus-day. On intering the hospital the mirry undergraduates who wasn't goin' to be missionayries to the haythen, would inter the housesurgeon's room and fill up on Scotch. Thin as many as could crawl past the surly owld door-keeper would get into the room whar the corpse—oi mane where the operation was about to take place. By this time the mirry undergraduates was mirrier than iver and seein' six operations instead of wan. Some of thim naturally wanted to give a hand. This usually started a scrap and as often as not the operation was finished on the floor and the paceful scane looked loike an oirish wake.

Now it's all different. This marnin' whin oi wint down, wan of the foinal year took me to a front sate in the operatin' Theyatre. Behoind me sat rows of students—sturdy specimens of Canadian manhood as the newspapers says—and lookin almost intilligent at toimes. In front of them was a scane ripresintin the troiumph of modern surgery."

"What's goin' on," I says, to the foinal year man, "an operation," says he. "Good hivins," says oi, "you don't think oi thought it was a wake," says oi, "or a christening," oi says, "what's the dimunstration?" "It's a gas-trustomy," says he. "You don't say so," oi says, "oi thought all gas trusts was controlled by the Standard Oil Company." don't loike the quality of the gas," says he, and oi agreed with him when oi smelt them open the stomach a few minutes later. Prisintly a choinaman came on the stage wearin' a pair of duck trousers, a noight-shirt and a whoite cap. "Does he do the washin" for the place?" oi says. "Hush!" says he, "that's the surgeon," "The divil!" oi says, "thin those other haythen must be his assistants."

There were a lot of girls runnin' around wavin' their hands in the air loike so many chorus girls. "Thim are nurses," says the foinal year lad.

"their hands are aseptic." "Poor little girls!" oi says, "oim sorry to hare it, oi thought they were only paralyzed."

The choinamen kept washin' their hands again and again until oi thought they'd rub the hoide off them, and when oi asked the lad beside me what the trouble was he said they'd broken the chain of asepsis. "Whar is it?" oi says—"what?" says he, "the chain," oi says, but he only laughed.

"What are all those towels and sheets on the patient for?" oi says, "to kape out the germs," he says. "Why don't they use floi-paper," oi says, "or mosquito-netting?" oi says. "Well," he says, laughing, "towels is cheaper." Prisintly there was a little excoitement on the floor and somewan jabbed a needle into the patient's arm. "They're givin him brandy," he says, "subcutaneously." "What a funny taste," oi says, "does he loike it that way? Oi'd think it a waste of good liquor."

The operation precaded and whin it was over they told me it was a great success. Oi daresay it was. But oi'm glad the Dane and oi were born before them germs came on the earth, for in my day we had none of thim aseptic methods, and yit Foife and oi are as sound and as hearty as any of you.''

ADDITIONAL PRIZE IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Clarke, Superintendent of the Rockwood Hospital for the Insane, has announced his intention of giving a prize of \$25 to the student who passes the best examination on "Mental Diseases." The examination is to be chiefly practical. The prize will be competed for this session. Dr. Clarke acts on the principle of "Bis dat qui cito dat."

Divinity.

Science.

THE following is a letter received in Divinity Hall in reply to a carefully written Hebrew scroll, which to the initiated contained a challenge to a friendly game of hockey. The Science men apparently understood the Hebrew at first sight:

KINGSTON, Feb. 4, 1902.

The Secretary Divinity Hall:

DEAR SIR. - Yours of the thirty-first to hand. The seven holohedral forms of our isometric system will meet your heterogeneous aggregate on the basal pinacoid of the Kingston Skating Rink on any date which may be agreed upon. In regard to the nomenclature of the goal umpires, we do not consider those you have mentioned as free from distortion and liable to give their decisions according to the pericline law. We also insist upon the use of the scalenohedral goal nets in order that the axial ratio of the goals may be symmetrical at each pole, although we will leave these conditions in the hands of our representative Mr. Eric Sutherland. cannot consent to pseudomorphs apbut whose pearing as Divinities. chemical composition is that of Medical We would lastly and Arts students. suggest that several individual crystals from Medical Hall be in attendance for fear any cases of orthodiagonal cleavage, penetration, or contact metamorphism should occur through gyroidal combination.

May the best team win.

Yours in the cause of Science,

J. K. WORKMAN.

Mr. W. C. McIntyre said grace at the Science Dinner and made great havoc among the various courses afterwards.

THE SECOND VISIT OF THE MAGICIAN.

SECOND time my sleep was disturbed by the magician, who told me to prepare for great surprises. as this time he would show me the men of '03 in the year 1912. In an instant I was aboard a noble warship —the flagship of a fine squadron—on which the officers were Irish, the men Irish and even the cooks were Irish I was wondering why I should be shown so strange a scene, when I caught sight of Admiral Sir Mulligan Finlayson, B.Sc., who was being sent, in H. M. S. Blake, on an important diplomatic mission to the "Mickeydoo" In the city which now of Tapan. spread before me I recognized Rochester, and occupying a luxuriously furnished office with green walls were Bartlett and Sutherland, brewers, distillers and dealers in bunco mining stock.

I next stood in a dime museum in front of a gigantic Scotchman, on whose pedestal was inscribed the "Sheep Stealing Highlander," and in the exhibit I recognized my old friend Spike of Grenadier fame. McCallum had discovered an accelerator which brought him great fame and fortune, but owing to the fast life he lived his fortune was dissipated and at the time I saw him he was leading tenor in a New York music hall. Stonewall's fate was sad. For a few years he was engaged in engineering work and lived the sober life he learned to love so well at college, but a taste of Sunday school lemonade led him astray, and a later disappointment in love completed the uin of this noble character. Mc-Neill and Pense were prosperous

manufacturers of a fire extinguisher, and had turned their scientific training to cash, by preparing and placing on the market an "oil of carrots" which worked wonders with hair of a certain color. McDiarmid was in charge of a ladies' college. Gordanier was cartoonist for the Police Gazette, owned and published by E. E. Malone. Rose, whose experiments with gas and electricity had proved unsuccessful, gave up his profession and went on the stage. For a few weeks he was end man in a minstrel show, but one evening his audience grew demonstrative and his cranium was injured by a large brick which so damaged his brain that I saw him a wild-eyed inmate of an asylum. Chaplin, whose fortunes had been dissipated by several breach of promise suits, grew weary of the world and my magician showed him to me a father superior of a Spanish monastery. Drummie was editor of the society column in a large daily, Chappelle was instructor dancing to a number of young ladies in a ballet troup. Mackie experimented with nitroglycerine and left shortly afterwards. Devitt, whose religious zeal had characterized him at college, took orders and was pastor of a large Hornerite church in some country village. Tett's fits of melancholy over his inability to raise a beard so prayed upon his reason that he committed suicide. Swinerton I visited in a cold cell where he was serving time for disorderly conduct at a tea-meeting; and I found Thompson astonishing the world with his astronomical discoveries, and his books on the ragged state of the moon. My magician was then about to depart but I begged of him to take me to Workman and Baker. He hesitated

some time before consenting, but finally waved his wonderful wand again and Joe appeared before me a living example of a hen-pecked husband. I was much grieved that such a sad fate should have befallen him, and hoping to be cheered by my visit to Baker I enquired for him a second time. My guide replied somewhat impatiently that even he had not been able to locate Jesse since the Pumpkinville bank robbery. He then left me abruptly and I woke wondering much at the vicissitudes of this life.

This is a story about a white man, a half breed and an Indian, and there was a bear too. It would not do to forget the bear, because for a few seconds the bear made itself very prominent, in fact it was the only object on the landscape—and remember, this isn't the bear's side of the story The three men had left camp early in the morning on a hot summer's day in New Ontario, and after toiling over hills, climbing through cedar swamps, wading creeks, about fifteen miles, found themselves about sunset on the shores of a small lake just near the outlet. They lay down for a drink, and after lowering the level of the water about half an inch, were surprised on looking up to see a black bear similarly engaged on the other side, just about thirty yards away. Now these men, not being on a hunting expedition, had left the artillery at camp. The bear seemed to be in no hurry to move on, so the half-breed, who was always inclined to be reckless, said he was going to yell to see what would happen. Well, he yelled, and things happened, only not just the way he expected. threw his head back and started to

emit a volume of sound that would have done credit to a steamboat whistle, but before he struck his high note there was a commotion on the A small black cub other bank. dashed out from behind the old bear It wouldn't and started for home. have taken him long to get there either if he had kept up his first burst of speed, but for some reason he changed his mind and began to climb All three men were a tree instead. loud in their praise of that cub's The white man climbing abilities. said he went up faster than one of Marconi's wireless messages could come down a kite string; the halfbreed didn't know anything about Marconi or kite strings either, but only said the cub went like the devil: the Indian didn't know much English. but made a couple of very expressive gestures which showed his admiration. So far the half-breed's scheme had been a success, but just here the bear took a hand in. She had gone as far as the foot of the tree with the cub, but having got it out of danger thought she would return and interview the intruders and see what all the noise was about. From what I could gather next night at camp the intruders didn't wait to be inter-The story becomes a little confused at this point, because none of the three would discuss it in the presence of the other two, but each man, singly, declared that he stood his ground, knowing that the bear would stay on her own side of the stream, and stated at the same time that the other fellows left as if they wanted to catch a train. Very likely they did, only trains are scarce there. The witnesses all became nervous on cross-The bear's testimony examination.

would settle the whole business, because she could give the only unbiased story of the lot. When they came back (they hadn't run away of course, but still—when they came back) the cub was just executing another greased pole movement, and following its mother into the bush. So the three started a fire and made preparations for an all-night contest with the merry mosquito.

A prominent citizen of Kingston, who plies the trade of a hair-dresser, near the British-American hotel, has recently suggested that the new college buildings will not be complete unless a barber shop is established in connection with them. He thinks that if rent were offered free by the authorities students could have a light shave for five cents, and have other attentions paid to them at reduced rates. Are there any other establishments which could find a place on the premises and offer the same conveniences to busy students?

First Student—I see there is a year meeting to-night, fellows. What do you say if we go over and put it on the bum?

Second Student—All right; I'm with you. I guess there are enough of us to put that aggregation of stiffs out of business.

Third Student—What is the meeting about; does anybody know?

First Student—The notice doesn't say. I suppose it's only to give these pie-faces a chance to spread themselves. They're never satisfied unless they're on their feet making motions and amendments and blowing off a lot of wind. I say, let's go over in a bunch and chuck the president out of the chair.

Fourth Student—Not so fast, you fellows. We've only seven or eight in our gang, and they have four times as many. They might make short work of us even if they are pie-faces.

Second Student—We can start a row anyway, and quiet down if we see it's no go. I vote we don't let that sloppy president and secretary run the whole show. Jove, wouldn't the president be a peach to put under a tap?

First Student—If we could only get these beggars over to the Science court some time we could give them their knocks. I say let's go to the meeting anyway, we've as much right there as those Y. M.C. A. stiffs. I'll move that the president is a dub, who'll second it?

Third Student—We'll all second that, and if he won't put the motion to the house we'll chuck a chair at him. Come on, let's get over in good time.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S I VS. FRONTENACS I.

THE first game of the round was very interesting. Scott and Knight were the only wearers of the stripes who had appeared with Queen's I on ice before. They were well supported by the rest of the team, who consisted of almost the entire line-up of last year's Queen's II. While neither team played first-class hockey, they were fairly matched and excitement ran high. The score stood 3:3 when time was called.

The second game of the round was played on Feb. 3rd. At the end of the first half the score stood 1:0 in favour of Queen's. Frontenacs had been reinforced by a new man from Ottawa, and their fast forwards bore

down again and again on the Queen's goal. The brilliant work of Mills between the posts is mainly responsible for the moderate score. The play, though not fast, was certainly furious, and Chaucer Elliot, an impartial referee, sent men to the fence no less than twelve times. None of Queen's old players were out, and much credit is due the younger men for the plucky fight they put up. When time was called the score was 5:3, giving Frontenacs the round.

QUEEN'S II VS. FRONTENACS II.

In this game Frontenacs II played almost all their senior men. Queen's forwards made several fine rushes, and Murphy, the Frontenacs' coverpoint, repeatedly relieved. Wilson, for Queen's, played the star game on the forward line, while Sutherland and Milden's double-point play proved very effective. Score—Queen's, 4; Frontenacs, 3.

The return game of this round was a regular fiasco. Frontenacs played several junior men, who could not prevent Queen's from scoring repeatedly. Score—Queen's, 8; Frontenacs, 3.

QUEEN'S III VS FRONTENACS III.

Queen's third team defeated the Beechgroves-Frontenacs in the first game by a score of 4:3. Chrysler at cover put up a star game and is evidently a promising player.

Queen's met with rather hard luck in the second game. The two teams were tied on the round, when the puck was broken in passing, and one of the Queen's forwards rushed down the larger half and scored. The goal, though allowed by the referee, was thrown out by the union, and in the saw-off Queen's lost the round.

The annual contest between the halls of Divinity and Science held the ice on Wednesday afternoon at half past one. A large bunch of the "bum science" persuasion and the few unspeakables from the other hall, too aged or too crippled (O woful case! to handle the stick, looked on from the side and cheered the superhuman efforts of their chosen gladiators. Captain George Edmison was greeted with enthusiasm when his team of longhaired divines struck the ice. Mills, whose serious port and clerical appearance had led many to expect that he would figure between the Divinity posts, acted as referee with delightful partiality. The face-off was followed by a loud crash, as the puck was precipitated violently into the Divinity net, eluding by an inch Fergie Miller's gallant effort to block it. Again and again did this sad thing occur, until finally, as the second half grew old, the ladies in the gallery could see the blushes rising to the gallant captain's ears and suffusing his features, as he saw his fondest hopes shattered, his warriors worsted and disgraced. Purvis, his manly figure bent into a business-like arc, fairly burned the ice in his eagerness to reach the longed-for Science goal, but alas, he left the puck behind. McKinnon's and Petrie's scintillating individual play was a feature, and the captain himself ably sustained the brilliant reputation already won. it was not to be. The day of Divinity Hall's supremacy is o'er, o'er, with the great Curtis and the advent of Higher Criticism. Is it to the loss of the one, and the demoralizing influence of the other, or to the superior speed and skill of the followers of Goodie that we owe this sad result?

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CON-VENTION AT TORONTO.

As the date for the fourth Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, to be held at Toronto, February 26th to March 2nd, draws near, preparations are being rapidly hastened, both at the Toronto head-quarters and at the volunteer office. So general is the interest in this gathering, that the utmost resources available are sorely taxed. Colleges and other institutions of higher learning from the Atlantic to the Pacific are taking steps to appoint large and influential delegations in cases where this has not already been done.

The programme includes addresses by the leading missionary advocates of the United States and Canada, missionaries from all the great fields. many of them with a world-wide reputation, and persons whose fame is in every mouth in connection with the recent uprising in China-the falsely defamed and rightly lauded Dr. Ament. and Prof. Gamewell, defender of the legations, both of Peking being among them. Young people's society leaders whose names are household words, will be present, as will men and women of spiritual power, some of whom are already known to the students, Mr. Speer and Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, for example. Editors and educators of influence and wide reputation will constitute an important part of the personnel. Best of all, Mr. Mott, whose five months' tour among the students of Japan, China and India has been a prolonged experience of remarkable successes, will preside. His words will be an inspiration and a stimulus to all who are interested in this most important sphere of Christian activity.

THE GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

IN spite of many counter attractions. as, for example, Chancellor Wallace's lecture, and a double-header at the rink, the first Glee Club concert to be held in the new opera house met with most encouraging patronage. Although the house was by no means crowded, the audience was large enough to make the evening a financial, as it certainly was a musical, success. The student body was well represented, but the boys seemed to be awed by the novelty of their surroundings, and behaved distressingly "well," the one solitary attempt at a vell proving a sickly failure. best concert ever given by Queen's students." is the universal verdict, even from those who know. matter of fact, the work of both Clubs showed something more than could be obtained by training, even by the painstaking efforts of their director, Mr. Greenwood The musical programme was of so varied a character as to give the versatility of the performers a severe test. That they proved equal to the occasion, making it difficult to choose between the numbers for brilliancy of execution, speaks volumes for the assiduity of their study and training. From the opening piece, which was a melody of ever popular spirited airs, to the closing "Good night" chorus by the Glee Club, interest never flagged. Glee Club were at their best, perhaps, in the different descriptive choruses, "The Mill" and "The Drum March," while in "A Little Bit of Fun," from San Toy, Loraine's "Salome" and "A Day in the Cotton Fields," the Mandolin and Guitar Clubs proved that their talents were not limited to any particular line.

The solos by the Messrs. Lavell and Miss Sutherland's clever dramatic sketches varied the performance very happily. The enthusiasm of the audience passed bounds when the Rev. A. E. Lavell sang "Chrysanthemum" to an air of his own composition. was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, to which Mr. Lavell was compelled to respond with two encores. Mr. W. H. Lavell was also enthusiastically received in his two solos, both of which were encored. In securing the services of Miss Sutherland the management showed excellent discre-The standard of her work in character sketching and dramatic representation was quite as high as that displayed in the musical numbers. In the comic parts she was irresistible, while "A Daughter of Rome" and "Bairnie's Cuddle Doon" showed her power in the tragic and pathetic as well. On the whole the concert did honour not only to those actually engaged, but to the entire University. While great credit is due each individual member of the Club for the evening's success, it is to the skilled and untiring efforts of Mr. N. T. Greenwood in training the Clubs, and to the able manner in which Mr. E. Twitchell managed their affairs, that the highest tribute is to be paid. Greenwood has long been connected with Queen's musical associations. To him the work has been a labor of love, and his friends' best wish for him is that he may long continue to be the life and inspiration of the Queen's Glee Club.

At the close of the concert a jolly hour was spent at the annual supper of the clubs. The supper was good and the speeches were unusually bright and entertaining.



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Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.
 S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (On or before 1st December).

Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

10. County Model Schools Examination begin.

Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.

Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.

13. County Model Schools close.

4. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.

Municipal Council to pay SecretaryTreasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.

Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.

19. Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.

o. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.

Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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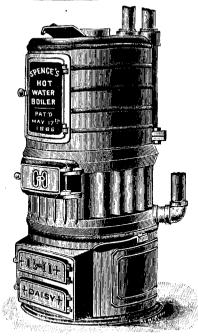
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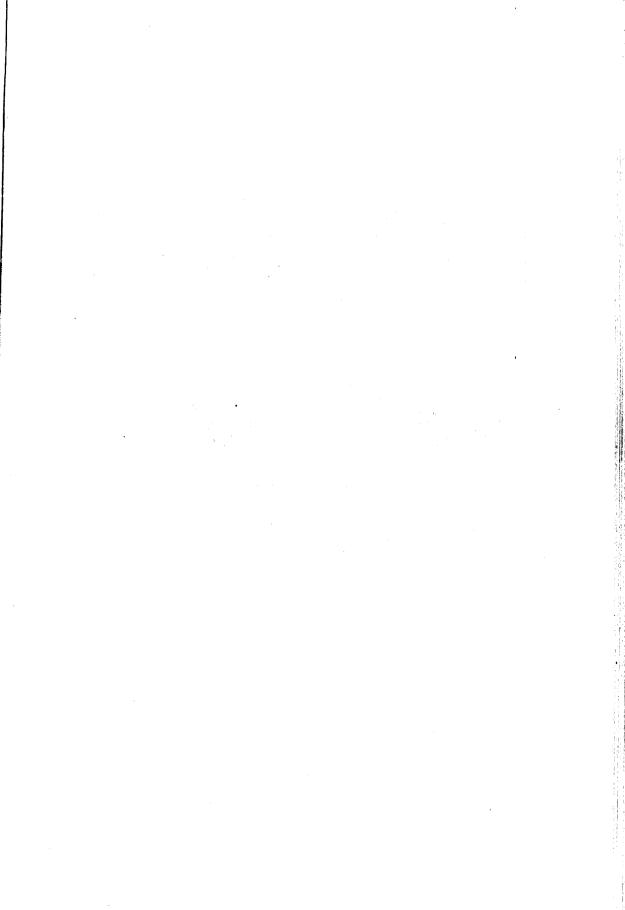
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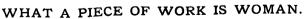
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



Vol. XXIX.

FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

No. 8.



With no apologies.



CERTAIN pragmatical person who had contrived to assume a little enthusiasm, no doubt, for the time being, sent in a certain quantity of manuscript to this paper re-

cently on the subject of womankind. The editors of the paper, of course. who are expected to enter at once into the whims of all sorts and conditions of people could by no means refuse to publish the article which was in this way thrust into their hands. The subject at least was one of almost universal interest and as there was at the time a comparative scarcity of matter suitable for the printing press, to say nothing of the threats and entreaties of the writer, the persons who preside over the publication of this paper had no course open to them but to publish the dissertation handed them by their importunate contributor. The title which he had placed at the head of his production and which, as some will remember, was borrowed from a recent well-known book, was only set up in print after much altercation between the writer and the editors. Our pragmatical friend, as we have called him, at first insisted of adding in small capitals some such phrase as "Copyrighted by T. Sandys," or "J. M. Barrie please copy," which of course the editors would not for a moment hear of. On the contrary they made the stipulation that an express apology should be offered to their friend Mr. Barrie, for thus making use of his celebrated phrase; and they would offer no mollification to their less famous contributor except that of putting the apology in the very smallest letters to be found in the printing-house.

We must admit however that our private differences and contentions with this champion of womankind ought not to blind us to his genuine enthusiasm for the theme. It is a theme which should stir the most phlegmatic and indifferent person to some activity and make him capable of producing a few high phrases of his own or from the lines of some erotic poet. In extreme cases one might even pardon the writing of a woeful ballad or an apostrophe to the moon's pale beams. So long as there is enthusiasm for the theme, there can be some allowance for the form which the enthusiasm takes. And it is for this reason that we have endeavored to overlook the peculiarities of our recent friend and contributor, and to do him justice, as one who had a great theme in his head and some energy in expressing himself upon it.

But the theme upon which this energetic writer ventured is one which de-

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mands more subtle qualities than energy or headstrong enthusiasm, and in these other gifts we deem our querulous author to be somewhat lacking. He should have drawn off all the fine tissues which are wrapt about the minds and the hearts of his womankind and let the common people among us gain some insight into the starts pauses, the actions, smiles, tears, frowns, and withal the strange passive compulsion through which a woman acts. He should have told us, if he knew, something about the manner in which a woman flies from the thing she loves and dares anyone to pluck out the heart of her mystery except by slow and painful discovery. Indeed the editors of these pages themselves-with the privilege of abstract and impersonal existence—are tempted to claim more acquaintance with the theme than even the ostentatious person who pretends to possess such inwardness in this as no doubt in all other subjects.

If we ourselves, for example, had undertaken to write a dissertation upon fair women, or even upon woman as a general conception of the mind, we would have sketched some one who walked upon the ground instead of conjuring up an air-drawn fantasy insipid and intangible. A glimpse into a human drawing-room is worth a score of fantastic vagaries painted in the air. In the drawing-room one comes down from visions of thin mist and gossamer to hear something of the latest babble of the town. weddings and the festivals, the most recent engagement that has been whispered about so rapidly, the dance that happened yesterday and the one which we look forward to next week. "Yes." savs Miss Violet or Miss Amelia from

her cushions, "I am going too; it will be far jollier than that stiff affair last night-oh thank you, no, I'll take some salted almonds—and the play tomorrow, of course everybody in town will be there—dear me. I shall be half glad when Lent comes, there has been so much going on this winter,—oh, are they going to have some music, I am very fond of music; ves, I sing myself a little, how in the world did you know?" Or in another corner there is a game of whist for the older people, but we only look over their shoulders for a moment and ask what suit is trump, and hasten back to the younger and livelier portion of the company, even if we do find them busy at the reputations of their neighbors. It is all so clever and good-natured.

Yes, my masters, the drawing room is the place we would haunt if tempted at all to write upon the theme of womankind. The lights and the music and the mingling of voices, the radiant faces which invite and then repel, which command in one glance and in a moment melt again into tender appeal, that is the world for us to live in rather than with abstract fancies of the air. Or if a piazza at the watering place seem more inviting to those who must have the fresh air of heaven, we are quite content to take a rocking chair and make our investigations from that point of vantage. Tennis on the lawn in front, and boats out on the bay, the same women who inhabit the drawing-rooms at other seasons with a little more freshness and more abandon than on the night before Ash Wednesday. Wherever they are we must have them in human form, and in human witchery of glance, of colour and of motion. Indoors or outdoors, in summer or winter, the world

would be a poor place without them.

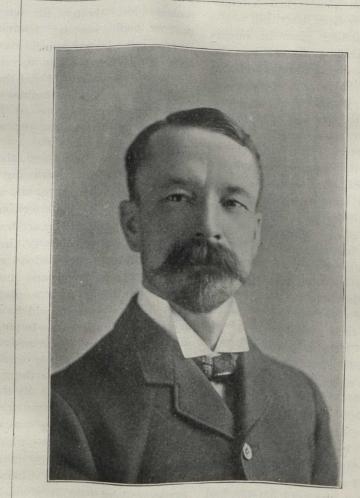
The writer of the present article—singular or plural, it matters little which—happened one summer day to be within earshot of a merry group of womankind in some such circumstances as have been described.

A most startling piece of intelligence had just been thrown into the midst of the company, and hammocks and rocking chairs were speedily deserted as every maiden of the group rushed with her own particular stream of queries to the person who had brought the news. The simple fact in question was that a well known actress of the American stage had been living quietly at the same hotel for full six weeks and not one had had the faintest suspicion of her presence. Unfortunately, she had packed up and gone home that very day. The animation of the group was marvellous to see. and some of them even seemed, at least to the cynical observer, to have taken leave of all their ordinary senses at one bound. "How did you find out?" "What name did she assume"; "What table did she sit at?" "()h, if we had only known!" "Are you quite sure she's gone?" "I wonder if she is really pretty; what geese we were not to recognize her." "I saw her six times last winter in the Little Minister": to all of which excited habble the young person in the straw hat who had brought the news, gave very arch replies, half hinting by her glances that she had herself been possessed of this precious information all along. When a gentleman, a little later, ventured to ask a member of the excited group what significance this person's presence would have had for them even if they had known all about her, "We would have worshipped her!" was the

enthusiastic reply; "we would have fallen at her feet; dear me, dear me, isn't it a shame she has really gone!"

No one should be cynical in such a place, and in the summer sunshine. The sound senses which seemed for a moment lost—though for our own part we could not say anything so severe—came back as quickly as they went; and the cynic was discomfited. The tennis was resumed and the idly busy life of a summer holiday went forward gathering store of health and good spirits against the winter days that were coming on.

Sometimes, we grant you, the tennis, the piazza, or the drawing room begin to lose their charms, and a wintry fireside seems a more welcome region, even for those who are least bewitched. Blazing coals in the fireplace and tremulous shadows on the walls, frosty footsteps and a winter wind outside; in such a place the gaiety of the piazza would be out of keeping, to say the least. In the drawing room a score of womankind, two score or three, with ripple of talk and laughter; by the fireside the number must be less, much less. By the fireside more confidence, more openness, more discovery, and by patient vet sure degrees the meshes which enwrap the deepest mystery in all the world will be removed. Charms and graces will be discovered which have been long ready for him who was able to search them out, and new ones will spring into life in the warm glow of the fireside, itself a companionship. What a piece of work is man; man forsooth, but indeed we are forced to admit that another race of beings have faculties no less infinite, in form and moving they are no less admirable, in action no less angelic.



GEORGE GILLIES, ESQ.

Queen's Aniversity Journal

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Editorials.

T is not often that the writer of these editorial pages has the opportunity of listening to the proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association, but in a more or less impersonal fashion the JOURNAL is able to ascertain the trend of the various discussions which are carried on at the Friday afternoon meetings. For a long time there has been some ground for the notion that these meetings kept a closed door against the application of philosophical and historical methods to the truths of religion. Of late, however, this restriction seems to have been breaking down and several addresses have been given by the older students which show much breadth and liberality of thought. If this tendency is persevered in and if the liberality at the same time is deepened by a healthy conservatism of temper, the Friday gatherings will attract a larger class of students and will fill a more important place in the life and activity of the college.

It is inevitable that along with such a development there must be considerable difference of opinion with regard to the various themes which are brought under discussion. The policy adopted by the society is one of ex-

treme freedom of speech, and an invitation is given to all members to express themselves, irrespective of their academic standing. It may be questioned by some whether this is a wise policy or not, but the leaders of the society are no doubt well advised in the matter. The result of this method however, is that the remarks of students who have passed through a long course of reflection and discipline are sometimes challenged by men who are only at the outset of their careers and who are therefore unable to appreciate the ground of those who are more advanced. If a few years' residence at a university has any significance at all there must surely be some distinction between men who are just coming up and those who have been for some time in contact with the culture and the ideas which the university embodies. A true university stands on higher latitudes of thought than do the young men who are at high schools and elsewhere preparing to enter the university. When this distinction is appreciated by new comers it will generally result in the younger men waiting in silence for a few years until they have breathed something of the new atmosphere. If they feel compelled to speak they should do so in the full recognition of their own limitations and incompleteness, seeking for guidance from those who are in advance of them rather than claiming to speak with as much authority as they.

Several years ago a student who is now in a distant part of the world, and not likely to see his words quoted here, rose in the Y.M.C.A. meeting and said bluntly that in his opinion the majority of students were better men in every way when they entered college than when they left; the speaker was

himself in the first or second year of his course and had been quite untouched by the higher ideas in which the university lives and has its being. No such blunt animadversions have been made recently, but there have been at least some symptoms which point to the survival of the same conviction. There is an unwillingness on the part of some younger students to wait patiently until a few years reflection will have put them in contact with the methods upon which the public utterances of older students and professors are based. When that time comes it will be quite in order for them to criticize the conclusions arrived at. Freedom of speech allows any man to say what he pleases, but in a university, if nowhere else, such freedom should be tempered by a just appreciation of the fact that some have a better right to speak than others.

ITTLE comment has as yet been offered in these pages upon the subject of the Residence which has recently been established for the accommodation of lady students. It would be very ungallant, however, for any writer of editorials to allow the session to slip past without touching upon such an interesting theme; the more so as the opinion of the JOURNAL on the subject has been eagerly sought for by several of those who are most deeply concerned in the welfare of the Residence. Indeed if it were not for the restraint which is so vigorously exercised by the writer of these pages, one might be led to think that the whole future of the Residence project depended in some way upon the verdict set forth here. But this is a responsibility which a whole college of

editors would shrink from assuming even if it were thrust upon them.

It is stated on the highest authority that the Residence has been a great Those who have lived in it this year have not hesitated to assure their friends that their home on William street is the happiest, most comfortable and best appointed dwelling in Kingston town; and even after making some allowance for the exuberance of youth and novelty, the more serious public of the University can at least be satisfied that their friends of the Residence are not in want or squalor. On the contrary the household over which Miss Drummond presides is to be envied by many whose circumstances are less fortun-There has been much diligent study as well as a little merriment now and then, while no unwholesome restraints have interfered with the freedom and spontaneity of undergraduate

It is understood that the ladies who have established the Residence are anxious to secure a larger house and provide accommodation for a greater number of guests next year. In this regard the only comment which the JOURNAL has to offer is that no attempt should ever be made to establish a home for all lady students, but that a comfortable, well equipped dwelling for twenty or thirty persons will, without doubt, become a valuable asset of the University. The majority of students both ladies and gentlemen will always prefer making their own arrangements when they come to live in Kingston, and no amount of persuasion is likely to make them revert to the older custom of living in a common home more or less strictly regulated by external discipline. At the

same time there may be some now and then who prefer to be in such a dwelling and under the guardianship of some one of culture and experience; and the ladies who have undertaken at the present time to provide such a house for the minority are helping to increase the usefulness and attractiveness of the University. The JOURNAL earnestly hopes that within certain limits their plans will be successful.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The JOURNAL warmly congratulates Mr John Watts and Mr. I. N. Beckstedt upon their victory in the McGill-Queen's debate. Their success brings the championship of the Inter University Debating Union to Queen's where we hope it will remain for some time to come.

The following amounts have been received by the Treasurer of the University to be applied to the G. M. Grant Hall fund.

Amount previously acknowledged\$1	,013.50	
Queen's Dramatic Club	1 50.00	
Conversazione Committee, Alma		
Mater Society	50.00	
Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, Lombardy,		
1 on \$25	12.50	
Prof. Stockley, Fredericton, N.B	10.00	
His Excellency, the Earl of Minto,		
Governor General of Canada	100.00	
James Wallace, M.A., Queen's Col-		
lege, 1 on \$100	10.00	
Fred. Instant, Emerald, Amherst		
Island	5.00	
John Hunter, Vankleek Hill	5.00	

\$1,356.00

The attention of the Journal has been called to an irregularity in connection with the recent annual supper of the Glee Club, which will no doubt be avoided next year if pointed out in these columns now. The Glee Club is under the supervision of the musical committee which again is respon-

sible to the Alma Mater Society. For a number of years this committee reported deficits in its cash book and these were made up from the general funds of the Alma Mater treasury. Recently, however, the fortunes of the musical committee have been more prosperous and their hearts have been gladdened by an ample surplus of cash at the end of the session's activities Out of this surplus for a year or two back a considerable sum has been spent at the jovial board where high living and high thinking were for one evening at least united. No objection in the world can be offered to this custom so long as there is plenty of money in the purse, but it would be more provident if the matter were first formally endorsed by the Alma Mater Society. In case of any return of the former ill-fortune of the musical committee they could, with better countenance, ask to have their shortages supplied.

The following remarks are taken from the McGill Outlook's report of the recent debate in Montreal and will be of some interest to the friends of our representatives in that contest:

"The large number present in the Molson hall on Friday evening, Feb. 14, had the pleasure of listening to one of the most sharply contested debates on McGill's record. Two of our own most skilful disputants exchanged wit, wisdom and eloquence with the Titans of Queen's. How feeble must show printed praise when compared with the tumult of applause that must still be ringing in every speaker's ear! Yet we cannot refrain from offering our congratulations to all in heavy ink. Mr. J. R. Watts, B.A., the leader for Queen's, is in our opinion a most im-

pressive orator. He is energetic and strong in voice and gesture, and bases his language on deep conviction. One feels that he is very much in earnest. Mr. I. N. Beckstedt, B.A., the second speaker for Queen's is a man of tact, who understands perfectly just where and when to agree or to differ. We might in all sincerity, speak of him as an embryo statesman.

WELCOME TO GEORDIE.

To your own halls thrice welcome back,

Glad to see you, Geordie!
Let walls and rafters shake and crack
With cheers for Geordie!
Have you not heard of G. M. Grant,
Who always can, and never can't,
Whose fist is soft as adamant?
Why that's our Geordie!

A smack of Cromwell, cautious, bold,
Our soldier Geordie;
Of Luther also in his mould,
Our prophet Geordie!
And 'neath this two-fold cover deep,
Like sentinels uncharmed by sleep,
A child's white thoughts their vigil
keep,
True-hearted Geordie!

And as he passes on his way,
All hail to Geordie!
To meet a larger, fuller day,
Sure and firm is Geordie!
We speak no open word, but pray
"Purge, O purge our dross away,
And in us put some of his clay,
Our master Geordie!"

One of the latest contributors to the Convocation Hall fund is Hong Lee, Kingston, late of Hong Kong. Our little friend from the Celestial Empire has subscribed the sum of one hundred dollars.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The only remaining objection to the Province granting aid to Queen's is that which the Chancellor ofToronto University advanced last vear, when speaking postprandially, and which he reiterated last month at Guelph when addressing the Wellington Alumni. "It ought," he said, "to be a fundamental principle that no institution outside of the Provincial University should be entitled to knock at the door of the State and demand assistance until all the needs of the Provincial institution should have been supplied."

This position is characterized by a delightful simplicity which is one of Sir William Meredith's charms. him, the Province has only one child, and everything that the dear child asks must be granted, and not till then can the claims of any one "outside" be even considered. He says,-not for the purpose of drawing out latent faith, but sternly, as it he were proclaiming an addition to the decalogue, it is not meet to take the child's bread and cast it to the dogs. He does not indicate when the "needs of the Provincial institution" are likely to be supplied--probably at the Greek Kalends-or whether they will then stay supplied. Most people know that a healthy University has new needs every year; that Oxford and Cambridge are sighing for an English Carnegie to come to their help; that the Leland Stanford, jr., University, in California, has been endowed with twenty millions, and that it is just as likely as the daughter of the horse leech to be soon crying out, "Give, Give"; that President Harper, much nearer at hand, is continually demanding new millions from Rockefeller;

and yet that Universities, with infinitely smaller means, continue to do good work, never dreaming of closing their doors, in order to mass their students at Chicago or at the spot where Leland Stanford, ir., is to be blessed by future generations for dying in his early prime; and that the Province of Ontario, though ready to give reasonable aid for higher education, has no intention of voting twenty, or ten, or five millions, to any one child, especially when another child has proved that it is legitimate, by hard work, selfdenial, economy, and that love of learning which is part of the inheritance it received from those Scottish children of the Province who placed it "outside," where it was most needed, because the insides were selfish and sectarian.

But, an assertion coming from a gentleman who for many years held the responsible position of leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, and who is now Chief Justice of the Province, must be heard, even though he offers assertion and not argument. A brief review of the case is sufficient to show that he is the last man from whom the objection should come, if there is to be any regard for consistency or the interests of the whole Province.

When the Government of the day took up the scheme of a confederation of Universities and Colleges in Toronto, and succeeded in securing the adhesion of Victoria, a general feeling arose that the Eastern counties would suffer by the scheme, unless something were done to make Kingston another educational centre. Fourteen counties accordingly petitioned the Government through their councils to establish a School of Practical Science in Kingston, affiliated to Queen's. The

city and town councils east and west of Kingston took similar action, and a large and representative deputation waited on the Government and urged the proposal. The outcome was the establishment of the School of Mining and Agriculture, after those interestea had shown their determination to secure it by subscribing \$33,000, and the city of kingston had given it property worth \$20,000. No objection was made by Mr. Meredith to the initiation of this policy. When, however it was followed up subsequently by a vote to build a Mining Laboratory. ne ninted that the vote had politics in it; but when challenged to take a stand on one side or the other, he resiled completely, and, at a large public meeting in Kingston, stated—to the dengnt or his followers—that if the School were doing good work it deserved public support, and that its not being in Toronto could not be an ob-Jection! That settled the question, for or course then was the time to object or for ever after to hold his peace. The School was, naturally, an experiment at the first. It was indeed doing good work then for prospectors, minmg men in various centres who asked tor pries periods of instruction, and for students taking partial courses, but it had only half a dozen students in engineering. Now, when it has more than a hundred regularly matriculated undergraduates in Mining and Electrical Engineering, when the Director has applications for four times as many graduates as he can supply, when its foundation is solid and its reputation secure, we are told by the same gentleman that it must not ask assistance "until all the needs of the Provincial institution have been supplied!" Last year, the Govern-

ment having taken up the question of increased aid to higher education, decided not only to give liberally to Toronto University and the School of Practical Science, but also to extend the scope of the Kingston School to cover the branches originally asked for by the Eastern municipalities. The only opposition to the latter part of this decision came from Sir William Meredith and some of his colleagues in the Toronto Senate, but the reply that if they wished to get the former they must take the latter as well, silenced opposition. In the House itself, there never was a breath of opposition, Mr. Whitney being as cordial as the leader of the Government. The fact that Queen's had taken steps to become completely undenominational by statute, as it had long been in practice, cleared the way, because it removed all suspicion that this action might lead to denominational institutions being aided, directly or indirectly. The question was thus settled for the second time; but the Guelph speech shows that Sir William does not see it; and also shows-alas!-the insincerity, or at any rate the inconsistency, of the Kingston speech and his legislative action or inaction with his present attitude.

"Who but must laugh if such a man there be?

Who would not weep if Atticus were he?" G.

This number of the Journal is the first to be printed on the new Linotype which the Whig Printing Company has lately added to its plant. Students interested in complicated machinery should look in and see it at work.

THE WOMANS' RESIDENCE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

CIR,—In the last issue of the Journal an account is given of the recent meeting of the Alumnæ Society, and particular attention is paid to the discussion of the residence question. The writer was evidently misinformed as to what really took place, and I wish to rectify some of the mistakes made. The article says:-"No definite steps were taken concerning the Woman's Residence. Last year a committee was appointed by the Alumnæ to consider this question. The convenor was Mrs. Macgillivray. This year they were to bring in their report, but in the meantime some graduates in the city undertook to hurry matters upon their own authority, and secured a house on William street, which is now furnished and occupied. Now they are anxious to shift the responsibility of the scheme to the Alumnæ, who are loath to accept the gentle burden. They tried to bring in a motion to the effect that the Alumnæ take over the residence and assume financial responsibility, but the Alumnæ declined" It is difficult from this confused statement to gather what the writer does mean, but it must be inferred that the members of the Residence Committee appointed by the Alumnæ Society, are referred to when it is said that "they tried to bring in a motion."

It should first be explained that this Residence Committee and the committee who started the present residence on William street, are two distinct bodies. It is true that two members of the latter committee happened also to be members of the other, but in any notices sent out by the committee of

the present Residence, the Alumnæ Society was never mentioned.

This committee, which consists not of graduates only, but of four professor's wives, two graduates, two Alumnæ and two representatives of the Levana Society, certainly acted on its own authority, as it had a perfect right to do, with, however, the expressed approval of the Principal and Chancellor and also of Justice Mac-Lennan, chairman of the Board of Trustees, letters from whom to the Secretary are printed below. The writer of this article is altogether mistaken in saying that this committee is anxious to shift the responsibility. In such a case, a young and fluctuating organization like the Alumnæ Society would be a weak reed upon which to lean.

At the meeting referred to the members of the Residence Committee, appointed by the society, brought in their report and made a motion that the Alumnæ Society endorse, or express their approval of the present residence, it being clearly stated that no financial responsibility was involved. This motion was carried.

As one of the objects of the Alumnæ Society when formed, was to agitate for a residence, it was thought that it would be a suitable action on the part of the society to give the residence which is started its hearty support. The society would then have something definite to work for and would stand a better chance of living and flourishing than it will as a quasiliterary affair with a tea as a prominent feature.

Annie G. Macgillivray. Kingston, Jan. 17th, 1902.

Dear Madam,—It was with much pleasure that I visited the temporary

Women's Residence to-day and learned that the committee has enlarged plans of such a Residence in connection with Queen's University. I am sure the movement must commend itself to parents who are desirous of having their daughters provided with the best opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a college course, while at the same time enjoying the benefits of home life. So soon as you can arrange to have a Residence on such a scale that it will give accommodation to twenty young women I shall be very glad to contribute one hundred dollars towards the expense. Wishing you every success, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Sandford Fleming.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, 18th Jan., 1902.

My Dear Madam:—I appreciate, and sympathise very strongly with your efforts to secure for the young women students of Queen's the advantages of common residence. We cannot expect to accomplish it fully at a bound, nor otherwise than gradually, but in that way I hope and believe it can be done. I am glad you have made a beginning, and hope your efforts may be attended by a large measure of success. I enclose a check for fifty dollars, which I authorize you to use in any way you think proper in connection with your effort.

Believe me, yours very sincerely, James Maclennan.

> Queen's University, Kingston, Nov. 14th, 1901.

My Dear Madam:—When you spoke to me last July of starting a residence for our lady students, and of beginning in a small way to test their desire, I quite approved both of the

object and of your method, and promised \$100.00 for initial expenses. You have managed the affair with such prudence and success that I would now like to see it expanded and made permanent. But we have no men of wealth in Kingston, and I am afraid that I have already exhausted the liberality of those with moderate means. If we could get \$20,000.00 for our steadily increasing number of girls, we should be thankful. Even if you could get subscriptions to the amount of \$5,000.00 I would bring the matter before the University Council next April, and ask it to establish the residence. Possibly you may meet outside of Kingston some men or women of means interested in the higher education of women, and who feel that something is owing to Queen's for being the pioneer of the cause in Canada. I am much obliged to you for undertaking this somewhat unpleasant task, and wish you all the success you deserve.

With kindest regards, yours sincerely.

G. M. Grant, Principal.

THEATRICALS AT OXFORD.

N connection with the work of Queen's University Dramatic Club it is interesting to note the following extract from "The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett."

"Among the items in Jowett's agenda as Vice-Chancellor, was the 'Performance of Shakespeare or of Greek plays in the theatre at Oxford.' What he did and allowed to be done for the encouragement of the drama is best told in the following letter from Mr. W. L. Courtney:

'Jowett's connection with the lighter side of University life, the side repre-

sented by the drama and the amusements, is concerned especially with three points:

First, the recognition and regular establishment of the Undergraduates' Amateur Club in Oxford.

Second, the construction of a new theatre at Oxford.

Third, the lecture given by Sir Henry Irving at the new school.

1. For years before I had any acquaintance with the matter, there were one or two undergraduate clubs engaged in theatricals. Some of them had had a kind of social recognitionin other words, their performances were attended by the ladies of Oxford; but for the most part it would be true to say that they existed in spite of academic disapproval and censure. The performance of the Agamemnon at Balliol College was the beginning of a new order of things, and, still more, the performance of "The Merchant of Venice" in the Town Hall in December, 1883. On this occasion the Philothespian Club, afterwards altered into "The Oxford University Dramatic Society," gave a series of performances with the direct sanction and encouragement of Jowett, who was himself present at the opening night.

One of the official acts of Jowett's Vice-Chancellorship was to authorize the status of the Amateur Dramatic Club, which afterwards appeared on many well-known occasions, the two stipulations being, first, that the performance should be public and confined either to Shakespeare or the Greek drama; second, that the ladies' parts should be played by ladies, and that no undergraduate should disguise himself in woman's attire, as had been the practice in the smaller or more underground entertainments.

The formation of the new theatre had been for many years talked about both in the city and in the University. The only place of entertainment when I was an undergraduate was a wretched, dismal, tumble-down structure, called by courtesv the "Victoria" theatre! I had many talks with Jowett about this state of things and the absolute necessity of putting an end to this more or less disreputable place. At the same time a company was being formed in the city for the erection of a proper theatre. It was Jowett's happy idea (it was not wholly Jowett's, I fancy) that the Victoria theatre should be shut up, on the ground that it was unsafe in case of fire. It was easily shown that considerable risk was run by anyone who went into the building, and as at that particular time some attention had been drawn to the safety of musichalls and theatres, official prohibition was without difficulty secured. The new theatre company had by this time matured its plans, and on February 13, 1886, the theatre was opened with the performance of "Twelfth Night" by the University Dramatic Society. Jowett himself was one of the earliest to enter the building, and as he took his seat in the stalls he was greeted with tremendous cheers.

3. I need say but little concerning Irving's visit to Oxford, as it was fully commented on in the press, and the lecture which he delivered on Four English Actors was published in pamphlet form by the Clarendon Press. The whole ceremony, for it was nothing less, had been previously arranged when Irving came to Oxford on a previous occasion and met Jowett at dinner at my house. It was then that he formally invited him to lecture

before the University, and fixed the place at the new schoots. The lecture was given at the end of the summer term of 1886, Irving on that occasion staving with Jowett at the Master's Lodge at Balliol. Of course, Jowett himself was present at the lecture, and at the conclusion he read an extremely characteristic speech. There is probably no record of this little address, which, to my mind, was one of the most graceful things which I ever heard from lowett. There was one odd result of the meeting between lowett and Irving, that each took away the same kind of impression of the other. I asked lowett what he thought of Irving, and he said that what he particularly admired was his fine reserve; I asked Irving what he thought of Jowett, and the answer was almost identically the same. It was obviously too strong a contrast of personalities, each moving in a sphere with difficulty understood by the other.

I may add that there were a good many caricatures—as far as I can remember, produced by Messrs. Shrimpton & Sons—in connection with this whole movement; one especially represented Jowett as a clown jumping over the back of the traditional policeman, who was on this occasion represented by the senior proctorial bull-dog. The likeness of Jowett was a capital one, the harlequin was Frank Benson, and I regret to add that the pantaloon was

Yours very truly,
W. L. Courtney.'"

One of the prizes awarded to the best Gaelic scholar of the University has just been earned by Mr. A. D. McKinnon. Every one who knows the College yell has a little Gaelic, but few of us make any money out of it.

Cadies' Department.

STUDENTS AND THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

THIS is the season that shows forth the photograph fiend in all his hideousness, when photo-gatherers photo-dispenand (combined with society fee collectors), make life scarcely worth living. It is expected of you when you get on to the executive of any college society, or distinguish yourself in any way whatever, that you immediately and forthwith betake yourself to the photographer and have him forever stamp your lineaments as you looked at this particular juncture of your career. Indeed the photograph taking is beginning to become the grand mission of these societies Hear this from the ladies' sanctum: "Now, girls, don't elect me prophetess. please. I'll simply withdraw." "Oh, no you won't, Why, just think of being in the group picture!"-an argument that proves telling even in the case of the most time-worn, blase post mortem.

When you come to college the fever seizes you. You who heretofore revelled in tintypes and "chics" and such cheap luxuries, must needs have a snap taken in your new academic costume to astound the folks at home with the scholastic effect, and to show the girls that you are a real bona fide college student. Several dozens of these are sent abroad throughout the land. Then you look so fetching in your new evening gown that first night of the dance, that you can't refrain from rising early next day and hieing down town "to be taken" in it. It's well to have the girls at home see the effect of that gown before it gets

frumpy. That means another dozen. Then some one appoints you curator or some thing, and your chief official act is to "sit" two or three times, and be exquisitely miserable, when the group in which you look a fright, is selected for finishing. By the time you are a Junior you have the walls covered with yourself and your remotest relative supplied with several copies of your personal appearance. One of the saddest phases of college life is to wake up some morning and find you have a dozen to dispose of and no one to give them to! "May I have your photo?" ventures a Freshie on the strength of a slight acquaintance. "Dear me, yes. Have one of each. Do you know any one else who would like one-that is, any one who knows me?" eagerly, almost wistfully, from the Senior. Can anything be more touching! It's a sad thing to exhaust one's resources so, and the harrowing part of it is that our friends only say at every new picture, "My, how abominably conceited that girl is!"

And now we are in the throes of the photograph question. On all sides, at all hours, worried youths go rushing round with rolls of parchment under their arms, buttonholing everybody indiscriminately and inquiring eagerly, "Have you seen the proofs yet?"; or missing numerous classes to go round to all their friends and ask which pose they look best in or if the light or dark finish is the correct thing.

We have known friendships of old standing to be forever severed by these group pictures. Mary looks nice in one proof, Alice in another, and Mary's proof is the one chosen for finishing and there Alice hangs for all eternity, where all the girls can look at her between classes, looking "perfectly hideous." A coldness ensues, and Alice removes her gown from Mary's locker and gives her the key of their joint skate-box. Sad thing that. But girls will be girls.

It takes a girl every time to make a girl superlatively unhappy. "Who's this?" demands Alice, with the cold, critical look of an English professor, as she turns over Mary's "latest" which that voung woman has just handed to her with no small degree of pride. "It's me!" moans Mary, reduced to bad English and tears. (But no, I forgot. Mary's the girl who thinks it's pedantic and snobbish to say "It's I" just because you happen to go to college. She says it accentuates distinctions of caste and makes the other people feel hopelessly inferior and that's a shame, for we all can only go back to Adam. Mary is very democratic and kind-hearted, so she says "It's me," to help along the cause of "equality and fraternity"). "You!" screams the merciless Alice, "I'm glad you don't look like that every day. Why, it's a regular valentine! Not that I'd expect much from you, Mary, but really you're better than that—that advertisement!" And poor delapidated Mary never raises her eyes all through the next lecture. "Oh, it's nice to be a boy -sometimes." But wait. This from the reading-room: "What a popular man you are. President of two societies, secretary of another, policeman in the court, and on I don't know how many committees!"

"Am I?" said the illustrious one, sadly, with a far-off, wistful look, "Well, I'll have to go to gaol for it when the photographer's bill comes in,

or leave the country. The governor would never believe me if I wrote for a tenner for *pictures*... 'Pictures, forsooth! poker more like it. Can't bluff me, my boy!' Father gets his perspicacity from me." So glory has its drawbacks.

But the grandest triumph of all, the triumph of your college career, is, bevond a doubt, sitting for the year group. Grimly, determinedly, with the light of a great resolve shining in your eyes, you start for Princess street, and the most unobservant small boy blocks behind, knows that you are a student, bound for the photograph-With a look that challenges the artist to mortal combat and threatens mutely all sorts of horrors, you let him adjust your head into the iron noose, and while he counts off the seconds you sit there looking as you never did before, with "Do your worst, I defv you, sir!" written all over you. And he does. Then you wonder why you look so abjectly miserable, and go back and make him take you again. till vou finally emerge with a halffoolish, half-defiant wholly impossible expression on your face and you cry, "Eureka! what an ornament to the vear group!" not knowing that there is nothing that looks so supremely ridiculous as the picture of a sane man sitting in his Sunday best trying for one of those picture-smiles, where you always see the effort behind the simper. Better to look like a thundercloud-you're sure you look something.

Just observe a year group and note the characteristic attitudes—see if the men don't look either as if they had just been told that they had gotten off Senior Math., or as if they had been handed a telegram "Score 11--0, favor of the other college"—supremely, obtrusively benign, or trying to cover a great sorrow with a half-hearted smile.

As for the girls, a few of them look normal, some rather-bored-at-this-sort of-thing-don't-vou-know, an odd one pretentiously intellectual, one or two "I'm sitting for my year group—the most illustrious year in collège," but the vast majority wear a countenance that plainly says "I wonder if my pompadour is all right." But as long as we each try to look something definite we have done our duty by our vear. It's a mean man who tries to shirk his duty by trying to look a little of everything or nothing at all. picture would be tame and commonplace if we all looked natural. As it is, a vear group is generally a work of art.

And then the exchanging of photos! We go round with weary feet and heavy eyes, and a listless, worried expression, and the sympathizing uninitiated say "Poor things! The exams. vou know." It's not the exams., it's photographs; Exams, are child's play compared with remembering just whom you promised a picture to, who is likely to give one back, and who will out you off till the next sitting and then forget all about it: who has already three of you, and who said you looked a fright and sha'n't have one. Lectures? Who thinks of such paltry things as lectures with a bundle of photographs to dispose of and another to collect:

From all of which it would appear that we have troubles of our own at college that the outside world little dreams of; troubles which are real and troubles which are counterfeit, perhaps more especially the latter. ON THE GENTLE ART OF BEING PLEASANT.

Oh, it's easy to be dreary,
To be melancholy, weary,
When your work is slowly pressing
you to earth;
But let me put the query
If it's harder to be cheery
Isn't cheerfulness by far the better
worth?

And shouldn't we be striving,
Be constantly contriving
To have the very costliest we may?
In melancholy thriving
An inner impulse, driving,
Compels us to forswear it and be gay!
And once we've fairly started,
We, the erstwhile chicken-hearted,
Love the sunshine so much better than
the shade

That the wound has scarcely smarted Which the loss of dear-departed Melancholy, cherished melancholy, made.

Divinity.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM J. J.
WRIGHT, M. A. (1885).

HE. difference between the methods of saving men from sin in Ontario and wild-and-woolly-West is striking, but the spirit is the same; a determination to subordinate means to the one great end; after the manner of the Apostle Paul, who became "all things to all men, to save some," very much to the horror of pious Jews and Jewish Christians. A private letter from J. J. Wright, M.A., who is now doing his best to fight, not merely painted devils, but real ones, who can inflict on those who decline to go in with them pains and penalties hard to bear,

gives such a vivid illustration of some of his methods, that we take the liberty, without waiting to write for permission, of making the following extracts:

"In my study is a small billiard table. Every night a lot of fellows come in-French and English, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian—there is no difference. The room is filled with smoke, and over in a corner I am studying for a sermon, not always from the text 'all things to all men,' but always in that spirit. Some few of these fellows come to church and declare that the Presbyterian church is the only one that knows how to do mission work in the North. Sometimes there are encouragements. instance there is an organization called the North Star Athletic Club, providing for football and tennis in the summer, and in the winter giving weekly dances or card parties. Of that club I am chaplain. At the last assembly, to provide funds to pay the pipers, a bottle of wine was raffled at two bits a chance. Well, this was more than I could stand. In the old days in Ontario, I would have prepared a sermon on the subject and delivered it from the pulpit and none of the parties concerned would have had a chance to talk back. But it is different here. At the meeting of the club, following the dance and raffle, I was present. Fourteen representative men were there and I made my 'roar' voung Nova Scotian inelegantly, but forcibly, expressed it. There was a full and free discussion, each one taking and giving without bitterness. with the result of having incorporated in the constitution of the club this resolution: 'that in all future functions arranged for or permitted by the North Star Club, the spirit of this regulation must be fulfilled—that no games of chance for gain be allowed, nor intoxicating liquors sold nor consumed upon the Club premises.'

To gain a point and leave smouldering elements of discontent and anger would be no real gain, but to have a representative crowd of Western men see the dangers of allowing gambling and the drink habit to get possession of the club, was a pleasure I shall not forget.

I like the free manners and bearing of the people here. Talk of fishing for men. These are a gamey lot. What need of knowledge when and how to strike, and of the finest tackle that gives them run yet never loses touch.

A young bank clerk has just left me. He was through the fire baptism that a season in Dawson gives, but he would not be a grafter nor stand for pilferings made necessary to others by the extravagant lives they were living. He took no bribes. What is the result? Unseen but effective influence against his advancement! He does not profess to be better than others as a reason for refusing bribes, for to use his own explanation: 'it is a losing game anyway; once these people know your price they have you in their power. If you stand with them they cover up, if not, they humiliate.' Of course a Christian should be prepared to see the wicked prosper for a season, but in this case it is hard to save the man from a reckless plunge. It is no painted devil we fight here.

I send you some samples of the way the church advertises here. You must add a new department to Pastoral Theology—that of pictorial advertising."

Arts.

To the Editor:

N the days when the world was not as young as it once was, when the olive tree still flourished and men stole and lied in the cheerful way peculiar to them, in a little corner of the globe that need not be named, corruption waxed great. The world and the ways of men were not as they should have Fools sat in high places and wise men were as their slaves and menials. The men of brawn were subject to wolves in the garb of sheep, or of goats, and thereby defeat came frequent to their banners having no heart to serve such masters. over the rule of the entire kingdom was administered by bags of wind and fools who stood in the places of assemby and harangued the people through the nose of eloquence. in the pocket availed more than gold in the heart, and brass in the forehead was an inexhaustible mine out of which gold-bricks of untold value could be coined which appeared even as gold refined in the furnace to the of π o λ lor. Graft governed all and the great god grew fat with the secret worship of thousands. For it was the custom of men to weave a cloak of righteousness over their evil deeds and to fill their wallets from their neighbor's pockets with the singing of

Feasts and gatherings were held in honour of the great god and here the vaporous bags held sway supreme over their adoring crowds of worshippers of men and women. Woe betide the luckless wight who would try to introduce outsiders to these conclaves; on his devoted head were poured forth the vials of the rulers' wrath, for well

knew they that the eye of the sophisticated would pierce their fair exteriors and lay bare the dry bones and corruption beneath. Then there arose a generation of men who, versed in the lore of the ages, saw with the clear eye of truth through the delusive husk that covered all things upon earth. Goodly exteriors and clean linen were to them but goodly exteriors and clean Nay, Nestor himself without wisdom could find no favor in their eves, though he boasted a beard as luxuriant as that of Jove. Fierce war they waged with the corruption that surrounded them, nor did they shrink from combining the wit of the serpent with their own native dove-like harmlessness. One deep wile of theirs, discovered of the foe, wrought them much distress, but Phoenix-like they rose from out their ashes, hoping ever against hope. But they wrought singly and so their labours came to nothing from the multitude of their foes, until at length one surnamed Mowgli from his wisdom, bethought him of the lore of Adam which teaches men that unity is power. So he called to him the most virtuous of the young men, few indeed, but the best, morals were pure as the water they drank, and they became as brothers, drinking from the same cup and smoking from the same pipe. And they communed together and laid bare the secret workings of their hearts, and were comforted, and it pleased them to be known among the "brotherhood of the Cactus"; and the name arose in this For to the ears of childhood, nurses tell how once of old the Wild Ass of the desert roaming abroad over the barren waste of sand, spied afar off a lofty Cactus, pleasant to behold tor

its tempting verdure; but, approaching too near to pluck the dainty morsel, the wild ass drew a blank. Whence all the asinine race, even from Balaam's downward, hold the Cactus their foe, and pass by on the other side

Then they set a task before them, either to seek the waters of Lethe and drown thereby the recollection of the evil about them, or some potent charm that might blot out the children of bale from the land their greed had made untenable. And before they got them forth on their quest they made merry, inviting to a set feast a goodly company, all save those of the following of the great god Graft. And they delighted their souls with music and the dance, tall men and fair women, while ever and anon from afar, ofttimes drowning the music of the minstrels came the sound of the gnashing of teeth. And with the rosyfingered dawn they parted to their homes, and the fame of the Cacti went abroad over the land, for it was a SPIKE. goodly feast.

Medical Potes.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL GRADUATE
IN LONDON.

(Continued from December 20th.)

ST. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield, is one of the oldest, largest and by far the wealthiest hospital in London, and considered to be the best school of surgical instruction there. Walsham is one of the surgeons, and Lauder-Brunton is on the medical staff. Its pathological museum is one of the best in Great Britain, and from the standpoint of human pathology it is superior to that of the Royal College of Surgeons, which is a museum of gen-

eral pathology. A perpetual ticket is issued by St. Bartholomew's at a cost of fifteen guineas, and is good for the lifetime of its holder.

University College Hospital attracts more Canadians than any other hosnital in London at the present time. It is situated on Gower street a few blocks northwest of Russell Square and the most scientific medical work in London is done here. Its staff of physicians includes Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the King; Roberts Sidney Martin who has done special research work on the kidney; Risien Russel the nerve specialist; and Crocker, one of the best known authorities on skin diseases. On its surgical staff are Victor Horslev the brain surgeon, Godlee, and Barker who at one time devised an operation for inguinal hernia. Herbert Spencer is one of the gynæcologists.

Middlesex hospital, situated five or six blocks north of Russell Square, is another favorite with Canadians. It has a strong surgical staff including such men as Henry Morris, the anatomist and surgeon, Pearce Gould, who is one of the best surgical teachers to be found anywhere, and Bland Sutton, the gynæcologist and surgeon whose work on "Tumors innocent and malignant" is a standard in London.

If a student intends to try examinations I think he would do well to limit himself to a study of these above mentioned schools and choose one of them, not that they are so vastly superior to other hospitals, but rather on account of their location, the high standard of work done in them, and the fact that other Canadians are almost sure to be found at them. This, of course, should not prevent his attendance on any of the special hos-

pitals whose work he requires.

Another of the general hospitals is Charing Cross, situated in the Strand, not far from Trafalgar Square. On its medical staff is Mitchell Bruce, whose clinical lectures are thorough, not only from a medical but also from a literary point of view.

St. Thomas hospital is built on the modern pavilion plan. It is sinuted on the south side of the Thames, just opposite the British Parliament buildings. It is one of the finest hospital buildings in Europe and the work done there is of a good quality.

Guy's hospital is also on the south side of the Thames, just a short distance from the famous London bridge. It has a strong staff in all departments, but is seldom attended by Canadians as it is situated in a part of the city not often frequented by them.

King's College hospital, one block south of Lincoln's Inn Fields, is one of the smaller teaching hospitals, having accommodation for about 250 indoor patients. On its staff are several men whose names have become familiar to Canadians. On its surgical staff and Lord Lister (consulant), Rose, Carless and Watson-Cheyne. Burney Yeo is on the medical staff, Playfair is its obstetrician and Haliburton is professor of physiology here.

A hospital that is of peculiar interest to medical graduates is the Post Graduate hospital in Chenies street, about two blocks north of Russell Square. It was founded by Jonathan Hutchinson and is simply a teaching hospital. Patients suitable for the purpose are brought here from all parts of the city and their diseases are discussed by the members of the clinic. Only medical graduates are allowed to attend.

The above list includes all the more important general hospitals. Besides these there are numerous special hospitals. I will briefly mention a few of them.

In diseases of the eye the best work is done at the Royal London Ophthalmic, commonly known as Moorfield's hospital. It has a very large outdoor clinic conducted by the best men in London, and many who have studied in various places on the continent have told me that Moorfield's is unexcelled by any institution in Europe.

In ear, throat and nose work the hospitals that do the best work are the Central London on Gray's Inn Road, and Golden Square hospital, founded by the late Sir Morrel Mackenzie.

To be continued.

The following extract from Eugene Field's Primer contains a few diagnostic points which Walsham and DeCosta omit to mention:

THE BOIL.

This is a boil. It is on the man's neck. Would you like to feel it? If you feel it the man will feel it too. The boil is a mean thing and it is a coward. If you strike it it will run. But the man will not run, he will dance and make remarks. Boils may start way down near a little boy's waist-band, but they always come to a head at last.

There was a young man from Laconia, Whose mother-in-law had pneumonia, He hoped for the worst, And on May twenty-first

He buried her 'neath the Begonia.
(Harvard Lampoon)

Dr. F. F. Carr-Harris, '01, is now House-surgeon at the Ottawa General Hospital.

Science.

A GIFT TO THE MINING SCHOOL LIBRARY

R. T. L. Walker, late assistsuperintendent of ant Department Geological Survey Professor of and now India. Univer-Toronto Mineralogy in sity, has recently made a very valuable contribution to the library of the School of Mining.

It consists of the first twenty-two volumes of the memoirs of the Geological survey of India. These memoirs are very rare and it is doubtful whether there is another set in Canada except at the Geological Survey Department at Ottawa.

Through Dr. Walker's intervention the School of Mining has received from the Geological Survey Department of India the remaining volumes of the memoirs and will receive those published in future. The school has been very fortunate in having one of its graduates in a position where he could use his influence so advantageously in its behalf. Other important additions have been made to the geological section of the library. Reports have been obtained from the geological survey departments of Britain and the Australian Colonies, as well as from many of the United States. Through the courtesy of Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Consul General of France in Montreal the School of Mining has received from the Minister of Public Works in France, nearly thirty volumes of memoirs of geological surveys and special reports and descriptions of mineral deposits France together with charts and maps. These are a valuable addition to the library.

The fifth annual dinner of the Engineering Society easily surpassed any that preceded it. The dining room of the British was filled to its utmost capacity by the banqueters, professors, guests and members, and each was loud in his praises of the success of this annual Science function. The menu card, designed by W. H. Gordanier, was admired by every one. It was headed by a perspective of the Mining buildings, beneath which was a miner, surrounded by his pans and picks, supporting a scroll bearing the usual inscription. Mr. Gordanier's design of last year's card was excellent but his work this year was simply incomparable. The toast list was short enough to prevent its growing tiresome, and the speeches were of the variety required by an after-dinner audience. Mr. Scott, of McGill, and Mr. Reed, of S. P. S., Toronto, made rattling speeches, and left the very best impression. S. S. Rose sang the faculty song, and Smythe and Livingston also contributed to the musical part of the entertainment. One of the pleasantest features of the evening was the impromptu toasts, in which John Reid said things about Canadian girls that would have done credit to a Chesterfield, and easily won for him the oratorical laurels of the banquet.

Mr. Doolittle has returned from a short visit to New York State. Much regret was expressed that business necessitated his absence from the dinner.

It is to be regretted that some of the freshmen took so little interest in the only Science function that is given each year.

In most colleges and even in other

faculties of this college, the option of withholding a subscription of this kind is denied, and every student should make it part of his moral code to support this annual dinner with his purse and his presence. Thirteen from a class so large as '02 boasts, is a very poor representation, but the quality of the thirteen who came quite made up for any deficiencies in number.

Athletics.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY, M'GILL VERSUS QUEEN'S.

ONG ago, in the days when half a lemon was ever in the mouth of Curtis, whose name was in the mouths of all, Queen's defeated Yale three to nothing and won the Intercollegiate Championship of America.

Since that time the McGillites have thrice endeavored to wrest the title from us, and as many times have our steel-shod warriors glided off the smooth glary battlefield with a wreath of victory encircling each head and a wealth of pride filling each heart.

Proud they were of themselves and proud of a stubborn foe. Each time the Red, Blue and Yellow has scored five goals. It is now known as the fatal five.

Some are positive that the magic lies in the five-lettered word "Jordy," while others claim with equal assurance that the word "Grant" is at the bottom of the mystery.

Either may be right, but at all events five it has ever been—five to four—five to four—and now five to three.

In the last game cheer after cheer from the largest crowd of spectators of the season, greeted the appearance of the boys who were to uphold the honor of Queen's. As they skilfully went through their warming up practice, even the Knockers forgot that a grave dissension had been replaced by a more serious dropping out. It was enough that they were there—a mighty seven to meet a dangerous rival.

It was the Old Boys of Queen's against the Boys of Old McGill. On the new faces one could read eagerness with a shade of anxiety.

Spider the Captain, the Helmsman who stuck to the ship that was sinking; John, the man and a quarter, the peerless point of the city; Wonderful Wilson, the Wizard, recalling the memory of Harty; Hisser, the greatest of Hunk-boys, pride of the Redmen and Cacti. On the old faces shone a light that seemed to say, "The old Guard never surrender—what we have we'll hold." Ward the wobbling will-'o-the-wisp, king of all hockey zigzaggers; Evergreen Bunty, the strategist link placing past over present; Skelly, the rubber-legged wing man, the speedy Stanley Cup stepper. All were there at the start, and all but THE ONE at the finish. Excitement ran at fever heat from the beginning until all was over,

At the outset McGill pressed hard while Queen's rushes were never dangerous.

Queen's wings allowed themselves to be drawn in so that McGill got away at the sides while Queen's efforts were confined to the centre where friend and foe were so numerous that effective work was next to impossible. For ten minutes McGill's cover-point remained unmolested, and this player made telling lifts on Mills and McDowall with the Easterners swooping

in on all directions. The stone wall defence responded gamely, but on two occasions were unable to clear. The score was McGill 2, Queen's 0. After the whistle sounded Queen's awakened to the fact that with the American College championship at stake "a little bit of scoring goes a long way," and only Lockerby's brilliant work in goal saved three rushes from representing three scores.

Walkem tried a shot from the side but was checked. The puck flew high and apparently had mysteriously disappeared when Dalton, who had been doing the hardest and most effective playing on the line, darted in behind the net, performed a serpentine through the bewildered McGillites and then the Gaelic Slogan—silent all too long—thundered joyously from the sides, for Queen's had scored her first goal.

It is no "Li" to add that this incident has since become known as the "Rhoda Pagoda" play.

Bunty! Bunty! he did a stunty, a stunty,

While McGill for the puck they did hunty, did hunty;

The rubber Bunt did get and he banged it in the net.

The crowd cried: "Bunt's all right!
Oh yes! You bet!"

Another fierce attack of the McGill citadel followed, but Lockerby succeeded in batting the rubber out in front where Molson attempted to complete the relief.

Walkem intercepted and the umpire's flag went up. Referee Sutherland however had blown his whistle for the point's off-side play so the goal did not count.

From the face Knight slipped the

puck to Wilson, who side-stepped and sent in a waist-high shot that passed through the entire group of McGillites and nestled safely in the meshes.

The score was tied, but not so some hundred tongues. Cha Gheil! Cha Gheil!

"What does K. L. mean, anyway?" asked a small boy.

McGill then brought out all its reserve force, and despite the brilliant work of Mills, McDowall and Merrill another goal was added to their credit.

At half-time it remained 3—2 in favor of McGill, but the reserve force had shot its bolt.

The second half was a chapter of accidents.

The play was fast and furious but always clean, hard systematic hockey.

Shortly after play was resumed Knight intercepted a McGill pass, turned, passed to Wilson who made one of his sensational dashes, skirted McGill's defence, passed to Walkem who flashed it into the McGill net. Three to three—and how the lions of the side line roared. Then came the battle royal and cheeks were flushed like crimson or white like death, and jaws were set like steel.

With lightning-like rapidity the puck was carried now to one end, now to the other with all the known varieties of up-to-date hockey situations following each rush, and in it all and through it all loomed a central figure—Merrill.

Time and again he stopped dangerous rushes and changed the action to a more dangerous attack.

Dodging, running, eluding bodies and jumping sticks, he treated the spectators to the finest exhibition of hockey that has ever been seen in the Kingston rink.

The clock-like work of Knight, Dalton, Wilson and Walkem, and the feeling that McDowall and Mills were at their best made it possible for Merril to leave his position and join in the offensive work.

This had a telling effect. McGill defence, steady and strong as it had proved, was not able to cope with such desperate rushes. Wilson and Merrill rained hot ones in on Lockerby but the danger was warded off till Dalton succeeded in getting a carrom from Knight's shot, which he placed between the iron poles.

Dalton retired with an injured foe. For the next few minutes Queen's seemed to go to pieces and three almost sure scores were only saved by individual brilliancy.

Mills had to leave his goal to meet a solitary flying Easterner. To hesitate was to lose, but 'Dick' went out and at him. How he checked him will ever remain a mystery, but certainly it was a fine piece of head work splendidly carried out.

Once another Red Shirt wound his way through the very heart of the tricolored warriors and just as he appeared on the threshold, Jack McDowall greeted him enthusiastically—"How do you do! Oh, no you don't!!!" The Red Shirt did not. Time was called till he recovered. Again a trio of Quebecers had all but reached the point position when Walkem outskated and so overtook them snipping the rubber just as a hundred knees were caving in and a hundred hearts had journeyed mouthwards.

At last Captain Knight, remembering all that had been, and stimulated by the thoughts of the black, black season, resolved that one bright spot must remain. With a dodging run from

centre alone, unaided, he eluded forwards, cover-point and point and the flag waved in recognition of this shot. The fatal five—victory was clinched.

Until time expired McGill made desperate efforts to score. Their defence was thrown fiercely into the attack, but it availed nothing save that Molson and Merrill met in a head-on collision each at full speed.

The symbolism of colors had it that red means fairness so let us herald the losers as sportsmen worthy of every praise and foemen worthy of any steel—that Blue means hope, so let us hope that the future years will bring us many such opponents and not a few such splendid victories;—that Yellow means glory, so let us bid 'Hail! all Hail!' to the men who won so much glory for themselves and their University on Saturday evening, the fifteenth, nineteen hundred and two.

Not to know these men argues oneself unknown: Goal, Dick Mills; point, Jack McDowall; cover-point, Ward Merrill; right wing, Bunty Dalton; centre, Captain Knight; rover, Dick Wilson; left wing, K. Walkem.

CLASSICS VERSUS PHILOSOPHY.

A very interesting and exciting hockey match was played at the rink on Thursday, February 20th. The Honor Philosophy hockey team had sent a challenge to the Honor Classics aggregation, and the above mentioned date was agreed on for a final settlement of the dispute. Accordingly at 1.15 the game started. Albert Scott presided over the whistle, and the teams lined up as follows:

Classics—Goal, Caesar Agrippa Malloch; point, Publius Claudius Kennedy; cover-point, Scipio Africanus McInnes; centres, Titus Sempronius Calhoun, Caius Gracchus Ramsay; wings, Pompeius Magnus Macdonnell, Marcus Tullius Cameron. Philosophy — Goal, Parmenides MacEachren; point, Anaxagoras

MacEachren; point, Anaxagoras Byrnes; cover-point, Heraclitus Solandt; centres, Socrates Miller, Protagoras Wilson; wings, Aristotle

Philp, Plato McLeod.

The struggle was sharp from the beginning and it was soon evident that it was a case of Greek meeting Roman and yielding to destiny. The bold Roman forwards were soon beseiging the Philosophical citadel, and Dr. Watson began to look very anxious. His fears were well grounded for Scipio Africanus McInnes, surnamed Barbatus, ended a brilliant rush by planting the puck squarely between the legs of Parmenides Mc-Eachren, the Philosophic goal tender. whose ideas upon the fixity of things were thereby considerably modified. The whistle blew and Miller and Mc-Leod by considerable effort managed to get back to centre in time for the face-off. After some contemplation on the part of Socrates, play was again resumed. The lightning work of the Philosophy defence kept the puck out for a while, but effective combination work between Ramsay and Macdonnell ended in another tally for classics. This woke up the Philosophers and a determined rush by the wise forwards scored a tally. Soon after this the referee took a hand in the game and ordered the players to His decision was prochange ends. ested by the two teams, who had now got into the habit of skating towards one goal and thought any such change undesirable and unfair to themselves. The game then went on under protest, and in the second half Classics scored

two more, making it four to one. (This is of course the official score and therefore open to dispute). In the second half the play was considerably faster and rougher, and as a conseonence Logie was sent to the side amid cries of "Shame" from the spectators. Philo's playing was decidedly dirty. and he seemed more determined to stop the man than the puck. Ramsay was the fastest and most offensive of the Classics' team, except Malloch whose zeal to get at the puck led him into dangerous rushes far up the ice. Kennedy played a very cautious game, being careful never to lift the puck too high or too far. Byrnes plays the game as well as he did in his freshman days and added experience has made him an effective and heady player. He resembles Curtis very much both in appearance and style of play. Wilson and Solandt played hard, but in a rather speculative fashion, that is, they contemplated rushing the puck down the ice, but seemed to lose connection with it and had to go back in order to get a fresh start. Calhoun loafed offside most of the time, but was very effective when he got the puck. Cameron's headlong dives over the puck were greatly appreciated by the spectators. There is a report that the game is protested on the ground that the Philosophers played two men of doubtful standing, namely, Byrnes and McEachren, but there is little likelihood of the case being referred to the O.H.A., so Classics are the proud winners of the Philosophy-Classics Hockey Union championship for 1902. Any other teams from respectable departments of the University will be gladly encountered by the present champions and easily beaten, at least so it is claimed.

INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATING.

M'GILL VERSUS QUEEN'S.

\[\] E are pleased to be able to announce through the columns of the Journal, that through two successive victories the inter-university debating championship has come to Queen's. On December 14th the Queen's representatives, Messrs. Donnell and Calhoun, won the decision against Varsity: on February 14th Queen's men were again successful at Montreal. It would thus seem that Queen's is not the least among the universities in the debating line; and if the atmosphere in which our men are nurtured does not grow rarer, we should be able to hold the championship for some time to come. It is a pleasant reflection, that following upon the recent McGill-Queen's debate there are no unpleasant suggestions as to a change in the method of appointing judges, or any comments hinting unfairness. The McGill representatives showed themselves capable and manly men both during the contest and in the distribution of honours at its close. Messrs. Watts and Beckstedt, who championed the Queen's side of the resolution, have only words of hearty appreciation of their reception by McGill and of fine courtesy of all connected with the McGill literarv society. Queen's hopes to have the pleasure of according to McGill representatives a like reception when the debating championship is to be decided next year. It should always be taken into consideration that debaters representing their university before a strange audience usually feel that they are placed in a false position, inasmuch as they are regarded as the bright particular stars of their alma mater, while

they on their side, are likely to have the uneasy consciousness that they are not the bright particular stars, that there are better men at home. They long to tell the audience this, but dare not do so, seeing it is not on the programme. Our men, therefore, report that under the circumstances they knew how to appreciate the considerate treatment accorded them by both the McGill literary officials and the audience in Molson Hall.

A SONNET.

As when our masters spurred us on to toil,

From Caesar with his victories and his wars,

To Vergil with his tiresome hero's moil,

Or Tacitus's beastly Roman bores;

Scarce were one author's catches rendered void,

Than others took their place with freshsprung wile,

Until our brains would reel and we'd have joyed,

Had Paris ne'er been fired by Helen's smile:

So, from our childish faith, its joys and pain,

We're told in later life, that we must pass,

To learn to lift our hands, without a pang,

To some dull principle of righteousness.

Why not like Omar drown our cares in wine

Or mutter que scais-je with old Montaigne.

Bruin '03.

Dr. A. D. McIntyre, '01, has been appointed House-surgeon at the General hospital, Kingston.

Dr. W. A. Jaquith, '98, joined the benedicts last week. Dr. Jaquith is now practising in Chicago.



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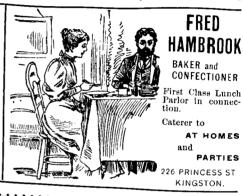


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Educational Department Calendar

December, 1901:

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

30. Reports of Principals of County Model
Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

January, 1902 .

21. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session) (3rd Tuesday in January.)

28. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils. (4th Tuesday in January.)

February.

5. First meeting of High School Boards and
Boards of Education. (1st Wednesday
in February.)

March.

 Inspectors' Annual Report to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.)
 Annual Reports from High School Boards to Department, due. This includes the Financial Statement. (On or before 1st March.)
 Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or or before 1st March.)
 Separate School Supporters to notify

Municipal Clerk. (On or before March 1st.)
High Schools, second term and Public

27. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday.)

28. GOOD FRIDAY.
31. EASTER MONDAY.

Night Schools close (session 1901-1902.)
(Close 31st March.)

April.

 Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation.)
 Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities,

etc., of population to Department, due. (On or before 1st April.)

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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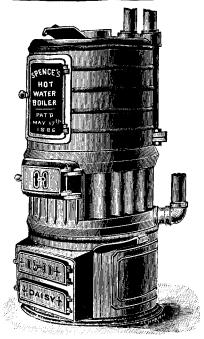
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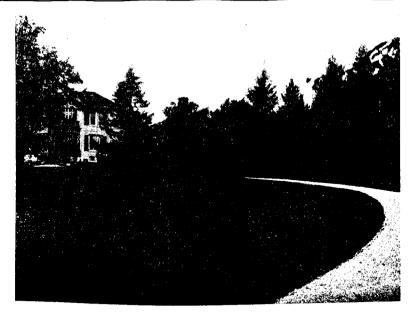
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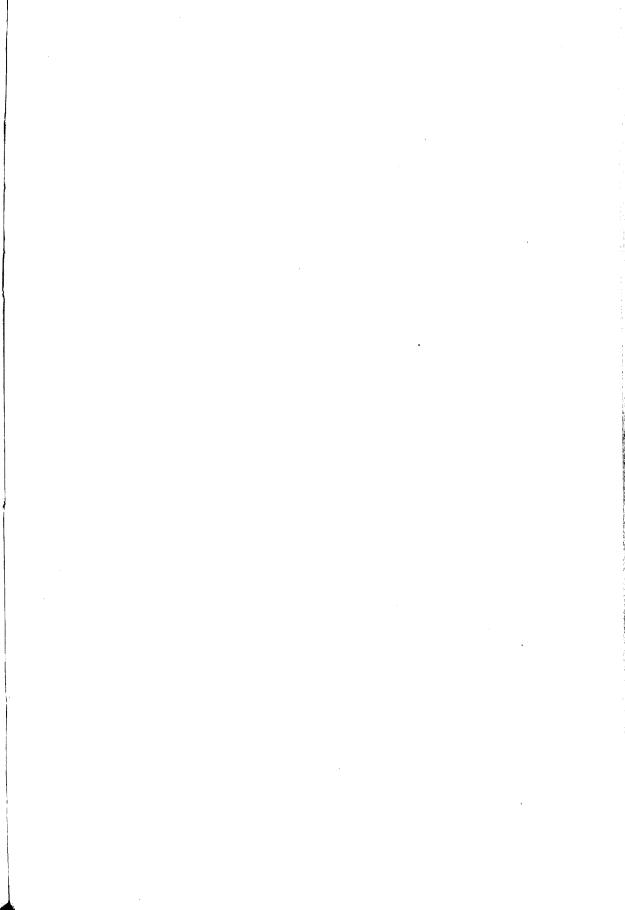
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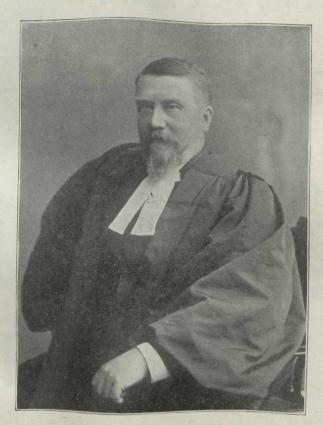
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



Vol. XXIX.

MARCH 14, 1902.

No. 9.

THREE MONTHS HENCE.

Written by a girl.



OMPARISONS are odious; but just now in the throes of this awful month of March, the gods will surely allow us hard-working students the luxury of looking on a few short

months and comparing the good time we will be enjoying then, with the dreadful grind of the present. For of course, every one of us who has a conscience at all, is having a very bad time just now—considerably worse than when we are face to face with our Waterloos next month.

"Dreary, weary with the long day's work,

Head of me, heart of me, stupid as a stone."

But Time is a great healer, and three months hence Browning and Homer, Kant and Voltaire and Dupuis, will be but phantoms of a dream, a horrible nightmare in which books and fountain-pens, ushers and pads, demons that beset student life, clutched at our diabolical throats with laughter, threatening our annihilation; but one day we were awakened by the shock of success or failure. Three months hence it will be "settled forever one way"—we will be sorted out under the old headings that have existed ever since the first Chinese student started off to college, on a rosy morning near

the birth of time—the ranks of "the ploughed" and "the victorious" will have claimed their own. By that time the first fierce thrill of exultation or the first crushing sense of defeat will have mellowed down, and will seem like a thing far away, and we'll wonder why we bothered about it so much anyway. In its place will come a quiet, contemplative "I knew I'd pass" sort of feeling, or one half-resigned. half-cynical, "Fool to try it anyway." Spiders and mice may hold high carnival in the halls, for we, a strong student race to whom tradesmen and politicians alike must "kow-tow," will have scattered over the Dominion and will have lost much of our importance and not a little of our conceit, in the quiet walks of humdrum life. After all there is nothing so "levelling" as a few weeks at home, after the triumphs of a successful session. We may have headed our honour class, may have played cover-point as 'twas never played before, may have earned a reputation for tripping the light fantastic with unrivalled grace, may have engineered a conversat so as to leave a small balance, in short we may have been little tin gods amongst our fellow students, but when we have settled down at home we find that ours was a very limited, local celebrity after all, which doesn't effect our small brother

in the least, and doesn't prevent our mother from rummaging our trunks, not for the medals, alas, but to see the state of our wardrobe. It has all been so real to us—we chafe a bit at first at the seeming heedlessness of the homepeople, but by and by we too realize the relative worth of such things. medal or a scholarship may be a power amongst the world of scholars, but when you come to apply for a summer position on a boat or behind a counter, it is to something else that you must trust. When someone, who has never turned the leaves of a High School book is chosen in preference, you realize that a solid knowledge of the "three R's" is still the ordinary man's standard—and then the "levelling" process sets in.

Three months from now the graduate will have adjusted himself to his position in the world. The roll of parchment and the hood will be carefully locked away, dust will already be collecting on books that a few short weeks ago were his daily meat and drink, and with a half serious sigh for the freedom and carelessness and nonresponsibility of the departed hoodless years, he will set about his life work full of firm resolves and high ideals, ambitious to make his presence felt in the world. And gradually the pleasant and painful little episodes of college life, year-meetings, class athomes, students' frolics, professors' mannerisms, examination agonies; the glory and the glamor of the last great day will lose their distinctness and become submerged in that comprehensive epithet which has only the hapassociations-"college piest We Queen's graduates can never quite forget, for we are always running across each other—the sight of an old

chum or even the sound of the long metre doxology sung on a week day, will act like a charm to reanimate the past.

Possibly, from the nature of his calling, the graduate in Divinity is soonest adjusted. There is only one road open to him, so he goes to his own little church, assists at a large city church, or, perhaps, more interesting than either, does supply work. importance of the new minister in a small country community can scarcely be exaggerated. His advent is a date from which everything is reckoned for months to come; during his stay he is the centre of all interest. The modern divine has to be a "man of parts," at least, in this early stage of his career. Everything is expected of him, from running in an egg-and-spoon race at the annual picnic, up to leading the psalms in prayer-meeting. how necessity makes a man's talents blossom out! He who was never known to join in "Hop along Mary," who never dared join in for fear of books and other missiles, will start off "Dundee" with the composure and confidence of a footlight idol. But then when things are expected of us we nearly always can do them. And then, too, the audience is not very critical—it's the spirit they look to more than the tune. And those soul-stirring sermons that were destined, in the fine imagination of the earnest young maker, to thrill the hearts of multitudes of world-worn time-servers, lolling back in the cushioned seats of some great metropolitan church, thrill them till the silence could be heard, and the plates would be heavy with silver-these eloquent discourses will be given before a select audience of a dozen people, in a little church lighted

by smoky oil lamps, where the stillness is only broken by the falling of a log in the wood-stove, or the deep (suspiciously deep) breathing of a tired parishioner who has had to drive seven miles for this little rest. The multitudes are not there to thrill, but what matters it so long as the preacher feels sure they would have been thrilled if they were. From an artistic point of view the Divinity who takes a country parish has a more interesting life than the one who goes to assist in a city church. The characteristic difference is shown in a commonplace incident—the one hails a down-town car, talks to the man next him or reads his paper, and alights at his church, finding everything more or less cut and dried, the same from one week to another; the other jogs along a lonely country road "where the quiet end of evening smiles, miles and miles," with no companionship but his thin horse (did anvone ever see a minister's horse that was fat?) but around him on every side speak the infinite voices of nature. Then, too, the country is full of surprises, he never knows just what he is coming to.

Other graduates will have crossed the sea or the border, in search of wider knowledge than Queen's could give them; others will have taken up their life work, settling down to build up this Canada of ours. In any case, may the teachings instilled by their old Professors ever be with them.

But it is the undergraduate who, three months hence, will be revelling in the delights of his summer career. When you take a trip down the river you are sure to recognize several of your dance partners of the previous winter, in the solemn, blue-coated, brass-buttoned youths, who count out dollars and cents or carry around

glasses of soda water, as if they never knew the glory of "taking a third place. Second Division." Quite a painful shock you give your maiden aunt when you rush up to the purser. or the cook, or the candy-man, and talk and laugh familiarly for fifteen minutes. "A third year Arts man? Why, what's he doing here! Seeking 'experiences' or a plot for a story? Bessie, are you sure he gave you the right change? Count again." Our aunts pick up very queer ideas of college students and their ways-"putting himself through" is a phrase full of wonderful suggestions to them. Like as not when you arrive at your summer hotel the porter will be recognized as an old rival in the Latin class, or there will be a spic and span youth who wields his tray with native dignity and an ease that speaks of long practice, who will wait on you and your party with wondrous alacrity, the cause of which deference is totally unsuspected by your aunt, until she recognizes him again in the irreproachably correct young man who comes to take you for a row in the evening. "Putting himself through," you explain to that harassed lady who, however, soon catches the contagion, and shares your enthusiasm for the selfmade collegian. For we all honor the man of ambition and energy who, whether from choice or necessity, prefers to engage in honorable work rather than idle his summer away. The glory of a college does not depend on the number of millionaires enrolled in its register, but rather on that strong, sturdy element of self-made men, who are putting themselves through, and who ennoble the most commonplace work by the spirit in which they do it.

But there is another important ele-

ment at Queen's—three months hence, girls, what will you be doing? Doubtless some of you too will be amongst the ranks of workers, for men have not the monopoly of energy and ambition. Some will be teaching in a way back little section, where going for the mail is a wild dissipation, and where one turns to work as a relief from the awful monotony and peace of the place. Still, if you have in you any of the spirit of a Wordsworth, the life of a summer school-teacher can be The trouble made an ideal existence. Many of you is so few of us have. will be settled down to the old homelife again, overawing your little sister by an occasional outburst of pedantry, or bringing tears to your mother's eyes by your most impossible pies, or plaguing the cook by some new hygienic inventions in the culinary art. For it cannot be denied the home people have considerable inconveniences to put up with, when one of the girls attends college. It takes her several weeks before her hand gets back its old cunning, and in the interval the family never are quite sure what kind of a tea they are going to have, or whether it is safe to invite in a friend.

But the most of you will be enjoying "day-long blessed idleness" three months hence, whether at home, in the country, or at the sea. The roses will be back to the faded cheeks, whose vouthful freshness the moderns course did its best to mar. mothers will have no further need to explain proudly your pallor and general lassitude-"Just graduated, you know. Not quite herself yet." It is hard to detect the graduate amid the crowd of revellers. The Freshette tells her sister to pass the chloride of sodium, the Sophomore may be detected picking up weeds at a picnic and producing a microscope;

the Junior may be heard saying, "Let me see, what does Shelley say of that?"; but the graduate won't be detected in anything. In the wild freedom and unconstraint of this, her first vacation, which is altogether free from the tyranny of books and classes, she thinks of nothing but pleasure for the time being, dimly conscious that life cannot be always so, that a new life lies before her full of grave responsibilities; but now she will enjoy herself to the full, and not let even a shadow of the future darken this summer. So for the time she is only a girl full of vigor and youth, bent on having a good time, not a grave student with a hood and gown put away in a drawer at home. But perhaps as she lies under a tree dreaming (not thinking, she has had enough of that in the last few months), the girls ask her for "college stories," and she says "Oh, don't bother me, girls. I am trying to forget it all for a while." Then a furry little caterpillar drops down on her lap, and the others run off screaming wildly, but she picks it up carefully. almost tenderly, with a look which says: "You funny little thing; you've as much right on this earth as I. You're part of the scheme of things, I wonder what order you belong to!"; and as she puts it back in its web she remembers that four years ago she too would have run off, but she does not pause to attribute the change to the study of the arts and sciences which shows the relative importance of all things on which the sun shines. this subtle side of our development in college which is of more real worth than degrees and medals.

Three months hence the student who is spending his summer in idleness and pleasure, may give a careless thought to the coming winter's work; the undergraduate who is engaged in different work will think gladly of the coming session at college, that will make up for a good many weary hours' toil; but the graduate already started out on his career looks back, not forward, and says:

"I have journeyed my stage, and earned my wage,

And retired as was right."

Three months hence a new generation of students will be busy at the matriculation studies and examinations—how far away that time seems to us—and in October the new race will enter to push us from our stools. Is there not something uncanny in the thought that these people, whoever they are, will one day be taking our places! Yet I know one student at least who would like nothing better than to be a Freshie over again, even with a Freshie's sorrows.

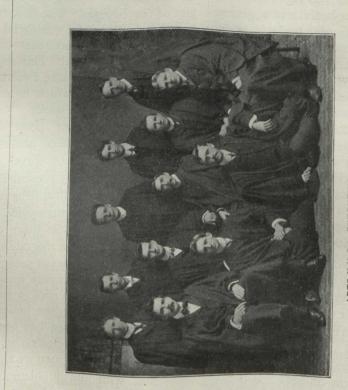
POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

THE following extract is taken from a letter written by Professor K. P. R. Neville of the University of Illinois. Mr. Neville was an undergraduate here between the years of 1893 and 1897, and was an intimate and valued friend of some who are still inhabitants of the college:

"More or less interest must always be taken in statements regarding American post-graduate courses, for those who constitute the community guilty of such self-ostracism. The JOURNAL has from time to time given most sane editorials and comments on the question, but seems to have omitted one very material consideration. Post graduate work without a comprehensive, almost exhaustive library, cannot be productive of the best results. Any investigations to which the student de-

votes his time cannot be authoritative and final if every last item of evidence bearing on the point is not available. But much more can be done in our Canadian Universities than is actually being done. They can begin their post graduate work and learn methods as well as facts, imbibe more deeply of the sources of their individual inspiration, than most undergraduates do at any of our colleges. The best results however, will not be evidenced until the work of such students can be three-quarters original. This requires the existence of extensive material for laboratory practice, which means for the literary branches, books.

There is a further point which should not be overlooked in this connection. The value of travel as an educator has been fully presented to an eager public by our rural debating societies. It is a commonplace. Nowhere can its value be more appreciated perhaps, than in migration from institution to institution in prosecution of one's studies. Germany recognizes this: the result is the perfect freedom of transfer granted to the undergraduate even. The leaven has begun to work in the United States, where a committee of the best men we have are wrestling with the problem of uniformity in graduate work that will allow a man to pass from say Harvard to Yale, to Columbia, to Cornell, to Chicago, in his three years' probation for the doctor's degree without breaking the continuity of his work as must be done under existing systems. This gives a man an insight into university life and university government under widely varying conditions and methods, and enables him to sit at the feet of the recognized leaders in his department the country over."



ARTS Y.M.C.A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

N another part of the present number of the JOURNAL there is to be found a brief sketch of the recent convention of students at Toronto. fifteen or sixteen of our own students were present at this great gathering, and a considerable measure of the light and enthusiasm which centred in the Massev Music Hall has no doubt filtered out among those who were not themselves present. There have been public reports and private harangues setting forth the spirit and the methods of the great Missionary movement under which the recent convention was held; and both those who aim at travelling to foreign lands as missionaries themselves, and many others, must be refreshed and stimulated by these accounts. For once at least it has been to our disadvantage that we are not in Toronto, else more would have profited directly from this meeting.

The abstract legitimacy of missionary enterprise is something which no person of culture for a moment calls in question. To do so would not only be to repudiate our own history but to contravene essential and fundamental facts of the Christian religion. A faith which recognizes the intrinsic

and eternal value of every human life as such, and which at the same time claims to be an absolute and final interpretation of the relation of God to man, must have as one of the axioms of its existence the determination to make itself known to all mankind. Our own culture and civilization are largely due to the thorough grasp of these facts which prevailed during earlier centuries of the era, and we shall do dishonor to our great traditions if we fail to understand with the same clearness the inevitableness of the principles we profess. The Christian religion must be a volunteer movement through and through, convinced of the necessity of its faith for all races and colors of men, and ready at call to make itself known to those who are in need of its support.

To pass from abstract obligations to the actual performance of to enter a region of detail and compromise which is only too familiar to those who are the in such a gathering leaders the late convention. What countries are most in need, where the money is to come from, what attitude the various denominations should take to each other, what effect political relationships must have upon missions, and many other difficult questions come up to modify and to postpone the achievement of the obligations which in principle are so easily recognized. Such features of general missionary enterprise as the Toronto Convention show that all these difficulties are being grappled with by strong, brave men. Details are being studied and past experience is being brought to the service of fresh endeavors. The motto which hopes for the evangelization of the world within the present generation is a beautiful dream which need not be cast aside even if three decades hence, there is still much to be done. The more immediate the task the more strenuously will it be attempted.

It is pleasant to hear that so much stress has been laid upon the absolute necessity of sound scholarship as a preparation for missionary activity. There have been students of our own —though we blush to put it in print who found Greek so hard that they gave it up and went off to learn Chinese and preach to the Celestials. But that was some years ago, and one of the echoes from the meeting at Toronto is that men must be well grounded before they will be recognized as legitimate applicants for the outposts of Christian effort. Sympathetic study of the great non-Christian religions as well as a grasp of our own religion in terms of the thought of our own time are essentials without which the most earnest of missionaries will make but a faint impression upon men steeped in age-long ideas and prejudices so different from our own. It is a student's volunteer movement and men must study before they volunteer.

T is one of the privileges of the editorial department of this paper that it can exercise what to many other organisms would be a very desperate and hazardous flexibility. For nineand-twenty years back this capacity has been in the making, and the suppleness and agility with which these pages can turn from grave to gav is one of the evidences that both gaiety and sobriety are respectable. The article, for instance, which precedes this one is eminently serious both in conception and in style, while this one itself, though not frivolous, altogether, is quite anxious to disavow any very sober or didactic purposes. Always to be serious and didactic would indicate an alarming condition of the conscience and would be a poor result to show for all the practice which this paper has enjoyed these last three decades both in literature and in casuistry.

One of the functions of the editorial department is to look on impersonally wherever the students of the University are gathered in considerable numbers and to make reflections and remarks upon their doings. If games are lost or won, if contests of wit and speech are fought to a desperate decision, or if new enterprises of great pith and moment are undertaken within the community, the writers who shield themselves behind the abstract existence of this paper must not fail to offer an opinion. The busy life of the University is bizarre and fascinating. Its colours are bright and it has much significance for a sphere wider than its own stone walls. At work or at play the students of the University offer a perpetual attraction to these pages which only the most insensible observer could resist.

There is a winter playground within the limits of the college properties which offers a lively fascination for an eve that is not dulled by too much study. "Come across and have a skate," is one of the invitations heard oftenest in the afternoons, though sometimes other portions of the day are spent in the same exhilarating pastime. Day in day out, while the frosts of winter hold, the surface of the skating rink is a scene of the liveliest activity. The lady skaters emerge from one corner of the building, often to skate hand in hand without a glance at the bystanders or at the men who skate so gracefully just ten yards in

front of them. Their chat is merry and animated; not of books and theories, but about people and events and clothes, the theatre, and the calls which ought to be paid this very afternoon, only this is better a thousand times than paying calls. "But, dear me, come and take a rest for a while: I am afraid we are trying to skate too fast. We can sit here and watch the other people." "Yes, that's a good idea, I am almost out of breath." "Oh, look, look, there's your friend Josephine skating with that man again, she said yesterday she would never look at him again. I wish we could hear what they are talking about." "Books, of course, he never thinks of anything else, even when he takes his exercise, as he calls it." "I don't believe he is such a great scholar after all though he does look so wise; do you think he cares much for your friend, he seems very attentive to her." "She doesn't care much for him, of that I'm sure -I think there is somebody else she likes much better, who knows just as much about books and a thousand other things as well."

Among the men of course, it would be quite impossible to hear such gossip about the affairs of other people. A bright dress and a graceful skater could never win as much attention as is devoted to the discussion of last night's hockey match and its brilliant plays. The smoking room with the huge stove in the middle of the floor and the numbered lockers around the wall, is the great resort for those who claim authority upon the subject of hockey contests, past, present, and to come. The exact score of a game played five years ago and the personnel of the opposing teams may furnish talk for three-quarters of an hour, especially to men who rarely handle a stick themselves. The chances of next week's games are canvassed as knowingly as if the matter had already been revealed by some private official of destiny; and on the day after an eventful game there is always somebody who claims to have predicted the exact number of goals made by each of the opposing sides.

Some people of course, only hear these scraps of conversation as they are putting on their skates to enjoy the more refreshing atmosphere and exercise of the ice. They take the ice with a leap and join in the swift procession, sometimes alone, oftener in company with others whose talk lends variety to the healthful motion. Some say that many tragedies and comedies take place during these hours of recreation, that Balbus loiters lazily about the margin until Puella comes upon the scene, when he wakes into life as if by magic. Some say that the catastrophes are staged oftenest near the outer door, and that the coolness of the air is often the effect of sighs. All these beliefs are questionable when it is remembered that the people who frequent this merry haunt are young Canadians accustomed to the fresh air and the winter sunshine. Innocent sport and cameraderie do not lend themselves either to high tragedy or to frivolous harlequinade.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the most interesting events of the year in the Alma Mater Society was the presentation of the annual financial statement of the Athletic Committee. At the beginning of the session this committee had to face a deficit of almost a thousand dollars, and this unfortunate aspect of their work was followed by ill success on the campus and the ice. In spite of

these difficulties however the report shows that the shortage has been pulled down to the small sum of eightyfive dollars, a result which speaks very highly for the energy and economy with which the athletic funds have been handled by the committee. W. H. McInnes, the secretary Athletic Committee, must be the specially complimented for his large share in bringing about this improved state of affairs, as well as for the accurate state of his accounts and the intelligent grasp of details which he showed in making the report.

The following amounts have been received for the Grant Hall fund, by the treasurer, J. B. McIver, 38 Clarence St., Kingston.

Amount previously acknowledged..\$1,356.00 Hon. James Maclennan, L.L.D.,

Toronto	1,000,00
David Maclaren, Ottawa	300.00
George Read, Keene	100.00
G. W. Murphy, (Elgin) Queen's	
College	100.00
Rev. Murdoch Mackinnon, Toronto,	
1 on 100	25.00
F. G. Stevens, C.E., Rossland, B.C.,	
1 on 100	10.00
W. G. Brown, Toronto	25.00
E. E. C. Kilmer, Aylmer West	2.00

\$2,918,00

The following figures present a complete statement of the finances of the JOURNAL for last session and must be very satisfactory when compared with corresponding reports a few years ago:

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements\$	717.25
Subscriptions	
Sale of extra copies	
Glee Club	12.80
Rebates from Publishers	6.10
Interest	3.35

\$1286.10

DISBURSEMENTS

Balance from previous year\$ Printing Engraving Sundries	881.32 184.97
\$.	1264.12
Total Receipts\$ Total Disbursements	
Balance\$	21.98

THE CHANCELLOR'S LATEST GIFT.

HE Chancellor is in the habit of thinking about how he can best benefit Queen's, or Ottawa, or Canada, or the Empire; and having an open mind he receives suggestions readily from various quarters. His presence at the meeting of the Alumni Conference, when the press was discussed, impressed him with the importance of Journalism, and he came to the conclusion that the attention of thinkers should be directed to the following question:—"How can Canadian Universities best benefit the cause of Journalism, as a means of moulding and elevating public opinion in the Dominion."

For the purpose of obtaining essays on this subject, the sum of \$250.00 has been placed by him in the hands of the Principal, to be awarded as a prize, or two or three prizes, as may be decided on by the judges. The competition is to be open to all Canadians.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges:—The donor, a representative nominated by the Canadian Press Association, and the Principals of McGill, Queen's and University College. These gentlemen will decide when the essays must be sent in, their length and other details.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

THE first difficulty which meets the Government of the Province in proposing to deal liberally with higher education is the unwillingness of members of the Legislature to vote money for an object which promises no direct financial return. That this unwillingness reflects the prevailing sentiment of their constituents cannot be denied by any one acquainted with the facts of the case. No one who canvassed the County of Frontenac last October, for the by-law to give a paltry sum to the University which for sixty years has freely conferred benefits on the County, is likely to deny it, unless he made no effort to get at the real reasons which caused the average voter to reject the proposal. "What is the good of a college or university. anyway? It only tempts our sons away from the farm," was often considered answer sufficient to every argument. When it was pointed out that their objections to a college should apply to the Public and High Schools, which they, nevertheless, supported, the ready answer was, "Oh, the law makes us do that; we have no option in the matter." One, friendly to the by-law, called the attention of objectors to the fact that they could get teachers for less salary than formerly because of the number now in Ontario, thanks in part to the college. This barbaric line of argument was accepted without shame, only to be disposed of summarily by the answer: "But we have the college here, all right; and they will never take it away whether we build the hall or not." One would like to forget all this and to cherish the delusion that the people of Ontario value learning, and know that nothing else is so precious or in the long run pays so well, but the facts "daurna be disputed." Every other country has been convinced; and the change which has come over the people of the United States in particular. in the course of the last thirty years is The liberality of muniremarkable. cipalities, States, Federal Government and individuals there, is attracting the attention and admiration of the Old Country, and wringing the reluctant confession that they themselves are behind in the race and that their only hope of catching up is in imitating the energy, intelligence and public spirit of the young giant of the West. Canada was in advance of the United States a generation ago. It is now a bad second, and its inferiority is seen most of all in popular indifference to education, in the general idea that nothing is of value which does not give immediate financial profit, and in the unwillingness to be taxed or to make sacrifices for anything more than the three R's. Man, it would seem from their tone, is simply a beast with appetites, and not a being whose intelligence is capable of development and who is placed in a world full of secrets which only cultivated intelligence can penetrate.

This being the condition of the people generally, what is the duty incumbent on those who love their country? To undertake a campaign of education in which a common end would be sought, without the possibility of the most sordid suspecting mere local or selfish ends. This would be a campaign of light against darkness; of civilization against barbarism; of science against ignorance; and the issue would not long be doubtful. The friends of Toronto University, for which the Province has done so much, should be in the forefront of this conflict; and the fact that they themselves

have not had to make sacrifices should inspire them with zeal on behalf of a sister who has for sixty years been obliged to "cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," and who is doing an amount of the common work which can no longer be overlooked. That, apparently, is not the view of the Chancellor, the Vice-chancellor and the President of Toronto. They think it better merely to fight for their own hand and to devote the greater part of their strength to agitating against the claims of their sister. In this it is impossible for them to succeed. Generous people will become indignant at such a crusade; and those of the baser sort will exclaim, "a plague on both your houses!" Selfishness always overreaches itself; and the higher the region in which it is displayed the more offensive is it to gods and men. What makes such a crusade against Queen's more indefensible now than ever is that the Premier has recently indicated how easy it would be for Ontario to meet all legitimate claims, either for scientific research or general culture. Pointing out that Provincial prohibition of the liquor traffic would take away \$380,000 or so from the revenue, in addition to what municipalities would lose, he made light of so trifling a sum. He scarcely devoted a sentence to that side of the case. "We could easily stand that." He was quite right. At present, Ontario is not taxed one mill, as a Province, for Education. It is quite different in Michigan. We have sufficient in our ordinary revenue to meet all reasonable claims. All that is needed is to convince the average voter that the expenditure would be wise. He will be convinced, however, only by common action on the part of those who have faith in higher education; never

by claims, which he is told, conflict with one another, nor by a sectarianism of locality, which is more unreasonable than the old sectarianism of creed from which our founders suffered.

G.

THE STUDENTS' VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

THE student volunteer movement began in 1886. Its object has been to enlist volunteers for foreign mission work, who after undergoing a course of training, may be ready to meet the requirements of the several missionary boards; and also to enlist the sympathy of students who, intending to spend their lives in Christian lands, either as clergymen or laymen, shall be able to do much for the promotion of missionary interest.

In connection with the movement an international convention is held every four years, that is once during each generation of students. The first was held in Cleveland in 1891, the second in Detroit, 1894, Cleveland again was visited in 1898, and this time the entertaining fell to the people of Toronto. That the movement is growing is evidenced by the fact that this was the largest convention ever held. At Cleveland, 1891, the total number of delegates was 680, representing 151 institutions; at Toronto, 1902, 455 institutions as well as mission fields and boards were represented by a total delegation of 2955 students, professors and returned missionaries.

On going up to such a gathering one is forced to ask what it all means. For what purpose is the assembly met? Have so large a number of students and professors, representing nearly every state in the American Union and every Province in Canada,

travelled hundreds of miles, at so busy a season of the academic year, simply to spend a week's holiday? We had only to attend the first meeting in Massey Hall on Wednesday afternoon to form a different opinion. We were immediately impressed with the spirit of devotion which characterized the whole proceedings, and were made conscious of the fact that an organization was set in motion that was exercising a mighty influence. watchword of the movement, "The evangelization of the world in this generation," which stretched on canvas in large type across the wall where it could be seen by everyone present, gave us some idea of the vast undertaking. And although we may deem impossible what such a motto involves yet it is difficult to estimate what so high an aim supported by the determination of a large body of students will accomplish.

The meetings throughout were of intense interest. The forenoon and evening sessions were held in the Massey Music Hall, while the afternoon meetings which partook of the nature of conferences on various subjects, and the work in the several mission fields, were held in the different churches and college buildings in the city. The subjects were well chosen and for the most part showed careful preparation. The addresses were not of tiresome length, and on the whole were well delivered. And though we listened at times to figures and statistics, which often tend to become dry, they were given in such a way as to appeal to one's conscience, so that it was almost impossible to lose interest. It is true, as we suppose is the case at all such conventions, there were addresses after listening to which you felt that nothing bearing on any important question had been touched, but these were comparatively few. We heard various missionary problems discussed; the relation of the home church to the foreign field, the responsibility resting on the church, the student's responsibility, the ways of dealing with the natives regarding their religious beliefs, and how to present Christianity so as to make it acceptable; these and many others were dealt with by men who, through experience, were the most competent that could possibly be secured.

One encouraging and healthy sign was the emphasis laid on education. We were reminded that the great object of the convention was to interest students, gathered from various institutions, in foreign missions, who would return with greater zeal to create the same interest among their fellow students, in order that volunteers may be prepared to fill up the ranks at the front. And while they emphasized the need of a larger number of volunteers they attached equal importance to a thorough preparation. Men and women may be well versed in the workings of committees and facts of missions generally, and still be disqualified by the boards for work on the field on account of lack of education.

The question of establishing a chair in missions was also discussed. And while the general opinion of professors seemed to be that it would not be feasible they thought a great deal might be done by way of personal advice to students. In some Theological Colleges in the States, owing to the impetus received from the volunteer movement, the professors of Homiletics and Pastoral theology are giving a lecture or two a week on missions, as well as assigning readings on which the stu-

dents are examined. Such a method as this, along with the work of a mission study class conducted by the students themselves, would seem to be the wisest course to pursue at present.

Were we to offer a criticism on the convention it would be that the ground might have been covered in less time. And yet when we consider the fact that it continued to increase in interest to the end and that the climax was reached only at the last meeting on Sunday evening, we felt that the programme could not easily have been better arranged.

A. M.

OLD COLLEGE FRIENDS.

CORRESPONDENT has just written to me in a most gloomy and depressing vein concerning old friends. All his quondam college friends, he mourns, are one by one dropping from his side, and soon there will be none of the old cherished faces to comfort him in his hours of darkness. But is it not possible to expect too much of our friends? There is the man we encounter in the street every day on the way to lectures. We pass him the time of day and exchange a few remarks about college examinations or class work. Should anyone ask us if this man is a friend of ours we should without doubt answer that he was. And yet he is not, at least not in the sacred and final sense of the precious word. He would think little of our absence, and our presence is only an incident to him.

Then there is the bright and easy man who drops in upon us of an evening, and regales an hour or two with airy chat and gay anecdotes. We are glad of his company and hope he will call again. His coming is a pleasant interruption to arduous study, and his good cheer puts us in a better frame of

mind. He is a friend, but not a lifelong friend. It will be possible to find others as good as he, all the way along our life's journey. Yet we love him, and teel a regret when at last the time comes when we may see him no more. Perhaps we shall meet him again at some railway station or on some steamboat dock; pause and heartily shake his hand, and exchange a few remarks about old college days. Then we plunge again each into his own lite's work, and the meeting plays no great part in our daily life. But weor the most tavored of us, at leasthave at our elbow yet another type of friend. He sits beside us by the hour; not always full of conversation, but we are conscious of a quiet satisfaction in having him near us, which is altogether independent of the commerce of ideas. When he does speak his words reach into our very soul and set a chord vibrating there, which is stiff and silent to every other influence. We feel that he knows us, faults and all, and yet that he loves us and desires our presence. He is sympathetic, though his sympathy is often rough and difficult to comprehend. His criticism is convincing, for we feel that it is sincere and based upon knowledge; and when he praises we rejoice at it more than at the plaudits of the multi-This is the man whom we would keep within easy hail through the thickest of the battle of life. gay and frivolous moments we may turn to some other who can tell a good story or propound a lively jest; but so soon as we are beset with difficulties or disappointments or harassed by vague yearnings, our thoughts instantly revert to him. And he is just the sort of man to fall generously in with such an arrangement, and keep closest to our side when the fight is on.

But whether he shall be our lifelong friend and adviser depends much on our treatment of him. Friendship, like a game of tennis-ball requires more than one good player to keep it alive. If your opponent does all the playing, the ball will presently be dead and the game ended. You must second his efforts and keep the missile in lively motion. Between yourself and friend there should be a constant reciprocity of ideas and sympathies, or the spell will soon be broken. Your friend must learn that not only do you need him, but he needs you; that there is something to be had in your society that he can find nowhere else in the world. This is the strongest hook of steel with which you can grapple him to your soul.

Most sincerely do we sympathize with our sad correspondent in his mourning at the sepulchre of buried friendships. It is hard that our personality means so little to our friend: that the moment our form is hidden from his eyes by a bend in the road, his mind is taken up with new things and new men, and the place we so recently occupied is even now filled by another. How delightful it would be could we always have the jovial company about us, with their jest and laughter, their earnest conversation and happy suggestion, even as it was around the dinner-table in the old college days! But this is not life. Our experience is made up of many confused and deviating paths, and we are ever coming to the point of demarcation where we must shake hands and bid adieu to one more well-beloved. It is well that such wounds are soon healed, they are so often inflicted. But it is always possible to keep intact one or two of the more precious of these fellowships, and greatly to be pitied is he who cannot find at least one sympathetic face, one helpful hand constantly at his side through the heat and dust of the race.

A. T. BARNARD.

Cadies' Department.

KINGSTON AS A UNIVERSITY CITY.

THEY claim we are not a child of the Province, and as such a castaway we cannot expect any material assistance. Whether they claim the truth is a question of dispute, and who knows what adopted parentage the future holds in store for us? In the meantime, and in the years gone by, wherewithal have we been kept? Alienated and alone, how have we managed to exist? To such queries the universal reply comes: A Principal who has given twenty-five years of faithful service, of devoted effort, and untiring zeal; a faculty harmonious and united, catching the fire of enthusiasm and augmenting it; and a body of students, bound by loyal and deep-rooted affection to their alma mater, profound respect and admiration for the masters under whom they sit, and a marked earnestness and fervor in the acquisition of a liberal education. Such has been the foundation-the rock upon which our salvation has rested. Does the third corner of the triangle show signs of deterioration in the midst of our increased prosperity, and apparently glorious future which awaits us? We hope not, for though the other two increase in power and stability, they cannot make up the deficiencies in a third, and therefore we must have a care to 'grow apace.'

We have mentioned three great factors in our, not mere existence, but development and progress, might we not

look for a fourth, not perhaps as potent and therefore more easily overlooked, but nevertheless exerting its influence, that is, the city of Kingston. If the Province does not recognize us the city does. And has any Canadian city done more for a university within its walls than has our city, for it is our city, especially from October until May, in more ways than one. To know to what extent we owe gratitude to this city, we have but to look at the records of our college, there to find gifts varying in greatness, but all minor when compared with the munificent grant of Oct. 16, 1900. After that date who can resent the idea that Kingston is a University city in very truth. Such has been the general and financial interest of the citizens.

To particularize, we cannot but wonder sometimes at the goodness of the Kingston merchants and the business portion of the city. One might think they would dread seeing a student entering an office, lest they hear the reminder: "Your advertisement for the Journal-for the hand-bookborrow furniture and bunting for decorations for the conversat, etc., etc." Yet, with what pleasing faces they always greet us, make us welcome at their warehouses, and even give a liberal discount-"your being a student." Of course the obligation is not all on our side, yet truly, we owe them something, for no one can deny that there are numerous calls upon their generosity and their good will towards Queen's and the students.

Our reception, too, by the churches of the city, is of a most cordial nature. They all seem to be pleased to welcome students to their pews on Sunday; and some even further show their cordiality by giving a reception in the autumn, at which no effort is

spared to show kindness and good fellowship. The pastors are not less kind than their flocks, taking an interest not merely in college work generally, but in the students who listen to them from week to week. Of course occasionally, we do meet a "chilly look" if we sit in a "certain pew," but we always think "that must be a stranger in the city, just moved to town, who has not caught the spirit of the Kingstonian."

Then, too, in the social circle, students are entertained with a warmth of reception which cannot be gainsayed! Think of the teas, the athomes, to which we are so often invited, and if we do sometimes say: "Oh, I haven't time!" it is not because we think less of these, nor that we do not appreciate the acts of kindness and hospitality on the part of our city friends.

Especially do we notice here at Oueen's the social intercourse between Professor and student. May we infer that this is due to the atmosphere of the place? That might be termed a far-fetched conclusion. But we must add that to whatever it is due, this cannot but be productive of good especially to the student. To meet and know our Professors in another capacity than merely as lecturers, gives us a part of education which we cannot receive in the class room, and but serves to bind us more closely to our alma mater and make even more hallowed our student days. We thus gain much that is lost in other colleges in this very phase of our university life.

Lastly, let us mention the muchabused boarding house. Did you ever hear a girl at an 'at-home,' or out at tea, remark: "Isn't this delightful after boarding house fare?" I have; and yet ask the same girl next day "what kind of boarding house have you;" and she will invariably reply "just lovely—meals so nice and tasty, don't you know!" When you meet this strange coincidence, believe the latter statement, put the first down to mere "habit of expression" or mere jest.

It is a common verdict among the girls that we have good boarding houses. Then, why are they so much abused? Again, I say, mere habit or jest. When we consider how pleasantly we are situated, we decide we are fortunate. Our hostesses prove to be after all, not people to be looked down upon or unrecognized on the street. On the contrary is it not in some of the best homes and with some of the best people of the city that we find ourselves dwelling? We may not have as large a study as at home (or again we may have a larger), but are we not as a general rule made to feel at home while we are here? There may not be many of us in one house, but there are usually enough to help us waste an alarming amount of time, especially when viewed from an April standpoint. Generally speaking, we must admit, to be truthful, that we have good boarding houses, that we are treated humanely in every way, not only in the dining-room but in the drawing-room occasionally. Of course there are a few exceptions, it always takes these to prove the rule, but comnetition proves better than monopoly in this respect, in that the best survive, -the poorer die the death of the unrighteous. Again we reiterate that Kingston may well be called a University city, and this too, even from the boarding house point of view, which is by no means the least important among the numerous aspects of college life.

medical Rotes.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

"HE top of the mornin' to ye," said Tom, as he limped into the laboratory; "what the divil are ve doin' now;" and his eye glanced over to a table where microscopes, slides and text-books formed the predominant decorations, "studyin' for exams? Shure, an ounce of common sinse is worth a pound of book larnin any day. Come on and have a game of whisht. Thim periodical displays of learnin' called examinations is a nicessary evil. but at the same toime a domn nuisance, Ye'll foind whin ye git out in practice that it's not always the lad what heads the list who makes the best doctor, and ve'll foind, too, that the lad who is stuck on the tail of the list is far worse, so ye see that ye're between Scylla and Charybdis."

"What are they?" asked a freshman who stood near.

"Thim's bugs—microbes that Doc Connell has got in his steam-heated menagerie up stairs. The daily feed-in' of thim intilligent animals after the big show, on agar-agar and gilatine-broth is alone worth the proice of admission.

To raysume my discourse, I knew a lad who wint out from here and got the gold midil. He could tell ye parfictly the ramifications of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth nerve but if you asked him to give a hypodermic, tin to wan he'd fill the veins with air. Oi knew another lad who carried off the midil in chimistry. His very first case was that of a little girul who'd swallowed a nail. He rushed to the case and gave the little dear two ounces of nitric acid to dissolve the nail. It

worked foine. It dissolved the stomach with it.

Exams is foine things whin yez have a Gray in your moind or in your pockit-but they're hill when vez hasn't. Manv's the boy oive sane, who'd buck through a loine of foightin' footballers, with a grand stand yellin' loike a gang of dagoes on a stroike and niver a nerve would twitch. But whin the orral exams came he'd stand outside the door, his legs tremblin,' his teeth chatterin' like a centrifuge, and his nirves so hoighly strung you could have played 'Whistlin' Rufus' in sixteen sharps on thim. It's the men who kape their heads clear and their eyes unclouded by albuminuric retinitis and strong drink who git on. Ye know that man Harvey who discovered the circulation of the blood. He cut off a man's leg and whin he saw the blood flow, "It's blood!" he says. 'Go on,' says the others, 'you're jokin', for they thought it was circus limonade. 'Eureka!' he says, and before anybody could see the point he wrote a treatise on blood and got a royalty on it and his picture in the newspapers.

Kape your wits about ye, lads, and you're sure to succade. It's not the man who stands in the operating theavtre, surrounded by all the instruments and the apparatus that the king's daughters with their jumble sales can procure, and with three doctors and siven nurses standin' by to see that no low snake of a microbe sloides into the gapin' wound whin he's not lookin'-he's not the man what day-To my moind the sirves the crown. true surgeon is the man who, whin stranded away back on the K. and P., can perform tracheotomy with the aid of a bread-knoife and a piece of garden-hose, or wid an old suspinder

strap, two shingles and a postage stamp, set a Colles' fracture of the wrist.

Yez can't all be Howard Kelly's or Surgeons to the King-God bless him —but yez can do yer duty just as well at Brown's Corners as ye can in the foinest hospital in New York. It's a foine thing to read how Dr. McBurney and Dr. Mungo Park stood by the bedsoide of the dvin' Prisident and then sent in a bill for tin thousand dollars to the government. It's a foine thing, and it looks well in print. But it's far grander to read how owld Dr. William McClure rode through six miles of snow and flood to save the loife of some poor shepherd, wid no other earthly reward but the thanks and tears of the poor body and his woife.

"And so ye won't play whisht? Well, perhaps you're woise. Good day."

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL GRADUATE
IN LONDON.
Continued from February 28.

St. John's hospital for skin diseases, in Leicester Square, is a good place to see cases, but my own experience is that the work done in the skin departments of either London General hospital or University College hospital is more thoroughly done, not that the specialists in St. John's are not as well qualified, but simply that it is not what is known as a teaching hospital. Some instruction is given, but details are omitted. The clinics are free.

The National hospital for nervous and epileptic cases is a modern and well equipped hospital. It is situated in Queen's Square one block south and one east of Russell Square. On its staff are Gowers, Hughlings Jackson, who first described Jacksonian epilepsy, and Risien Russell. The

outdoor clinics held on four afternoons of the week are free and the instruction is good.

The conditions required, and the nature of the examinations held, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, are subjects regarding which many questions have been asked.

Previous to 1892 or thereabouts the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London held separate examinations and each granted its own diploma, which enabled the holder to practise in any part of the British Empire. For the past nine or ten years another arrangement has been in operation. A conjoint board of examiners was formed and now diplomas are not granted separately, but both diplomas must be won before either is granted, and it requires both to license a person to practise.

In the earlier part of this letter I referred to the requirements in medical education. It is not enough to produce diplomas stating that the holder has graduated. The original class tickets properly certified must be handed in to the secretary of the conjoint board, and a certificate of date of birth must accompany these. The student has then to get a government vaccination certificate from one of the public vaccinators stating that he is qualified to vaccinate. In order to get this it may be necessary to attend a course of six demonstrations although some public vaccinators make an exception in the case of Canadians and give the certificate without requiring attendance. The fee is 30s: \$7.50.

These directions are sufficient to guide the student until he has his interview with the secretary. If full information is required it can be obtain-

ed by writing to Mr. F. G. Hallett, secretary of the conjoint board, Examination hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. I rather anticipated the secretary's instructions in the matter of the vaccination certificate. He will tell the student where they may be obtained.

The examinations are held four times a year in January, April, July and October. Canadian graduates do not have to try the primary or intermediate, but only the final examination. The final consists of three parts: medicine, surgery and midwifery. The latter may be tried at the end of the fourth year. The three groups may be tried at one time or one group at a time at the end of the fifth year.

The examination in midwifery, including obstetrics and gynæcology, consists of two parts, a written examination and a twenty minute oral examination including the use of instruments. For this examination it is better to read English text books only as the English are conservative in these branches. Text books such as Galabin or Playfair on Obstetrics, and Lewers' on gynæcology will be found to answer the requirements.

Medicine consists of a written examination (two papers), a clinical examination which consists in examination and diagnosis of cases for about half an hour and the writing out in detail of the treatment for a disease mentioned by the examiner, for which ten minutes is allowed; an oral examination on general medicine, medical pathology, gross and microscopical and lasting twenty minutes.

Medicine includes the following subjects: Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Sanitary Science, Medical Anatomy and Bacteriology.

A question on Therapeutics, Juris-prudence, Sanitary Science and Bacteriology on one of the papers is almost all the attention given to these subjects. The work at Queen's more than covers the ground. The only points that may require looking up are the English legal procedures in Juris-prudence. In the clinical examination typical cases of any of the diseases of the skin or nervous system may be shown.

Surgery consists of a written examination; a clinic lasting about half an hour in which the student may have to examine only two, but often six cases; a practical examination in surgical anatomy, operative surgery and use of instruments lasting twenty minutes, and the microscopical identification and description of two pathological specimens for which ten minutes is allowed, and an oral on surgical pathology and general surgery lasting twenty minutes.

Surgery includes practice of surgery, descriptive surgical anatomy, surgical pathology, and Bacteriology. If I had to name two subjects that are pre-eminently important in these examinations I would unhesitatingly name the subjects of Anatomy and pathology. These are two subjects that every examiner knows thoroughly, and when he lacks a good question on the subject in which he is questioning the student, immediately turns to the anatomical or pathological side of There is a question in anathe case. tomy in nearly every paper.

I will conclude this letter by a reference to the cost of living and studying in London for a term of six months.

The first item to be considered is

passage to London and return. This will average \$100. It can be made more cheaply, and very easily be made at a much higher rate. Board and general household expenses, bus fares, etc., will make the actual living expense about \$8.00 per week or \$200 for six months. A hospital ticket will cost to begin with about \$50, and incidental expenses will add \$50 more. so that it is safe to count on an expenditure of \$400. If the student is going to try the examination he will have to add the fees, which are 20 guineas, about \$103, which is paid before trying the examinations. makes no difference in the fee whether they are all tried at one time or tried separately. He must also add \$103 for the diplomas when successful. makes a total of \$615 in round numbers It is not claimed that the amount is accurate, but it is a safe amount to count on. In case of failure on examinations, supplementary examinations cost about \$50.

I have prolonged this sketch far beyond the limit I set for it in starting out, but hope that I thereby may have added some information which may be of some assistance to the student intending to take up post graduate work.

A. R. B. WILLIAMSON.

That most autocratic of all monarchs, the house-surgeon, occasionally puts aside his dignity of office and condescends to put up a trick on his admiring subjects—the students.

The anæsthetic was being given one day to a patient with a glass-eye. "Here, R—," and the anæsthesist called a student who was standing by, "note the conjunctional reflex." R—bent down and touched the conjunctiva. "He is under all right now, doc-

tor, there was no response," and then he wondered why the nurse laughed.

Another student was asked to feel the pulse in the left wrist. He put his hand beneath the bed-clothes, and you can imagine his embarrassment on finding no wrist there. The arm had been removed at the elbow.

A third student, who prided himself on his ability as a diagnostician, was asked by the house-surgeon to diagnose a case that had just come in. "What is the matter with you?" he asked. There was no answer. "Where do you feel the pain?"—still the patient was stubborn. "How old are you?"—no word from the patient. A laugh from the house-surgeon put him on to the joke and the diagnostician left the room, convinced that one cannot make a reputation with a deaf-and-dumb patient.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

There is at present a bill on its way through the Provincial Legislature which demands the attention of every student who intends entering that promised land whose portals are guarded so zealously by the Ontario Medical Council. This bill, fathered by Dr. Jessop, of Lincoln, has already passed its second reading, and has for its object the reconstitution of the Council. It proposes to have the entire 30 members elected from the profession generally, instead of 5 being appointed by the homeopathic practitioners and 8 by the colleges, as at present.

From a student's standpoint such a bill is injurious in the worst way to his interests. It stands to reason that if the college representatives be removed from the governing body that the colleges will not only have less control over the regulations of the

Council, but will also have very little or nothing to do with the appointment of examiners; and examinations—to a student—are a matter of vital interest.

The tendency of the present day is to specialism, and who is better able to pass his opinion on the capabilities of a student than a man who has made it his business, his specialty, to teach the science of medicine and to examine students in that subject.

Dr. Roddick, when here two years ago, spoke of students who had gone up before examiners in some of the smaller provinces and had covered these same examiners with confusion by correcting them in questions they The students of Ontario had asked. have occasionally been in similar positions and have met with examiners whom, had they dared, they could have corrected in more than one erroneous or out-of-date theory. How can the busy general practitioner. however skilled he may be in the diagnosis and treatment of medicine and surgery, be constantly up to date in their Etiology and Pathology unless he keeps constantly reading up, as a college professor is bound to do. The ideal examiners in medicine, surgery and obstetrics are men who are at the same time general practitioners and teachers in a medical school. ideal examiners in Pathology, Bacteriology, Chemistry and Physiology are men who have made a specialty of these studies. These are the men whom the student respects, and when he goes up before them he has the satisfaction of knowing whether he fails or passes that he has been examined by men who know far more about the subject than he does.

Then again a lecturer in a medical school would never ask a student

questions regarding a subject which is not found in his text-books. Take, for example, materia medica. Certain text-books are prescribed for the student by the Ontario Medical Council. He studies these and is prepared to answer questions bearing on their contents. When he goes up to his examination and is questioned in drugs that have gone out of the pharmacopæia and on proprietary medicines that have come into vogue the day before yesterday, does one wonder that he gives up the ghost.

In the Kingston Medical Quarterly of April, 1901, the editor has written a very opportune article on the Ontario Medical Council. He complains first of the needless multiplicity of examinations that a student who intends to practice in Ontario must undergo before he can obtain his degree and the right to practice in this province. To overcome this bug-bear the editorial suggests that the Council give way and allow more college representatives, and that the medical schools in their turn give way and consider the examinations of the Council to be sufficient proof of a student's right to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Such an action, such a reconstitution, would indeed be gladly welcomed by the students of medicine, and would do away with the grounds for complaint mentioned in the first part of this article, as well as the multiplicity of examinations.

American millionaires are not the only ones who by the distribution of their wealth have benefited mankind. Alfred Nobel, of Stockholm, who died five years ago, made an immense fortune by his discovery of dynamite.

By his will five annual prizes of \$40,000 each were to be awarded to those men, irrespective of nationality, who had done the most good for humanity. Among those who received the awards for last year were Wilhelm, Conrad Roentgen, Professor at the University of Munich, whose X rays are familiar to every student, Emil von Behring, Professor at Halle and the discoverer of the anti-toxine of diphtheria, and Dr. Henri Dunant, of Switzerland, who did much to alleviate the horrors of war by bringing about the Geneva Convention and the societies of the Red Cross.

Professor—What means can we use to throw further light on the diagnosis of a tumor in the ant. abdominal wall? "Stoney"—The X rays.

Science.

February 22, 1902.

Editor Queen's University Journal:

EAR SIR,—I have before me your issue of January 31st, 1902, and have been reading your report of the special meeting of the Engineering Society.

With all due respect to Professor Carr-Harris, who is a personal friend of mine, I would earnestly advise the Engineering Society and the Queen's University Journal to inform themselves of facts before they put themselves on record as espousing this, the latest of Professor Carr-Harris' hobbies. We believe that in Ontario we have a high class of practising physicians. We ascribe this largely to the efforts of the Ontario Council who are at pains to run out of the country quacks and fakirs. We have not heard that students worthy of the name find

it a hardship to fulfil all the requirements of the Ontario Council, or that the Council has so monopolized the medical practice of the Province as to reap the whole revenue, to the exclusion of those doctors whom they themselves have since licensed in large numbers.

We know the class of student that dodged the Ontario Council; we know that if he got off his college exam., he did not chase the boys very close for the medal or the House Surgeon's position. From your article it cannot be said whether the reporter or the Professor used the term "fossil" as applied to the Practising Engineers who would set the examination which is such an iniquity, but would you refer to your city engineer as a fossil, or to the various City Engineers of Ontario as fossils? The Resident Engineer of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the largest power development in the world to date, is an Ontario man of about forty years, a brother-in-law of your Professor of Political Economy, and an ex-Professor of McGill. Unfortunate man! he is on the Council of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and doubtless, therefore, is an ancient, dusty, moth-eaten fossil.

It is not well to call names—there is a proverb about glass houses. It is well to state facts. You state "with this in view they tried to get the Canadian Government to pass a bill which would make a University degree valueless or a practical training of no financial benefit." This is simply not a fact. I have the proud distinction of being the first graduate in civil engineering from Queen's University, and I challenge the Professor to show that the passage of the legislation he opposes would have rendered my Uni-

versity training or degree valueless. I grant you the bill would "prevent an engineer practising (as such) who had not previously served an apprenticeship," etc., a terrible outrage surely.

Do you, who hope to do honest work and learn the theory and practice of your profession, wish to rank with those too indolent, mentally, and with too little perseverance to qualify themselves according to the very moderate standard of the Canadian Society?

I have been elected a member of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers without application. I am not a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, but am not afraid that on application my University degree will be valueless.

Why not get in touch with the Canadian Society and let Queen's engineering students know the intentions and methods of the society? Like any other association it will not likely turn away the very men its constitution is framed to accommodate. Look at the membership roll of the Canadian Society; I think you will find it shows the names of nearly all the prominent engineers of the country. It seems a pity that so young an institution as Queen's Engineering Society should assume a belligerent attitude towards a strong association without more careful consideration. Perhaps as strong a fight as the Boers have made would result, for we all know Queen's metal-but what then?

In the meantime I have applied to the Canadian Society for the privileges it will extend.

T. S. Scott, B.A., B.Sc.

The Science Hall was represented by several of its inhabitants at the recent meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute in Montreal. Last week the modest and quiet gentlemen, who reside at Hooligan Chambers, challenged the rabble of Carrot's Flats to a friendly game of hockey, and the following abusive refusal was received:

To Mr. Munchausen Burgundy, Master of the Hounds of Hooligan's Chambers, late Stowaway of His Majesty's Stonehooker Blake.

Greeting. Your communication of the eighth instant to hand. As secretary of this most ancient and venerable assembly known as The Order of the Polar Star, I, after a prolonged sitting of this most honourable house, have been instructed to bear you the following:

Whereas, the season has so far advanced that our rink on the south side of Garden Island has been closed for the season.

Whereas, our team has already been disbanded and our trainer dismissed, we feel that there is not sufficient time left for our gallants to get into shape.

Whereas, after due inquiry into the status quo of certain of your so-called amateurs, we must object to such players as Divinities.

Whereas, after most diligent study of Burke's Peerage, we have failed to find therein names of any of your so-called team.

We feel that it would be a very undignified departure to so far forget ourselves as to associate with the *vulgus*, or in other words, the long-legged, pop-eyed, knock-kneed, pimply-faced, lantern-jawed, clammy-skinned, black-feathered, yellow-toothed, bull-headed, hump-shouldered, snub-nosed, big-eared, chinless, feather-brained idiots, known as Hooligan's Hounds.

Be advised, ye scurvy crew. Go get ye together and practice with the Goo-

Goo's or the Ariel's. Go and learn to play the game, and till ye have a reputation look not at us. Till then adieu.

Signed on behalf of my fellow peers, SIR WILLIAM REDTOP, Sec.

The Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, David S. Noble; Hon. Geo. G. McEwen, Worthy Patriarch; Sir Benjamin Tett, Usher of the Scarlet Rod; Geo. H. Greaves, Diabolic Deviator; Stuart Stanley Roy McDiarmid, Esq., Herald.

The Science contribution for athletic purposes compares very favorably with those from Arts and Medicine. We were assured when the contributions were asked for that should the Engineering Society contribute one dollar per member, the Aesculapian society would do the same. The report shows that each Science student contributed two dollars, while the Medical and Arts men averaged up fifty cents each.

We believe that it has been argued that the Tennis club is a Science organization, and whether from that reason or others less satisfactory no grant for prizes appears to have been given this year.

When the executive of the club asked for it they were informed that five dollars would be placed at their disposal with which to buy prizes for the singles and doubles. Last year ten dollars was voted with which to buy two prizes, three being unclaimed from the previous year.

Such economy may be commendable but we fancy that a slight reduction in sundries and liniment might have made it possible to patronize this branch of athletics from which so many, who are unable to participate in the more manly sports, derive enjoyment and value for their athletic fee.

In the dismal, dirty basement
In this stately Science Hall,
There's a crowd of grimy devils
A holdin' up the wall.

There's an assay goin' forward,
And the heat and sulphur smell
Give a first-class imitation
Of a place that don't sound well.

There's a hurry and a jostle
When the slag is fit to pour,
And if the bead is brittle
There's a most unchristian roar.

But the heat the furnace raises, With Swinney at the feed, Is nothing to the climate When Cyril drops his bead.

There's a bunch around the balance Tellin' lies about their place, To patient, gentle Burrows With a very dirty face.

There's a sooty, hot professor Who tells us where we're at; And wishes just a little That he wasn't quite so fat.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S RECORD IN INTERCOLLEGIATE
HOCKEY.

Editor Queen's Journal:

DEAR SIR.—Most of the students now at the college seem to have a very vague idea of how Queen's first won the Intercollegiate championship in Hockey. A few pointers from one who saw it done may be of interest.

The Intercollegiate Championship of Canada (not of America) was first fought for in the season of 94-95, and Queen's were the winners. In that year Queen's defeated R.M.C. by several goals, Varsity 19-3, and Trinity 17-3. These three games counted as O.H.A. matches as well, the game with Trinity being the final in that

league. About a week later McGill brought a strong team to Kingston, and at their own request had the championship decided by one match, as they stated they could not get their team together for a return game in Montreal. At the close of a very fast game the score was Queen's 6, McGill 5. Queen's line up was as follows: Goal, R. Hiscock; point, G. Curtis, (Capt.); cover, F. Taylor; wings, S. Rayside, G. F. Weatherhead; centres, A. B. Cunningham, D. R. McLennan.

No challenge was received in '95-96, although Queen's defeated R.M.C. in the O.H.A. series.

In '96-97 Queen's sent a team to New York to play Yale for the Intercollegiate Championship of America. The score was 3-0 in favor of Queen's. In the O.H.A. series R.M.C. and Varsity were disposed of, the latter by 6-1 in Toronto, and 6-6 in Kingston. This final game, by the way, affords a fine example of the results of the over-confidence that always takes possession of a Queen's team, once a lead has been obtained. The following were the men that defeated Yale and won the O.H.A. championship also: Goal, R. Hiscock; point, G. Curtis; cover, W. Merrill; wings, G. F. Weatherhead; R. Brock; centres, J. Harty (Capt.) G. Dalton.

In '97-98 Queen's lost the O.H.A. championship to Osgoode Hall, being defeated on Toronto ice by 7-3. Mc-Gill was immediately seized with the idea that Queen's had a weak team, and sent up the best seven men in Montreal for the championship. Their team was as follows: McKenna, Bickerdike, Drinkwater (Capt.), Howard, McLea, Davidson and Brennan (3 Victorias, 2 Shamrocks and 2 Montrealers). The following men represented Queen's: R. F. Carmichael, G.

Curtis, W. Merrill (Capt.), R. Carr-Harris, J. Faulkner, G. Dalton and L. Newlands. The score was again 6-5, although McGill led at half-time by 4-2.

The championship has never been fought for again until this season, although in '98-99 Queen's defeated Varsity in the O.H.A. finals by 9-3 in Toronto, and 10-8 in Kingston.

It will be noted from the above that Queen's has never been defeated by a University hockey team at home or abroad, unless, indeed, Osgoode Hall can be termed a college. In that case Queen's would have to acknowledge two defeats, as Osgoode triumphed over Queen's in '92-93 by a score of 3-2, and in '97-98 by a score of 7-3. Both these games were played in Toronto and both were O.H.A. finals. To tell how Queen's defeated Osgoode in '93-94 by 13-1 would be another story.

There are few teams able to sustain for ten years such a high standard in any line of sport as Queen's has done in hockey.

Yours etc.,

ONLY A SPECTATOR.

(The writer of the foregoing letter is not correct when he says that the Queen's-McGill game of '98 followed the defeat inflicted by Osgoode Hall. The McGill game was played first, as will be seen by referring to the Journal of that year.

Our correspondent is correct when he places the score of the two McGill-Queen's matches at 6-5 instead of 5-4, as asserted in a recent article of the Journal. We regret that our writer for athletics had not turned up some of the old copies of the Journal before venturing on such dangerous ground).

INTER-YEAR HOCKEY-'02 VS. '05.

This was a good game and virtually was Queen's III against Queen's old first team. The freshmen are a speedy aggregation and their following up is especially noticeable. The strong defence of the seniors was too much for the team, however. The senior forwards individually made good rushes, but there was nothing like combination play. Score: 8—3 in favor of the seniors.

JUNIORS VERSUS SENIORS.

Both sides would have done much better execution had they been furnished with axes; there was neither good combination nor tast individual play. Excitement, nevertheless, ran high as it was interesting to speculate who would first kill his man. Three seniors were ruled off. Score: Seniors 5, Juniors 3.

SOPHOMORES VERSUS FRESHMEN.

This was a very interesting game, there being about three inches of water on the ice. Both teams played with lots of go, the following up of the forwards on both sides being noticeable. The Freshmen were too much for the Sophomores. When time was called the score stood 5-3 in favor of '05.

One speaker at the Alma Mater attributed Queen's success against McGill to the few practices Queen's had had; that the players were not stale as in other years. Was not this rather due to the fact that the players deserted the old style of slow combination work and trusted to fast individual rushes. This is the style of hockey that won for the Wellingtons last year, and is in favor with most of the teams of the Quebec league.



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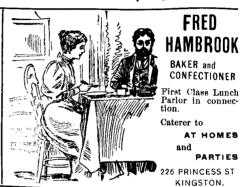


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Educational Department Calendar

December, 1901:

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect

By-law for disestablishment of Township
Boards takes effect.

26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate

 Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.
 Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

r. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

January, 1902:

21. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session) (3rd Tuesday in January.)

28. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils. (4th Tuesday in January.)

February.

5. First meeting of High School Boards and
Boards of Education. (1st Wednesday
in February.)

March.

 Inspectors' Annual Report to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.)
 Annual Reports from High School Boards to Department, due. This includes the Financial Statement. (On

or before 1st March.)
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or or before 1st March.)

Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk. (On or before March 1st.)

27. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday.)

28. GOOD FRIDAY.

31. EASTER MONDAY.
Night Schools close (session 1901-1902.)
(Close 31st March.)

April.

. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation.) Returns by Clerks of Counties Cities

Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities, etc., of population to Department, due. (On or before 1st April.)

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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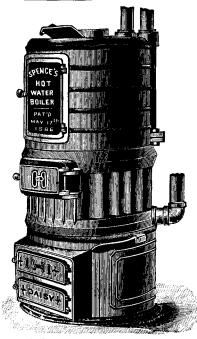
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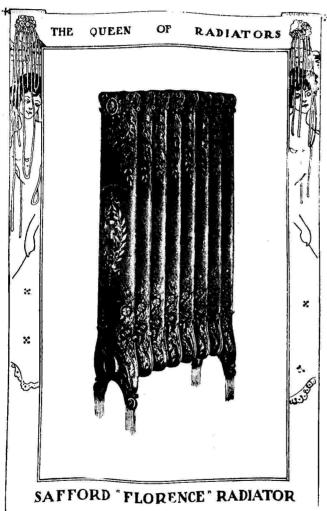
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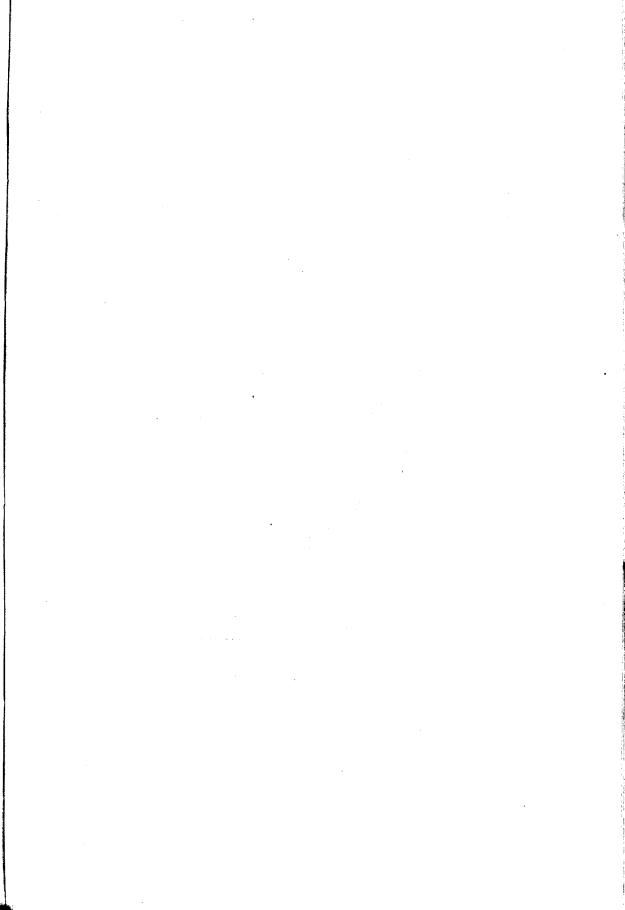
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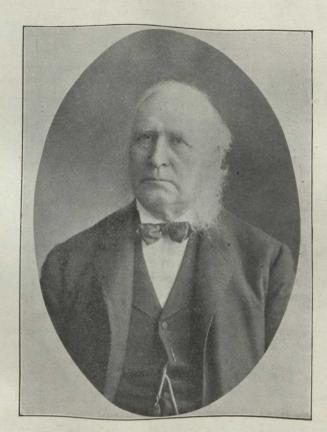
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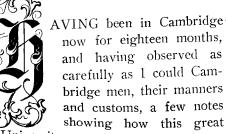


VOL. XXIX.

APRIL 4, 1902.

No. 10

A QUEEN'S STUDENT AT CAMBRIDGE.



University appears to a Queen's man, may be not uninteresting to the readers of the JOURNAL.

There are here about three thousand students. Among so great a number one naturally expects to find all grades from the poor, bent book-worm, to the "sporting blood"—a butterfly in a gorgeous red or green vest whose boast so often is "Haven't opened a book this term," or "Didn't bring a single book up with me." (It may be noted just here that a man is "up" when he is in Cambridge, and "down" when he is anywhere else.

Naturally one is apt to generalize too much from the observation of one's own circle of friends; particularly, as here, there is no university spirit to bind men together, but friendships are formed or not, just as they would be in life altogether away from the institution. I have endeavored to avoid this error as far as possible, and so must write in very general terms of the Cambridge student.

To the research men and to all "advanced students," the great glory of

Cambridge lies in the thinkers and observers, of all departments, that are drawn together here by the opportunities for work and mutual assistance. It is these men that make Cambridge easily first among schools of research and of original thought. It is, in itself, no small privilege to observe these as they pass to and from the laboratories and lecture-rooms. are men whose names and books are known all over the civilized globe :-Stokes, J. J. Thomson, Jebb, Mayor, Hughes, Swete, Westlake, Liveing. Skeat, Ewing, Forsythe, the Darwins. and many others equally famous.

The research work here-where men carry on their investigations under these leaders, is perfectly open: at least it is so in all the laboratories I have yet been in. Every one knows, or may know, just what all the others in his department are doing, not excepting even the professor. So instead of following merely his own research, each has the privilege of seeing all the work of twenty men; of consulting them about particular points, and of being consulted about others. This increases by twenty times the opportunity for collecting valuable experience, to say nothing of the direct impetus that it gives to thought.

It may strike some of your readers

that this state of affairs would be but a matter of course, but it has been a matter of amazement to the few among us who have come from continental research laboratories, where, they say, every experiment is kept locked up in a separate room lest other students steal the ideas.

To the sporting men, Cambridge means the greatest school for rowing —excepting Oxford—that exists in England, or anywhere else for that matter. Or perhaps it is the cricket that attracts him, or the football, or the polo, or whatever his particular game may be; for almost all sports permitted by the climate and surrounding country are followed here; our own lacrosse having also its devotees.

There is no university or college enthusiasm about the contests, even the great boat race against Oxford does not seem to stir up more than a passing mention outside of rowing circles.

With regard to sport here I wish to notice that the clean, manly play of the game "for the game's sake," and the straightforward confidence in one's opponents, approaches far closer to the ideal of sport than anything I have seen elsewhere.

In view of an evident mistake in one of the columns of the first JOURNAL of this series it may be well to mention that hockey here—even ice hockey—is a different game from ours of the same name. It is in general played on the grass with a cricket ball and a club like a combination of our hockey stick and a golf "driver." A good idea of the style of the game may be obtained from the illustrations that occasionally appear in the "Illustrated London News," "Graphic" and similar papers.

It seems to me to be a very clumsy game in comparison with ours.

In considering the average Cambridge undergraduate and graduating student, I have been much surprised and pleased to find how well our own fellow students at Queen's compare with them. The large leisure class here gives to the average undergraduate a polish and a grace of manner unattained at Queen's, but as far as I have been able to observe, there is lacking that sturdy manliness and self-reliance that has always seemed to me to be so characteristic of the Canadian student.

One often hears the dictum, "Oh, you know, one does not come up to Cambridge to study; it is to form acquaintances, and for the social life entirely."

There is, too, a selfishness—perhaps it is a thoughtlessness for the comfort of others—that seems to contrast very strongly with the feeling of brotherhood that obtains to such a marked degree among the "perfervid Alma Materists."

The system here seems largely responsible for these peculiarities. Each person "in statu pulpillari" must have a study separate from his sleeping apartment, and it is in this "sitting room" that he keeps "bachelor's hall." His breakfast and luncheon are served here either from the college kitchen or by his landlady, who by the way is regarded merely as a sort of higher ser-He goes to his college for dinner in "Hall," but once or twice a week dines in his own room. All undergrads must attend the college dining hall a certain number of days a week-generally four or five-and in many cases Sunday must be one of

these days. After "Hall," if he does not settle down to study, or go out to spend the evening at some other student's rooms, he will be pretty certain to be entertaining triends in his own.

With regard to students and degrees: A student goes in for either a "Poll" (ordinary pass degree), or tries a "tripos" (honour course). either case he must first pass both parts of the "previous" examination, of which "part I" is wholly Latin and Greek, and "part II" consists of papers on logic (or Paley's Evidences), elementary mathematics and an English essay. Men going in for a tripos must now pass one of three additional papers on elementary mechanics. French or German. This leaves them ready to begin work on their "tripos." There are ten distinct triposes, viz., Mathematics. Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Mediaeval and Modern languages and Mechanical Sciences. Some of these are divided into two parts; the degree (B.A.) being granted on the results of the first part. The second examination seems to be simply for higher standing and is taken a year or so after.

If a student wishes to take the ordinary or poll degree he must, after passing his "previous," take both parts in the "general" examination, which are as follows: Part I, Classics, Algebra (to equations of two unknown of degree not higher than the second), elementary statics and a voluntary paper (for standing) in Latin Prose. Part II consists of five papers: (1) Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, (2) English History, (3) English Essay, (4) Elementary Hy-

drostatics and Heat, and (5) a voluntary paper, for standing, on a play of Shakespeare or a poem of Milton.

After this there comes a special examination in one of the same subjects as a tripos or in logic, music, or Agricultural Science.

Having passed all these, a student may take his degree (B.A.).

There is yet a third way to a degree: Any graduate of another university, or anyone who, by having done satisfactory original work, shows that he is able to do research, may be admitted as an "advanced student," and such student on the completion of two years residence and the publication of a research of distinct value to science, may receive the degree of B.A. (res.) in which the last letters in brackets stand for "research."

The first degree awarded in all cases is the bachelor's, and this covers such a range of merit that one must know further what kind of a B.A. the student is. A B.A. with first-class standing in both parts of a tripos will be much more advanced than an average M.A. The part one B.A. may range anywhere between our M.A. and B.A. and the holder of a mere "Poll" degree may be a pretty poor specimen. ()f course the taking of a "Poll" degree does not necessarily indicate a lack of capacity, as many reasons may influence clever men to take it. For instance, one "Poll" B.A. who has spent his leisure in research, has won through it a commanding position in the scientific world and has recently been appointed principal of one of the more important British colleges.

There is one advantage in these unclassified B.A.'s and that is that people look to the man, his real standing

and capabilities, rather than to any letters he may write after his name.

Any B.A. of three years standing may, on the payment of a certain fee (£12, I believe), take his M.A. This carries with it a vote in the Senate and frees him from the regulations for "persons in statu pupillari."

The regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraph relate to the discipline of all persons under the degree of M.A., and some of the more important and more ridiculous are as follows: Academic dress must be worn at all lectures and examinations (except in special cases,) in the library, Senate house, a university church; at all times on Sundays in the streets, every evening after dark in all parts of the town and its immediate neighborhood, and on all occasions when they call on a University officer in his official capacity. Smoking in cap and gown is a serious offence, but nothing is said about being drunk in academic dress. Persons in statu pupillari must not drive "tandems" or "four-inhand" carriages, or take part in any steeplechase, must not take part in horse racing or pigeon shooting, must not drive in a dog-cart or other vehicle on Sunday without permission from the tutor, etc.

To enforce these rules there is a system of "proctors," or university police, who are allowed to fine for all breaches of discipline. The "progs" "prowl," accompanied by two "bulldogs," or college servants, as attendants. These men are supposed to do all the running and capturing of infringers of discipline, but I have never seen them in action. The office of proctor is supposed, by the "powers that be," to be a very honourable one,

but the students do not seem to see it in this light.

As the Colleges have only rooms for about one thousand students, the majority live in licensed lodgings as mentioned above. No student is allowed a latch-key, but if out after ten o'clock -at which hour all outer doors are locked-must wait for the landlord to unlock for him. The time of coming in and the fact of wearing or nonwearing of the cap and gown are noted, and a report is sent to the student's tutor once a week. If in any case a student should not come in before midnight a report must be sent to the tutor first thing next morning. No student may leave his room after ten, but visiting students, of course, can get out at any time. In vacations, when the proctors are off duty, no student is supposed to be out of his lodgings after ten except by the special permission of his tutor.

The system of colleges is so different from anything we are accustomed to that a few notes on it may not be out of place. A college here is a corporation consisting of fellows, graduates and undergraduates. The full control lies, as far as I can ascertain, with the fellows who indirectly elect from among themselves the various college officials, master, deans, bursar, etc. These colleges have in general large revenues from lands, investments of other kinds, and from the fees of the undergraduates.

The privileges of a "fellow" vary slightly from college to college, but in general they dine together at the "High table" of the college hall, and at the college's expense, they have voting power in some college matters, a free set of rooms in college, and in

addition are paid about £200 per an-The master and other officers receive special salaries. The idea, of course, is to ensure these men a comfortable living so that they may devote themselves unreservedly to their particular branch of study or research. As a rule three or four new fellows are elected each year-professedly by competitive examination, but really by choice of a council of fellows. Fellowships, in Trinity College for instance, are tenable for six years; but if a fellow be appointed a college or university lecturer his fellowship usually becomes permanent during his occupancy of office. These fellowships are the great prizes of college life.

Among the college officers are three or four tutors to whose care all persons in statu pupillari are confided. the science students having one tutor. the classical ones another, and so on The duty of these tutors is to collect the fees. They are also supposed to direct the studies of their students by telling them what classes to take, and are in theory, guardians and advisers in the absence of the parents. Almost all college and university business has to be conducted through these officers. If a person wishes to draw books from the library he has to get an order from his tutor; or if he wishes to go in for an examination the tutor will get his application form and show him where to sign his name, etc. The tutor then will forward the papers "to the proper authorities" and do any other business that the student is deemed incapable of attending to personally.

There are here eighteen such colleges, each entirely distinct from the others, and each giving certain lecture and laboratory courses for its own un-

dergraduates. There are also two ladies' colleges, Girton and Newnham, the students of which are accorded university privileges of lectures, library, laboratories, and examinations, but as they are not members of the university they can neither take degrees nor are they officially graded on examination lists. For instance, when Miss Fawcett headed the list on the mathematical tripos some years ago she could not take the title of Senior Wrangler, but was referred to as "above the Senior Wrangler"—a fact that is always mentioned in speaking of the "senior" of that year, and a fact that is said to be a constant thorn in his university life. A lady coming tenth would be ranked as "between the ninth and tenth wrangler"; the wranglers being those of first-class standing in the mathematical tripos.

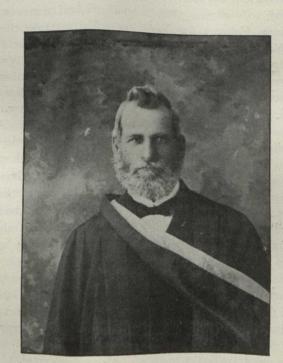
There is also a "board of non-collegiate students" to which all members of the university, who cannot afford college life, belong. These are presided over by a censor, who fills all the duties of a tutor. These students have no "hall," but certain lectures are delivered to the undergraduates of that body.

More important than the college lectures and laboratory courses are those given by the university itself These are in charge of the professors and are open to all members of the university irrespective of their college.

The university, of course, is the degree-granting body and so holds all important examinations; but some of the colleges hold exams of their own which, I believe, members must pass before taking the university papers.

WILL C. BAKER.

(Continued on page 17.)



P. C. McGREGOR ESQ., LL.D.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

N. M. LECKIE, - - Editor.

J. J. HARPELL, - - Business Manager.

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Editorials.

HE officials at present in charge of the Journal have not thrust their own affairs very prominently before the notice of the College public during the session; but it is quite appropriate either now or before the end of the current volume to pass some reflections upon the work of the year. At a recent meeting of the Alma Mater society it was said by a representative of the JOURNAL that no formal or official report, except a financial one, was to be offered. In the past such reports have only been furnished to the Alma Mater society when the JOURNAL had fallen on evil days and the editor-in-chief felt inspired to declaim against the students in general for their failure to support him in his literary parturition. It is not many years since an editor-in-chief even rehis position signed upon grounds. The officials of the Journal at present have no such charges to make and no such upbraidings to hurl at their friends. On the other hand nothing but the most flattering encouragement has come from those who have read these pages during the current year, and difficulties have been made easy by the warm appreciation which has been shown to those upon whom the task of publishing this paper has fallen. Numerous persons outside the circle of those appointed for the purpose have also offered the results of their observations and reflections to be used in these columns for the entertainment and the instruction of the readers.

Any comparisons of the work done either by members of the Journal staff or by outsiders would be unfortunate if not unkind, but there is no student who will grudge a compliment to at least two persons on the present staff whose work has been especially interesting and thorough, to wit, the editors of the ladies' department, Miss Harriet Smirle and Miss Lilian Vaux. to whom the success of the present volume of the Journal is largely due.

Another of the pleasantest features of the year's work, from the point of view of the editorial functions, has been the modesty with which the various writers have presented their manuscripts. Almost invariably these have been given on the express understanding that they were by no means to be accepted unless they were quite suitable, and that changes and alterations by the editor-in-chief would be welcomed. It is earnestly hoped that the officials of next year will meet the same sympathy and encouragement in the task to which they will devote such pains. In no department of college activity are co-operation and support more essential.

The interim report given by the business manager presents many interesting and hopeful features. Although the books of the JOURNAL cannot be closed for some six months yet, owing to the nature of some of the advertising accounts, still a reasonably sure estimate can be made at this time of the receipts and expenditures. A full report will be presented in the Autumn.

The rapid increase of the total revenue of the Journal during the past three years, owing largely to the enterprise of the business manager, is one of the most pleasant things in the report; the amount reaching almost to two thousand dollars. Next year the Journal will be in direct connection with the various Queen's societies of different large centres, thereby drawing closer together the life of Queen's men and advancing the interests of the Journal.

THE proximity of the April examinations is a circumstance which gives a buoyancy and charm to the studies which have been carried on all year in a matter-of-fact and drudging fashion. People who could never be made to understand the significance of knowledge for its own sake, and who could never see past the hard and practical end in view need only to have an examination in the near future in order to have their vision cleared. In October they study because more or less remotely their bread and butter depends on the work that is done from day to day; in April even the least sordid of incentives is forgotten and study becomes part and parcel of the wild iov of living. Enthusiasm is stirred to the utmost at the sight of closely written lectures taken down so painfully for months back, and the prospect of transforming these learned pages into a portion of one's consciousness is a sufficient reward for all the labor bestowed on them. The person who does not thrill with delight at such a privilege, especially in the

springtime, is one who has surely not yet fathomed the height and depth of human capabilities. Who would ask a keener pleasure than to sit in an open sunny window reading page after page of lectures in view of an examination just three days off. Two circumstances only can enhance the delight, the fact that the lectures are borrowed from some dear friend, and the novelty of reading them for the first time in one's lifetime. To read old lectures that have been written by oneself and conned daily for six months is a stale, flat and unprofitable proceeding. New ones for us, my masters, and borrowed ones at that.

The freedom and spontaneity with which the intellect leaps to its task in the days before an examination forms one of the best evidences of the ultimate sanity of the human mind; and the fact that such examinations are anticipated so keenly by those who are to take part in them proves that the system offers scope to the highest faculties. In some quarters it is a custom to rail against examinations, and to say that such methods stifle the free play of the intelligence, but such complaints can only be the product of disturbed and disappointed minds incapable of grasping the possibilities which lie concealed in the borrowed lectures or in the merriment of the examination hall three days afterwards.

F all places in the University the examination hall is the gayest and most attractive. On the April mornings students stroll out from their homes in the sunshine and in their best attire, eager to take their places in the Convocation Hall and to

begin their tilt with the classics or The tumult and conmathematics. fusion about the door, and the hilarity which prevails for the first few minutes inside belong to the finest moments of college life; and the cloistered silence which falls upon the busy scene soon after the questions are distributed is a fit climax to the months and years of preparation. The quietness is not that of depression, but comes only from effort and concentration, and it is fitly broken now and then by some ripple of merriment which shows how much gaiety lurks in the assembly even if it is forcibly suppressed for the time being. sober portraits on the wall take on more sympathetic lines as they are appealed to in moments of intense reflection, while the sunshine which glints in at the windows and creeps across the floor reminds the hard workers inside that in an hour or two they will be at liberty. The best seats in the examination hall are those at the large tables on the platform, where whispered conversation is as innocent as it is spontaneous. A student of the classics or theology sits within arm's length of some devotee of mineralogy, the one utterly helpless to assist the other even if all moral restraints were withdrawn, and yet their very proximity is an aid to knowledge. From the platform seats, moreover, there is a noble prospect of the whole scene below, especially on the days when the modern languages and English literature are among the subjects of examination. The last antagonist of co-education yields up his argument when he sits at one of these raised desks and allows his glance to wander here and there before him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The JOURNAL is proud to hear of the success of Mr. J. A. Donnell in winning a fellowship in Political Science at Chicago University.

The Journal staff for next session will consist of the following persons: Editor-in-chief, J. M. McEachran; Managing-editor, I. N. Beckstedt; Business manager, E. J. Reid; Arts, R. A. McLean; Divinity, J. A. Petrie; Medicine, E. Sproale; Science, W. K. McNeill; Athletics, D. N. McIntyre; Ladies, Miss Forfar, Miss Fleming; Business committee, S. Polson, J. Brown, G. C. McKenzie, Miss Birch; Special Correspondents, Dr. Hayunga, E. R. Peacock, R. Haydon, R. Lees.

The following amounts have been received by the treasurer of the University Mr. J. B. McIver, 38 Clarence St., Kingston, to be applied to the G. M. Grant hall fund:

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In Mr. McIver's last report of moneys received for the G. M. Grant Haiffund, the name which read G. W. Murphy should have been G. B. Murphy, Elgin, \$100.00. Mr. McIver regrets the inaccuracy.

LECTURES IN MUSIC.

T is now some years since our University Council had under consideration the establishing of a chair of music in the University. At that time this matter was not only discussed. but a committee was appointed and even a course outlined in the new subject. But alas, more than enthusiasm is needed to found chairs, and this proved but one of the beautiful ideals which the chronic disease of Queen's keeps ideals only. The "vision splendid" faded, the committee, no doubt, quietly forgot they were a committee, and the plans found a dusty restingplace in some rarely used corner of the Council chamber. But evidently it did not quite "fade into the light of common day," for at the beginning of this session we were met by the modest announcement that there would be a class in music open to all students on payment of a small fee, and to outsiders for a slightly larger one.

The lecturer was Mr. Carmichael, and the class was duly begun as announced. Of course nothing pretentious was attempted, or was even possible, in the one hour a week devoted to the subject, but Mr. Carmichael succeeded in making the lectures both interesting and instructive. They were confined to the theory of music and began with a study of musical sounds as based on the theory of sound in general. Not the least interesting feature of this part, at least to one who knew only by rumor of the wonderful deeds done in this same Physics room, was the experiments used so freely by the lecturer. After these we shall be prepared to find music even in a Jew's harp with one string. Then, with Prout's Harmony and the Presbyter-

ian Book of Praise as text-books, the class were initiated into elementary harmony, chords, scales, major, minor and chromatic-of these latter we have always stood in considerable awe —and the formation of these. have done exercises in English, in philosophy, in mathematics, in chemistry, even in physics, but, believe me, ye uninitiated, they are all as nothing to doing an exercise in music. harmonized beautifully, or thought we did, keeping in mind all the things we were to do and forgetting those we were not to do, and then went proudly to the piano to play our own music. We left it with very mingled feelings, not without a touch of awe that we had been able to produce something so entirely original, the like of which was never heard in Heaven above, in earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Later on was added a study of the structure of musical composition. And if this class cannot now analyze a simple musical composition it is not the fault of the painstaking instructor.

That these lectures were of interest to practical musicians, as well as to those who have no such claims, may be inferred from the considerable number of students of music who attended from the city, and it is a pleasure to hear that they are likely to be continued next year. Whether any change is proposed we have not heard, but whether next year or not, we hope it may be possible before long to add to the scientific study of the subject a study of its history and of musical interpretation. A study of form alone is but partial, whereas it is the aim of a university to present any subject as a whole, to give, in the case of music, its place, and relate it to all other expressions of the human spirit. To-day is the day of small things; but we confidently hope and expect that from the small beginning of this session may grow the long desired chair of music.

A QUEEN'S STUDENT AT CAMBRIDGE.

(Continued from page 11.)

Much of the preparation for exams is done by "coaches," private instructors who, in most cases, try to grind the work into the students' heads, but in the case of those going in for a tripos the coach prepares his "pup"—as pupils are called—in short examination methods as well as in the general knowledge of the subject. There exist here regular "coaching agencies" that take the students, eight or ten at a time and do the cramming whole-sale.

The town of Cambridge exists principally to supply the real and imaginary needs of the students and in as far as possible to relieve them of cash. There is no discount to students here, but in many cases exactly the opposite. In fact it is often said that it is far cheaper to run down to London to buy than to order in Cambridge.

This is by no means a "poor man's university," and it is only with economy one can get along on £150 per academic year. If one stays "up" through the long vacation—the laboratories are open then—one needs at least £175 or £200 per annum. It is possible, however, to keep expenses down to the region of £150, but it involves a severer economy than most people care to employ. Rooms alone cost from 15s. to 20s. per week, but some very small ones may be found as low as 12s. I know of no superior limit

to these prices. Rental of sets of rooms are regulated by a syndicate from the colleges and the prices include attendance, but light, coals, etc., must be paid for extra—also rental of table linen, 'silver,' cutlery, etc. The former cost the student just about twice their rental value, but as it is not permitted to have private coal bins, etc., one must "face the music." The landladies are not required to cook for the students, but some may be found who will do it either for a wage or as an extra inducement for the student to take their rooms.

As far as undergraduate work is concerned I have been agreeably surprised to find how well our own university does its work. Contact with men here from all the famous schools of Great Britain and the colonies, and in some cases from those of the continent, has taught me-what I did not realize before—that my own Alma Mater can hold her head up with any of them. I do not mean to say that there are not crudities and serious faults among my own fellow-students, but that it seems to me that our failings are not only remediable with time and energy, but that they are for more likely to be set right than is Cambridge to pick up the spirit and selfreliance of the newer land.

This is not written to tickle the fancy of our students, but that they may realize—as I did not, before studying in Cambridge—the real value of our opportunities at Queen's, and that they may know in some measure how these advantages compare with those obtainable at this great world-centre of thought.

It is impossible for me to tell just how far my opinion is influenced by my training at Queen's, but as far as I can see I think that the undergraduate system at home produces better men, more useful citizens, and gives its students a truer attitude toward life, its privileges and its responsibilities, than does the corresponding system here.

Of course, an energetic man will make the most of his opportunities anywhere, and opportunities for many things are better here than at home; but my remarks, based as they are on a study of the undergraduate bodies of both institutions—in as far as it has been my privilege to see and understand them—applies, consequently, mainly to these.

Of the co-educational side of the question I can write nothing except to note the lack of it in the constant "man society" among the undergrads here. Girton and Newnham are not admitted as parts of the university and seem to have no influence outside of their own walls.

As far as the post-graduate side of the question is concerned I find nothing unpleasing in the comparison. The mere work can be done as well in one place as another. It is the number of famous men and the splendid library facilities that make it so advantageous to "research" in Cambridge; but with all these inducements there are less than twenty students doing independent work in physics here in the foremost of research schoolsand the numbers in the other departments are very small-only two or three in most. In this connection it must be remembered that Cambridge has the world for its constituency, and that it is a good many times sixty years old. So even in the highest of

all university activities I find nothing but encouragement for Queen's, and the more I see and the better I understand this great university of Cambridge, the more do I realize the value of the training received at my own Alma Mater, with its personal contact of staff and students.

WILL C. BAKER.

THE CLASS OF '94.

M. J. C. Brown, the president of ninety-four, has compiled the following information about his contemporaries, and suggests that similar lists should be published from time to time from the permanent officials of other years.

A. E. Ilett is practising medicine in Watertown, N. Y.

H. P. Fleming is practising medicine in Ottawa.

W. R. Sills is Mathematical Master in the K. C. I.

L. Staples is principal of Kingston Model school.

H. C. Windell is at Queen's in his final year in medicine.

L. H. McLean took his Divinity course at Pine Hill, N.S., and is now preaching at Port Hastings, C.B.

John McKinnon took his B.D. in 1897 and went to Dalhousie Mills, where he still holds forth.

J. T. Norris went into pedagogy and taught for a while at Dutton. He is now Mathematical Master in Ottawa C. I.

J. S. Rayside left college to manage an extensive lumber business. For two or three years he played a fine line of football with Ottawa city just to keep himself from getting stiff.

James Shortt completed a divinity course in Queen's and then took a post

graduate course in Edinburgh University, and is now in Calgary, N.W.T.

E. R. Peacock went from Queen's direct to Upper Canada College and is now house master in that institution.

Miss E. Rayside took a course in pedagogy and then a course in St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa. She is now practising in the Capital as a trained nurse.

Miss J. Russell married Rev. C. G. Young and lived for some time in Russeltown, Que. Last year they went to Prince Albert, N.W.T.

T. J. Glover, after completing his course in Theology, took up educational work and is now in charge of a most successful school for boys in Kingston.

A. D. McKinnon went direct to Boston and preaches to a congregation composed largely of Britishers. He attends Harvard occasionally, but says it cannot compare with old Queen's for thoroughness.

M. H. Wilson has been busy for many years building churches and manses. The last was at Snake river, Renfrew, where he was also preaching. He has not reported lately, so he probably has several new buildings on hand.

Geo. R. Lowe, after completing his Divinity course, undertook mission work in Manitoba, but returning after a year he studied Christian Science and is now connected with First Church of Christ, Kingston.

T. S. Scott, after taking his B.Sc., went to Klondyke. Then he undertook work in connection with the G.T. R., Toronto. He seems to have left the city, as a letter to Toronto failed to reach him. He turned up all right

in Journal No. 9, but without an address.

W. McC. Kellock, G. A. Ferguson, M. B. Tudhope, J. C. Brown and T. P. Morton went through Osgoode, and are now practising law: Kellock at Pembroke, Ferguson at Collingwood, Brown at Williamstown, Morton at Ottawa, and Tudhope not reported.

D. McG. Gandier went out to Rossland and built up a congregation in that new land. To say he did nobly would surprise no one who knew him. He had a thorough knowledge of the needs of the West, and was devoted to his work. At the General Assembly which met in Hamilton, his thirty-minute talk on the conditions in the West made a profound impression. He was forced to leave his work in Canada and go South on account of his wife's health. Had he remained he would have made an admirable successor to the late Rev. Dr. Robertson.

C. B. Fox, on graduation, was appointed demonstrator of Tactics and director of Animal Intelligence in the Hamilton football club. In his leisure moments he toyed with some assaying for the Hamilton Iron & Steel Co. Tradition has it that on one occasion the company became sceptical and sent a sample and Foxie's figures to a high muckie-muck in Toronto, who reported the figures away out. Before dismissing Fox they sent the sample to a big gun in New York, who reported same as Fox to six decimal places. There was a disagreement in the seventh, but the New Yorker afterwards discovered his mistake. The company gathered around Fox and asked "How?" "Oh," said Foxie, spreading his countenance, "that's

easy! I'm a Queen's man and a member of '94." They made him superintendent, and now when he is not busy cashing his salary cheques he stands around watching other people work.

Members of the class of '94 are requested to report themselves and their doings to the President, J. C. Brown, Williamstown, Ont.

Ladies' Department.

THE JANITOR, THE LADY STUDENTS' FRIEND.

THE Freshette who, on her advent to Queen's, was charmed by the politeness of the janitor in holding open the door for her, expressed her appreciation in a happy manner. "I thought it surely must be the Principal" she said, "and I wondered how he could find time to be round among the students so much." In time she grew to distinguish the different functionaries of the University, but she never ceased to appreciate the janitor.

She found that he was a very unusual janitor. For he did not think his work was done when the furnace was going well and the class rooms were tidied and the sidewalks shovelled, but he would walk around the halls to see if anyone needed help in anything else, where he could be of use-so willing to lend a hand at any time, and so pleasant about it all. And she found that he was about the best friend the college girls had. Suppose for instance that a tea was in progress in the far away realm of the Goddess Levana-the girls would hurry around in preparation; the various committees would meet, decide and act; the curators would make valiant endeavors to put the room in shape; the decorators would rummage in the store-room for

bunting and tissue paper. But it would be "Mr. Burton" here, and "Mr. Burton" there, and "Oh, Mr. Burton, would you mind getting a pail of water, we don't like to carry it past the Latin class-room—and would it be too much trouble for you to get a longer ladder?" or "Did you see the broom anywhere, Mr. Burton?" and "where did the boys put the bunting after the reception! What would the girls do, what could the girls do, without the janitor to help them with things they ought to do themselves and cannot, or do not like to do. The Freshette wondered.

What if he were hot tempered, she thought? The girls would not take as much comfort out of his assistance, for help given with a smile is twice as valuable as any other sort of help. The girls wouldn't feel very much like asking Mr. Burton to fix their lockers or look for their lost brooches in the dirt-pans, or lend them his knife, or fix the gas stove for Levana teas, or do one quarter the number of things he was always doing for them, if they didn't feel sure of the smile on his face when he said yes!"—so the Freshette thought.

And she learned very soon, too, how thoroughly interested the janitor was in the college. How he knew the students so quickly and was so much concerned about their successes and failures. How he read the Journal and went to the Glee Club concerts, and took such a pride in every part of the University. But especially how he favored co-education. "Oh, he was glad to have the girls at College," the Freshette heard him say one day, "for it did the young men no end of good." He had watched and he had noted how

these same young men would be cutting up capers, and preparing to enjoy a most hilarious time, when suddenly a sweet young maiden would glide along the halls, and her very influence would seem to check the wildness of the youths, who would speedily grow calm again. Oh, Mr. Burton approved of co-education—it was so good for the young men.

And being convinced of the benefit to the University from the presence of the lady students, he did his best to make their lot a happy one. And the Freshette was not long in learning of his friendliness and his willingness and his cheeriness. The very way in which he said "Yes, it's a fearful day!" seemed to clear things up a little, when the prospects were so doleful some November morning. months and years rolled by, the Freshette saw more and more clearly how natural had been her mistake when she took the janitor for the principal on her first day at College. For courtesy and kindliness were outstanding characteristics of both. And when, in after years, she would sometimes sit musing on the old days at Queen's, so happy, so long past, she would fancy herself seated again in the old Levana room, third storey, Arts building, listening to a paper read in the dusk of the winter afternoon; and would hear again that old familiar step on the creaking boards outside the room, would almost fancy she saw Mr. Burton, taper in hand, stealing in quietly. "Do you want some lights, ladies?" Would watch again with dreamy interest his efforts to make the gas jet and the taper meet as they should, and see his kindly old face as he turned away again towards the dark hall. Oh, Mr. Burton, you were a friend to us girls in those old College days! We will not soon forget you!

POPULAR FALLACIES (After Charles Lamb.)

I. That Queen's College Students are Conceited:

That such a belief is current we are only too well aware. We hear the statement constantly. If we are staving in Cosmopolitan Toronto, or are buried far away in Montreal, no matter where we go we are accused of the unpardonable sin of conceit. Some of us whom nature has endowed with peculiar qualities of meekness are startled to find that, on entering Queen's, we are at once classed indiscriminately with those whose pride is their besetting sin, in one heterogeneous mass we are placed and irrespective of individual traits or any redeeming features are called conceited. It is apt to prove a shock to the tender consciences among us.

And we ask, and justly, why the ep- . ithet? It savors strongly of jealousy, we think. It calls up a picture of childhood's days when, dressed in all our Sunday best, we were starting one day for church, and at the doorstep were greeted by the taunting voices of washerwoman's little children from the street below, "My, don't you think you're proud!" We had not thought of it at all, and our innocent little hearts were filled with distress and resentment at the base imputation -at once we straightened up and with defiant attitude we walked away, past those little washerwoman children, on to church. We had not felt proud, we had not been thinking of ourselves at all, but they had evidently, and if they thought we had any cause for pride

why then, well, we supposed we were proud, if it came to that—at least we had nothing of which we were ashamed! Are the cases parallel?

II. That Blue, Red and Yellow are not Artistic in Combination:

No Queen's student is a victim of this fallacy. To him the combination is not alone not "inartistic," but positively a desirable one on account of its There was one beauty and richness. day in his life perhaps when he first saw the Queen's sweaters on the campus and experienced a sudden revulsion of feeling. But that quickly passed and now he cannot look calmly on navy blue and scarlet in anyone's necktie without feeling a curious longing to insert a yellow thread. he finds himself staring at the tablecloth and wondering why they forgot to put in the blue with the red and yellow. Not artistic? Why they are positively beautiful those three colors; so the Queen's man thinks.

Now they don't But the outsiders. feel that way at all. They have most peculiar tastes. Some really prefer pale blue and white-"Prettier," they say. Prettier!? What can they be thinking of? There is no richness in hue, no depth of shading in blue and white! There was a lady once who was making two sofa cushions for Christmas. One was of red and white and one was blue, red and yellow. The cushions were intended for dear friends, and she put an equal amount of time and care into both. But what do you think she said? Why that she worked at them together, one after the other, and kept the sewing on the red and white to rest her eyes after the blue, red and yellow. And this is a true story. But the lady was not a Queen's student.

III. That Professors are not like ordinary mortals:

This is an impression that you get from reading and hearing about university life before you enter it. I remember a picture which impressed me greatly in my tender years. It was entitled "The Absent-minded Professor" and represented the worthy gentleman as, watering-can in hand, diligently sprinkling a pile of his books. That picture remained long in my memory, and when my big brother went to college I was anxious to hear his personal experience with the learned professors. Imagine the intense astonishment with which I heard that the Professor of Latin had invited him out to Sunday tea! It was a revelation to me.

But when my own college days hove in sight, I proved for myself how erroneous my previous ideas on the subject had been. For I found that college professors both dressed and behaved like ordinary mortals. I also learned that the great majority of them are poached eggs. This I had always doubted. To me a poached egg was as commonplace and "bourgeois" an article as it was possible to approach, and being assured that it was a very common course of diet on the professorial breakfast table, my preconceived notions vanished at once into the air. I began to feel dimly the force of Browning's lines:

"Roughness and smoothness, Shine and defilement, Grace and uncouthness One reconcilement."

Poached eggs and professors then were not utterly foreign bodies.

IV. That you can always tell a Student when you see him:

Of course we grant the truth of this

with modifications-but not as a general statement. For instance if you see him in the college halls, or at the note-book counter in a book store, or if you catch a glimpse perchance of a slim black book tucked under the arm you may be able to tell that he is a student. But on other occasions, meeting him simply as a man among men, he is not always so easy of detection. Sometimes he manages to hide his identity very cleverly. There is a story of a Freshette who had a lively conversation with a census taker one spring morning. He came to the boarding house for information as to the members of the family, and Miss Freshette, opening the door thought it a fine opportunity for stuffing him, which she proceeded to do. And after having made various inauthentic statements about the family, herself, and long-established residence Kingston, discovered, when he turned to go down the steps finally, that there was an unmistakeable edge of the college colors in the back of his hat. When she learned afterwards that he came originally from her native town, her sense of comfort was not increased. You see she had not been able to tell a student when she saw him.

We admit she was but a freshette. Had she been wiser she might have seen in the general alertness, curtness, pertness—plainly written "student." Still we do not know. The reason people find it so easy to tell students is because they go in bunches—this seems to be a tendency peculiar to the student class, this bunching. And it is in this condition that the spirit of "camaraderie" seems to accentuate the buoyancy, the swagger and assurance which are characteristic traits of all

youths. But outsiders, noticing this, and failing to see the Emersonian "each and all" principle at work, fancy the student body alone exhibits these peculiarities and confidently assert that they "can always tell a student when they see him." No, my friend, not always, when he is alone, though you may be able to tell students in bunches.

HE FALLS TO CONQUER.

Dramatis Personae.

Studiosus—A Student at Queen's—Final year Divinity.

Diligentia—A Lady Student—Senior year in Arts.

University Dignitaries, Professors, Students.

ACT I.

Scene: Levana Room. Time: 10.30 a.m., December 1st.

[Some eight or ten girls, assisted by three men, are endeavoring to drape the College colors artistically, preparatory to the annual Levana tea.]

Diligentia—I wish I knew that Mr. Studiosus; I would ask him to fasten this bunting up for me—he's so tall.

Kind Friend—I know him, I'll introduce him. Mr. Studiosus, we need your help very badly over here. Have you met Miss Diligentia?

Diligentia—How do you do, Mr. Studiosus. Yes, if you don't mind, I wish you would nail it up for me. I don't like mounting ladders.

Studiosus—[Who is not at all fond of them himself.] Do let me help you! Is this high enough? Higher? Oh, no! I'm not afraid! I'm quite at home on ladders; I'll just stand on the top.

[Crash! the ladder breaks; Studiosus and bunting lie prone on the floor. There is a rush from all parts of the



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Y. W. C. A.

room, but Diligentia reaches his side first.]

Diligentia—Oh, I'm afraid you are hurt, Mr. Studiosus. Did you break your arm? Oh, why did I let you stand on the top of that ladder! What right have people to make ladders like that; Oh, dear me, I am so sorry!

Studiosus [borne out by his faithful friends], nobly—Don't mind about me, Miss Diligentia, my injuries are of little consequence. I am a happy man to possess your sympathy—and my Hospital certificate. Exit.

Diligentia—Oh, that ever I was born! To think that I should have wished to meet Mr. Studiosus for such a long time and then on the first day of our acquaintance I should have helped him break his arm! Poor, poor man! He may never be able to make gestures in the pulpit, and I shall be to blame! If he has to work a wooden arm all his life I shall never forgive myself! Oh, these Decoration Committees, how I detest them!—I don't care how you fix the arches. Yes, drape the blackboard in red if you like, it isn't much uglier than the yellow. Oh, dear me! And he really is handsome, though he didn't look much in that group in the Journal. But you never can depend on newspapers, I've found, they'll twist the truth if they possibly can—it's their business. I'm going home to dinner, though I know it won't be ready, it never is. Goodbye girls. Oh, dear! isn't everything horrid!

Exit Diligentia.

ACT II.

Scene: Skating Rink. Time: Saturday afternoon, March 15th.

[Diligentia and Studiosus sailing around hand in hand.]

Diligentia—And your arm is really quite better, Mr. Studiosus? It was this one?

Studiosus—Yes, this one (gentle pressure).

Diligentia—Then you will be able to make gestures in the pulpit after all! I am so glad! A minister without gestures is like a sermon without illustrations.

Studiosus—Ah, Miss Diligentia, you really take an interest in the work of the church?

Diligentia—An interest! Oh, Mr. Studiosus, yes.

Studiosus—Then you would commend my action in giving up the grocery business to enter the Ministry?

Diligentia—I think it was noble, noble! The grocery business is too overcrowded now, and the church needs men like you who have had long experience in debating, as you must have had—friends dropping in constantly to sit on your sugar barrels in an easy way, and discussing questions of the day, as they do. Was yours a corner grocery?

Studiosus [ignoring the question]—Yes I chose the higher and left the lower. And now as the term draws to a close and I am about to enter on the active work of the church, I feel more than ever thankful for the choice.

Diligentia [much moved]—Oh, you must, you must, indeed!

Studiosus—I do. And Miss Diligentia, your sympathy is grateful to me, is precious, I may add. What these many skates with you have done for me, who shall say? And your appreciation of the dignity of the ministerial office—

Diligentia—Appreciation! Oh, Mr. Studiosus it was always my dearest,

fondest wish to be a minister myself! But it was not to be.

Studiosus [fervently]--If not a minister, dear one, at least a minister's ——!!!!

Ding-Dong! Band plays "God Save the King."

ACT III.

Scene: City Hall. Time: 4 p.m., May 2nd.

[A brilliant assemblage of notables to witness the Convocation ceremonies.]

Diligentia [gowned and hooded, parchment in hand, sits in front seat]: A B.A. at last! And yet I feel no change! How easily honors are worn after all! And I didn't trip on my gown when I got up! I felt his eyes upon me, that made me calm.

Studiosus [to himself]—I am not a B.D. it is true, but that is an empty honor after all! What I crave is the opportunity of filling the office of a Christian minister honorably! to have won my Diligentia, that is much! They have not all done that! What was it she admired most in me, I wonder? Was it my fluency in that sermon at the hospital, or the trick I have of wearing my hair quite long behind! My poor mother was won, she said, by the back of father's head! Ah, no doubt Diligentia appreciated most, after all, the sacrifice I made in entering the ministry. The grocery business was a most lucrative one.

The Chancellor—And the Divinity Scholarship which remains over and above, after all have had their share, the Senate has decided to bestow on Mr. Studiosus, who has proven himself worthy by his general proficiency in singing, hockey, cutting cake, skating, but most of all in his unparalleled

success in the line of decorations—a feature of university life whose value cannot be too strongly emphasized, especially for those who have hopes of some day pulling the "mosses from an old manse" and setting up housekeeping for themselves. As a decorator, Mr. Studiosus is without a peer in this university, we may safely say. He has thoroughly mastered the theory of combinations and permutations by which the three University colors can be arranged in the greatest number of artistic effects. Indeed we are informed that it was in the very act of decorating, in assisting the ladies decorate, in short, that Studiosus met with that accident to his arm which prevented his writing fast enough to secure a scholarship. What more graceful act, then, could the Senate perform, than to present to the renowned decorator the left-over scholarship as a mark of esteem! Mr. Studiosus will you come forward?

Diligentia [rapturously]—Oh, it was through me he got it after all. I didn't hinder him, I helped him! And this money he receives shall be devoted if he be willing, to buying bunting for our new home. The study shall be hung in Blue, Red and Yellow!

Arts.

THE conversation at a certain dinner table the other day turned on epitaphs, and some curious specimens were mentioned. In a village burial ground, not so very far from here, a husband has erected a tomb-stone in memory of his wife, bearing the touching inscription 'De Mortius Nil Niji Bonum.' The inscription badly needs a Lower Critic; it may mean "I won't say anything, but I'll think a lot."

Another example was an inscription underneath a double stone. Side by side above were the records of the birth and death of John Jones and his wife, Mary Eliza Smith, and across the bottom ran the words: 'Their warfare is accomplished.'

The day was cold and dismal outside and even the class-room was bare and comfortless. But the number gathered there saw not nor felt the petty actual. They were soaring aloft through the skyey ether on the trail of a word magician of old, guided in their flight by one whose soul had been kindled long before at the same altar flame of high and noble thought. What a shock it was when the petty actual began to assert itself in a series of clanks and clunks coming apparently from the lower regions. The students were unable to hear the voice of their guide and, like sheep, were going astray. The guide himself was forced at length to descend from his lofty height. He came and stood over the clank and the clunk and with mighty voice, and still mightier foot stroke, commanded "Stop it!" But in measured beat came back the answer: "Clank! clunk! Clank clunk!" And then one of the fold was noticed wearing a hidden smile of superior knowledge, and muttering to himself about Canute. When questioned he merely pointed at the steam coils and held his peace. And amid low-breathed words and ever diminishing clunks the flight was resumed. And no one spake of the clunk thereafter, but all wore a look of studied calm.

The annual meeting of the Arts society was held on March 11 in the Junior Philosophy class-room. It is to be regretted that the arts students as a whole do not show more interest in this meeting. The junior years were especially conspicuous by their absence, the majority of those present being of the faithful few always seen at the annual meetings no matter how stormy the night. Perhaps a move in the right direction towards remedying this was the changing of the date of holding the annual meeting to the last Tuesday in February.

The treasurer's report showed a substantial balance on hand, while the report of the curators of the reading room was decidedly bright, having a balance of \$156.05 on the credit side.

All will hear with pleasure that we are to have more commodious quarters for our reading room next session; we shall have displaced the old fossils in the museum, a decided improvement most of us will agree.

L. McDonnell's motion that "the Arts society pay to the Athletic committee out of its funds an amount sufficient to meet the request of the Alma Mater society" was carried unanimously.

Clause 17 of the constitution was amended to have the words "together with the postmasters" struck out from the list of the board of curators of the reading-room.

Henceforth the treasurer must give bonds for \$300, and to prevent the laxity in this respect which is usual in some of the societies of the college, the secretary is to consider it one of his duties to secure these bonds.

D. M. Solandt, J. C. McConachie, and W. Crawford, were appointed a commttee to look after the interests of the society during the summer, in con-

nection with the proposed changes in the reading room.

The following were appointed Arts curators of the reading-room for the ensuing year: H. D. Borley, '02; J. Fairlie, J. M. McDonald, '03; D. J. Stewart, '04; D. Gillies, '05.

After the discussion of minor matters the meeting adjourned.

Medical Rotes.

ACT II. FROM COMIC OPERA "MEDICUS."

(Curtain rises to burst of martial music, showing Throne-room of Medical College, students, spectators, debutantes, &c., in a smoky background. Throne on dais, with chair on either side—general odor of sweet caporal cigarettes and Prido del sewer cigars. Chorus by spectators, &c. (air "Hail!

hail!")

Hail! hail! the gang's all here, We wait the jurisdiction,

And hope for rows and friction— Hail! hail! King Bob appears;

Rise up all, hail, hail!—the King. (Orchestra breaks into "Strike up the Band.")

Strike up the band,
Here comes King Bobby,
Gown on his back—

Gad! he is nobby!

Watch P. I. Nash,

He's going to smash

The man who sings a note of C. Columbo.

(Enter King Bobby, followed by Chief Vizier Patterson, Lord High Chamberlain Nash, Grand Marshall Sheriff, Keeper of the King's Privy Purse, herald, policemen, malefactors and court attendants.)

King Bobby (solo air "Coon, coon, coon, coon!")

Although it is my fortune
To be somewhat adipose,
I'm glad to say my figure
Is just built to fit my clothes.
As king of this concursus,
I think I fill the chair—
The only chaps my equal
Are Slim-Jim and Spottswood there.

I went out to the country
To take a practice vast,
When one big honest farmer
Remarked me, driving past,
He eyed my stalwart figure,
He viewed my muscle big,
Then stopped, and quickly asked
me

If I would skin his pig.

(Chorus by Chief Viz. and Lord High Chamberlain Nash.)

Pig! pig! pig! each night he hears one moan;

Pig! pig! pig! he skinned that beast alone—

Pig! pig! pig! he didn't think we'd twig,

Now, he'd rather skin that farmer, 'stead of his pig! pig! pig!

King Bobby—The Herald will proclaim this court open.

(Fantasia on a tin-trumpet by Herald Gillespie, and reading of proclamation. Malefactors are brought forward.)

King Bobby—What charges have we against these misguided youths?

Chief Marshall Sheriff—Your Majesty, they have refused to pay their Acsculapian fee.

King Bobby—Grand Vizier, see that these parasites pay their dues unto the keeper of my Privy Purse, and if this is not done, let them be placed on the pauper list. Next! Door-keeper Falconer—Your Majesty, a band of strolling minstrels, headed by Master Joseph Graham, late of Edinboro', desire audience.

King Bobby—Good! Admit them, for we are weary of business.

(Minstrels enter.)

Joe Graham (solo, air "Ding Dong"). Your Majesty I'd like to show

My troupe in vaudeville,

In Washburn, Lansdowne, Athens,

Perth,

The house we always fill.

We've played before the crowned heads

Of Garden Island and Barriefield,

And I hope that in their song and dance,

They'll lots of pleasure yield— Ding dong! Ding dong!

The performance isn't very, very long—

We won't do anything vulgar or wrong

That might make Brandon blush. If your guards will push the crowd

We'll start the programme without

delay; Now, good people, don't get in the

Of Joe Graham and his vaudeville troupe.

Master Graham—Your Majesty, first of all I will exhibit some limelight views I sold in England last summer. View No I: Steamer Pierrepont breaking the ice, a rough day in Kingston harbor. View II: A post-mortem view of Mr. Gage's larynx. This famous gentleman died shortly after the exams a question mark having lodged in his R. Bronchus. Note that the interior of his larynx is almost eroded by points of interrogation. Picture No. III: The interior of the

Clarified Milk Co's office—Mr. Mc-Kinley skimming the cream from a bottle of '03. View No. IV: Mr. Spottswood disguised by a smile.

(Loud knocking at the door.)

King Bobby to door-keeper—a murrain on these disturbers! Gad, sir, an ye do not keep better order in my court I shall turn the favor of my Royal likeness back to the K. and P.

Door-keeper—Your Majesty, the leading lady of the troupe desires admission.

King—Admit her.

(Enter a char-woman from the K.

G. H., carrying a mop.)

Solo by Char-woman (air "Little Buttercup," from "Pinafore.")

()i'm called Mrs. Flaherty, Owld Mrs. Flaherty, Woife of owld Flaherty, oi; The students all bliss me, Come daily to driss me For ulcers on both legs have oi: My chist has bronchitis, My veins has phlebitis. I've a water-fall in me left eye And a pain in my shoulder That fales loike a bowlder Whin at night on my pillow oi lie. But still they call Flaherty, Scrub the hall, Flaherty— No rist for the wicked, say oi; But oi'd rather be working Than told oi was shirking, And oi'll scrub till oi'm ready to die.

(The galloping of horses' feet is heard and Lieut. Sheffield of 4th Hussars, mounted on a foaming saw-horse, dashes into the room, closely followed by Trooper Hill on a fiery clothes-horse).

Duet—Lieut. Sheffield and Trooper Hill (air, "Mr. Volunteer.")

We don't belong to the regulars

Nor yet to the R.M.C.

We both of us camp every summer

Clyde's rural cavalree;

Although De Wet is uncaptured. still

Each gallant 4th Hussar

Would like to fight for his country

South Afric's too darn far.

Lieut. Sheffield-Your Majesty, the scientists under Czar Redmond are approaching your domains—(the tramp of marching feet is heard in the distance, and the air of "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are Marching").

Chorus of scientists:

Tramp! tramp! the Czar is marching,

Medicine will soon be on the rough: Just a iar of C S2

Just a window broken through,

And the odor of that court room will be tough.

(Crash! a window pane is smashed and a bottle of carbon bi-sulphide breaks at the King's feet. Lights go out-confusion reigns.)

Curtain.

Science.

Kingston, March 21st, 1902. Editor Queen's College Journal:

EAR SIR.—I have read a letter in your last issue from Mr. T. Scott, C.E., in which Mr. Scott indicates his satisfaction with the Bill for Close Incorporation of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, which has its headquarters in Montreal. He refers to a statement which appeared, I believe, in the Journal, that this Bill "would render a College degree valueless." The Bill has been introduced four different times in Ontario Legis-

latures. The first two times it gave no value to a College degree. The third time it required holders of College degrees to serve two years apprenticeship to Members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

If a graduate did not fill this condition and called himself an Engineer of any kind he was under a penalty of \$25 for the first offence and \$100 for each subsequent offence.

Exhibit (C) was issued on 17th February, and distinctly stated that its comments were upon the Quebec Bill. The Bill just defeated in Toronto and in Winnipeg was first read on the 19th of February, and in point of fact no copy was procurable by Mr. Pense, the member for Kingston, until Monday, the 24th of February, when he mailed a copy to Kingston.

Thanks to the resistance of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering, the Bill introduced on the 19th of February does apparently exempt holders of Graduation diplomas. Whether this exemption would last longer than amendments that might be introduced next session by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, is a subject for reflection by sensible men who well understand that the Bill just defeated in Toronto and in Winnipeg would, if passed, have been of no service to restrict the numbers of young Engineers if the above clause, exempting holders of College diplomas, had remained on the statute book without such amendments as the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers might be able to introduce next session.

But, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that Mr. Scott is inclined to attach too much importance to me by addressing

himself to the late article in the Jour-NAL, (which, by the way, I neither wrote directly or indirectly, nor have even yet read). I, at least, am aware that I am not the only pebble on the beach, and therefore I beg Mr. Scott to argue the question of Close Corporation with the men who have formed four successive Legislatures of Ontario, with the men who have formed two successive Legislatures of Manitoba, with Sir Sandford Fleming who informed the Premier that the "Bill is repugnant to the spirit of the Canadian people," with the unanimous vote of the Canadian Mining Institute to send protest to the Premier against the late Bill, with the Legislature of Nova Scotia which has rejected it, with the Attorney-General of Ontario for his speech regarding the late Bill in the House a week ago, with the students of McGill who two weeks ago in the face of most specious attempts to misinform them voted against the Bill. with the students of Queen's who have never yet faltered in their determination to strive for their liberty to practise their profession in Canada, untrammelled by the lords of a Close Corporation.

Let Mr. Scott argue this question with the Faculty of the Science department of Queen's, which has unanimously protested against the Bill, and by the time he has measured the forces arrayed against the retrograde proclivities of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, I fancy he will hesitate before seeking membership in an ill-designed organization, which is up against the spirit of the time, and can not be taught that the ideas for which it is contending are defunct.

R. CARR-HARRIS.

Mr. Scott's letter in the Science column of the last JOURNAL has elicited a good deal of comment and criticism from both students and graduates of this school.

We quote from a letter written to us by one of the latter in justification of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering.

"Mr. Scott boasts, and he has a right to boast, of being the first graduate in civil engineering, but that was in 1898, four years ago. So for four long, lean years Tom toiled and practised in blissful ignorance of the merits of those meek and lowly Philanthropists known as the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Now, since Mr. Scott has been appointed to a situation under the Resident Engineer of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., ex-professor of McGill, Councillor of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, etc., etc., a change has come o'er the spirit of his dreams. Is it because a bill was lately introduced into the legislature that would, if passed, cause T. S. Scott's bread and butter to vanish, or because he can escape this bill by becoming a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, by virtue of a friend at court and possibly by having the opportunity of writing a letter for the purpose of seducing the allegiance of Queen's students from their cause?

Mr. Scott objects to the word "fossil" and yet he ought to know there is a department of the University where fossils are labelled and treated with the greatest respect. It may have been an Honour Geology man that used the term. He says it is not well to call names, yet he characterized that high and disinterested devotion of Profes-

sor Carr-Harris to the future welfare of our students as a hobby. For shame!

He says we should inform ourselves "of facts." very well, here is one for him: The word apprenticeship docs not occur once in the bill lately before our legislature, yet Mr. Scott said in his letter "I grant you the bill would 'prevent an engineer practising (as such) who had not previously served an apprenticeship.' "There, no doubt, are many things about the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers that we do not know, but surely the priggishness of the recent graduate is also capable of being informed.

"As strong a fight as the Boers have made" will not result simply for the reason that the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers is not capable of putting up as strong a fight. The bill is dead and they cannot find a member of our legislature who would touch it with a pair of tongs. Before Mr. Scott transferred his allegiance from Queen's to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers he did yeoman service in many a hard fought fight, but this time he is on the losing side."

Athletics.

THE schedule and results of the inter-year basket ball matches are as follows:

are an ion	O 1.7 -	
Date	Teams	Winner
Dec. 14, '0	1'02 vs'03	'02
Jan. 11, '0	2'04 vs. '05	'04
Jan. 18, '0	2'02 vs. '04	'02
Jan. 25, '0	2'03 vs. '05	'03
Feb. 1, '0	2'02 vs. '05	'02
	2'03 vs. '04	
	is schedule it is	

From this schedule it is seen that '02 won the inter-year championship,

winning all her matches, with '03 second, '04 third, and '05 last.

Two games were played with the city, the first on Dec. 13th, '01, resulting in a victory for the city boys with a score of 22 to 8; the second on Feb. 19th, '02, Queen's 18, City 12.

To the Editor of Queen's Journal:

Dear Sir.—In the last number of the JOURNAL statements are made in the Science department with reference to athletic finances, which are most glaringly inaccurate and misleading. The writer states that "the report shows that each science student contributed two dollars." This is quite correct. But the writer continues, "the medical and arts men averaged up fifty cents each." It is difficult to see by what process of reasoning such a conclusion could possibly be arrived The report shows that the Arts Society contributed one dollar for every man in Arts and Divinity, and that the Aesculapian Society contributed one dollar for every man in medicine. This was the extra athletic dollar which was levied this year. Besides this dollar, every intra-mural student in Arts, Medicine and Divinity, paid at registration one dollar for athletic purposes, which is entered on the report as Senate fund. The science men did not this year, or at any time in the past, pay anything into this Senate Athletic fund. In fact, apart from their subscriptions to the extra dollar fund last year, science students never previous to this year contributed anything to the athletic funds of the University. This year they contributed two dollars each, the same amount as the men in Arts. Medicine and Divinity. W. MACINNES.



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Educational Department Calendar

December, 1901

CHRISTMA'S DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations. to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

January, 1902:

21. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session) (3rd Tuesday in January.)

Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils. (4th Tuesday in January.)

February.

5. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. (1st Wednesday in February.)

March.

1. Inspectors' Annual Report to Department,

due. (On or before 1st March.) Annual Reports from High School Boards to Department, due. This includes the Financial Statement. or before 1st March.)

Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or or before 1st March.)

Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk. (On or before March ist.)

High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. day before Easter Sunday.)

GOOD FRIDAY. 28.

EASTER MONDAY. Night Schools close (session 1901-1902.) (Close 31st March.)

A pril.

1. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation.)

Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities, etc., of population to Department, due. (On or before 1st April.)

N.B. - Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E. Toronto.



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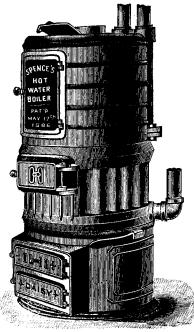
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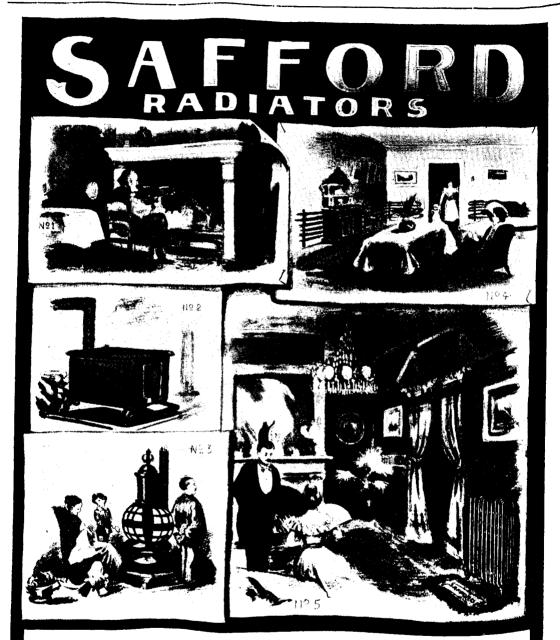
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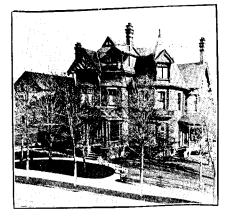
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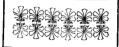
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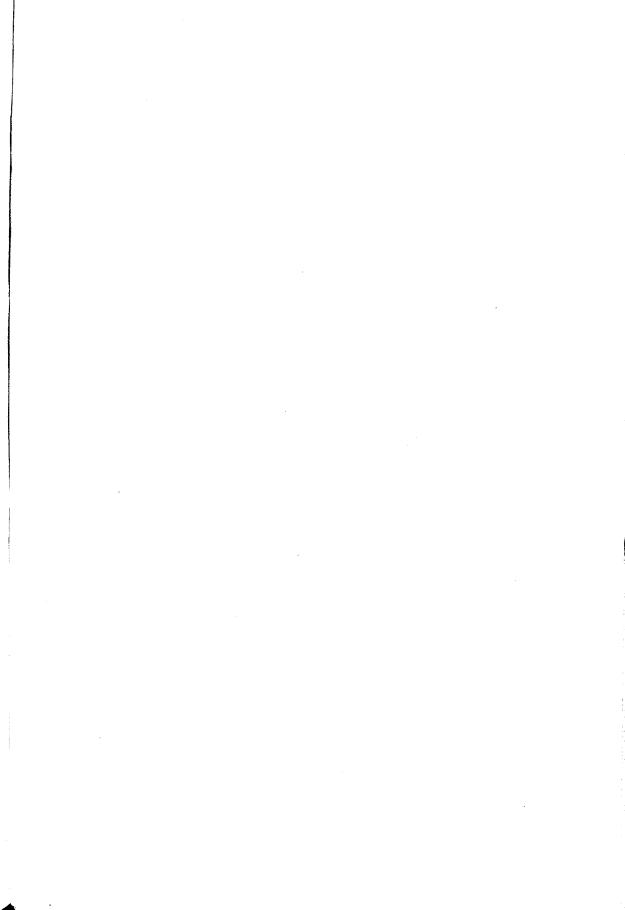
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ARTS SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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No. 11

THE MEDICAL CONVOCATION.



PRIL showers and the Medical Convocation, by frequent repetition, have become so closely allied that to think of one is to think of the other. With the May convocation of Arts

and Science one naturally associates sunny weather, spring flowers, gala attire and bright, beaming faces. To think of the April Convocation is to bring up a vision of waterproofs, rubbers and umbrellas. This year was no excepton to the rule—rain paraphenalia was as predominant as ever, but the beaming faces of mothers, fathers, fond relatives, and still fonder girl admirers were also just as much in evidence as in May.

Convocation was held on April 9th at four o'clock, but long before that hour the old medical slogan:

"Oil, wine, whiskey, rum! More ale! More ale! More ale! We're no bums!

Waugh! Waugh! Waugh!"
more forcible than refined, announced
that the sons of Aesculapius were
ready to bid their comrades of the
graduating class God-speed. The old
hall, which has witnessed the capping
of so many young graduates was once
again crowded to its fullest capacity,
and platform and gallery had

their share of distinguished and representative men.

On the platform were seated the Principal, the grand old man of Queen's and of Canada; the Chancellor, whose work for the college has been second only to that of the Principal; the Dean, Fife Fowler, his appearance being the signal for "Long live the Dean" from the gallery; and the Professors and staff of the medical faculty. Rev. Prof. McComb, his gravity of demeanor giving but little warning of the witty speech which was to follow; and Rev. Dr. Philp, the chaplain of the day, also had seats on the platform.

The gallery were as witty and as noisy as usual, and any elderly gentleman with a cranium *a la billiard-ball*, any person or persons, male or female, with a tendency to "rubber," or any sweet Venus suspected of having more than a friendly interest in some particular Adonis of the graduating class came in for his or her share of their pointed remarks.

Shortly after four the procession filed into the hall—graduates and prizemen bringing up the rear. Strange to say these latter did not seem to be particularly embarrassed but bore their honors as if quite used to the receiving of degrees, as indeed many of them are.

The Chancellor's speech was short and mainly a congratulation to the Medical Faculty on the splendid work they had done in enlarging and equipping the Medical building and on the progress of this branch of the University during the past year. He referred briefly to the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in October last and to the unfortunate circumstances which had necessitated the absence of the Principal on that occasion.

Dr. Herald reported an increase in the attendance from 151 to 177 students and emphasized the non-denominational character of the student-body. Of the medical students at Queen's 59 are Presbyterians, 53 Methodists, 30 Roman Catholics, 26 Anglican, and 9 of various denominations other than these mentioned.

The prizes were presented as follows:—Medal in medicine, F. E. Mellon; medal in surgery, G. F. Dalton, B.A., with honor of medal in medicine.

House surgeoncies at Kingston General Hospital:—G. F. Dalton, B. A.; C. de St. Remy, F. Etherington.

Chancellor's prize (\$70):—T. O. McLaren.

Fife Fowler scholarship (\$50) for best 3rd year's work:—J. H. Laidlaw. Dr. Hayunga prize, Materia Medica—J. H. Laidlaw.

Dr. Hayunga prize, anatomy—J. C. McCullough.

Faculty prize (\$25), anatomy, chemistry and physiology—H. Tandy.

Dr. C. K. Clarke's prize (\$25), mental diseases—F. Etherington.

The prize instituted by the Principal and this year presented by Dr. Horsey, M.P., of Owen Sound, was

won by Mr. S. O. Eshoo of Persia. This prize is awarded by votes of the graduating class to that man of their number who in their opinion has the highest morale. Mr. Eshoo is to be congratulated on the high opinion held of him by his fellow students. Rare indeed is it for a foreigner, especially when he belongs to a nation so alien, at least to Canadians, as is Persia, to win the esteem and good-will of his associates to such a marked degree that they award him a prize in preference to men of their own race.

Then followed the laureation of the graduates-twenty-eight in all receiving the degrees of M.D., C.M. names are as follows: W. W. Amos, Kingston; G. H. Bleeker, Trenton; J. V. Connell, Spencerville; J.W. Crews, Trenton; G. F. Dalton, Kingston; H. E. Day, Kingston; S. O. Eshoo, Oroomiah, Persia; J. T. Hill, Conway; F. Etherington, Portsmouth; Η. Gage, Kingston; D. E. Graham, Steinbach, Man.; R. E. Hughes, Ottawa; L. W. Jones, Kingston; W. R. Mason, Ottawa; F. E. Mellow, Sillsville; J. W. Merrill, Ottawa; R. G. Moore, Belleville; W. McKechnie, Elmade, Onebec; T. O. McLaren, Lancaster; P. I. Nash, Kingston; T. J. O'Reilly, Placentia, Nfld.; T. H. Orser, Glenvale; W. J. Patterson, Peterboro; J. S. Reekie, Sydney, New South Wales; R. M. Reid, Renfrew; A. L. Smith, Kingston; C. M. Stratton, Napanee; C. D. St. Remy, Kingston; H. C. Windel, Lotus.

Dr. F. Etherington had been appointed valedictorian by his year and right ably did he discharge this important duty. Dr. Etherington's training on the football field and in the meet-

ings of the Alma Mater and Aesculapian Society had removed from him the slightest trace of nervousness—that unfortunate failing which spoils so many a valedictory—and seldom or never has this farewell address been so carefully prepared or so eloquently delivered. His criticisms were well taken, and his suggestions express at least the opinions of the graduating class, if not of all the students. Space forbids us giving anything more than a brief summary of the valedictory.

The history of the class was told from its entry into Oueen's four years ago, "twenty-nine fresh and vigorous youths of various ages, nationalities and creeds," its losses and its gains in strength up to the day of graduation when the class-roll recorded thirtyseven names. As to the standpoint of student ability, "with but one exception, no one stands head and shoulders above his fellows, and during the last four years there has never been such uncertainty as to which men would carry off the honours." This, Dr. Etherington maintained, was a very desirable state of affairs and showed that the average ability of the class was high.

After chronicling the winning of the inter-year cups in hockey and football, the captaincies of University teams held by '02 men, and the strong contingent which the graduating year had contributed to University teams, Dr. Etherington drew attention to the fact that athletics had not interfered with studies, but rather been a distinct help. Those who had taken the most active part in the athletic life of the University were well to the front in their studies.

Suggestions and criticisms as to the courses of study were then offered. The Journal trusts that the remarks concerning the course in chemistry and the Hotel Dien clinics will meet with the most earnest consideration. In regard to chemistry it is hard to see how the course can be improved and made more practical to Medical students so long as Dr. Goodwin has to meet the requirements of Arts, Science and Medical students in the same lectures. We see no reason whatever why the Hotel Dieu should not be thrown open to the students, and with the present overcrowding at the K. G. H., Hotel Dieu clinics are an absolute necessity.

The Professors of the Medical Faculty individually and collectively received great praise for the excellence of their lectures and the personal influence which they exercised over the students. Wth due regard for their modesty the JOURNAL refrains from quoting the remarks made in the valedictory with reference to the Professors and can only echo the praises that have been sung.

We quote from the concluding paragraphs. "To the citizens of Kingston we can but inadequately express our thanks for the many kindnesses received at their hands in their efforts to make our life while here as pleasant as possible,"

"Lastly, I come to the most difficult part of my task—that of bidding farewell to my class-mates. We have spent four happy years together and have formed friendships which will last as long as life itself. Now we pass out on the troublesome sea of life but wherever our lot be cast, in Can-

ada or the United States, in Newfoundland, in Australia, or even in far off sunny Persia, may we never forget those happy days spent in Queen's University."

Those who know Professor Mc-Comb realize how impossible it is to do justice to one of his inimitable speeches, pregnant with humor, satire would and eloquence. What Queen's be without an Irishman? Without Senator Sullivan Convocation would have been as dry as a bone. Professor McComb fully filled the jovial Doctor's place—and that is saying a good deal-leaving his hearers with aching sides, yet like Oliver Twist eager for more. Yet with all his wit and satire Dr. McComb managed to give the graduates much sound advice. To be successful, he said, they must believe in their calling even when They must things look discouraging. be workers too. The speaker warned them to be on guard against the danger of over-specialization, the danger of being one-sided; instead of becoming free men, being the slaves of prejudices. He warned them not to forget the spiritual and intellectual in the merely physical. If they did forget, then all their skill would fail in the diseases that lie deeper than the physical art. "Be faithful, self-denying and loval servants of humanity," were Prof. McComb's concluding words.

Principal Grant's address closed the Convocation ceremonies. He spoke of the crying needs of the Medical Faculty, of the self-sacrificing spirit and noble generosity that prompted the professors of that faculty to rebuild and equip the medical building and their attempt to raise \$6,000 more for

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equipment to make the institution one of the best in the land. In concluding he paid an eloquent tribute to Lieut. Bruce Carruthers and the Canadians who had fought at Hart's river in the Transvaal.

"But one thing I mourn," continued the Principal, "the Canadians are there on their own account; they are not our soldiers for they are paid by the old country. They are merely individual volunteers, and the credit is due to them individually and not to Canada. I desire to pay tribute to the heroism of those Canadians who died at Hart's river in South Africa." (Applause).

Finally the JOURNAL extends its congratulations to these twenty-eight young doctors and wishes them every success in the careers they have chosen.

QUEEN'S IN THE SIXTIES.

UR First of July orators tell us that it is a good thing for Canadians once a year to look one another in the face and take stock both of their heritage and of the progress they are This truth holds good in making. reference to many other institutions besides our beloved Dominion. When, therefore, the Editor of this JOURNAL some time ago asked me to write a brief article of a reminiscent nature and dealing with college matters in my student days, I consented, because I felt that to look back is not always to meet with the fate of Lot's wife, and that a brief comparison between the Queen's of then and of now, could not fail to show the phenomenal progress she has made in the past forty years, and might stimulate us all in some

slight degree to work and hope for even greater success in the future.

On the morning of the first Wednesday of Oct., '63, fourteen Freshmen met in the classical class-room which, I think, is now used as a private dwelling by Professor Dyde, for the purpose of trying their hands at the matriculation examination.

Before graduation day in the spring of 1866, three other students had joined our class, making the total for '66 class seventeen students, and of these seventeen only nine graduated that spring. Two others graduated later on in their course, and six dropped out by the way. When I say that our class was one of the largest of those years, the readers of the Journal can have some idea of the great strides Queen's has taken of late years as far as regards the number of students in attendance.

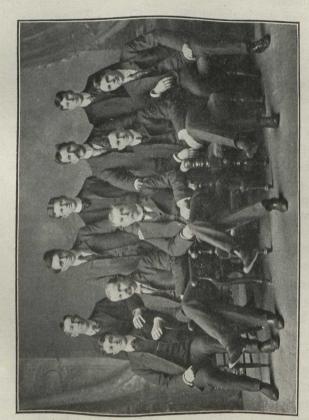
The matriculation examination was almost entirely oral and was not very oppressive, being confined to a very elementary knowledge of Classics and mathematics, a little English Grammar and Dictation. We all passed, but what percentage we made or who headed the list was never told usperhaps to save the feelings of some of us. Up to this time the Arts curriculum was a three years' course, but during the session of 1864 it was decided to lengthen the course to four years, with the proviso that no student in the college at that time was to be affected by the change.

The staff was very small. There were two good reasons for this. The funds were not in a flourishing state. The Failure of the old Commercial bank had brought great financial loss

to Queen's, and the Ontario Government about this time withdrew all aid that had been given to sectarian colleges, and as Queen's was nominally sectarian the grant to her was withdrawn. But in addition to this, the number of students was very small. In the session of 1863-4 the total number of students in Arts was only 40; in Theology, 20; and in Medicine 79. making a total of 139, or only a few more than we find to-day in our Arts' matriculation class. The number of graduates in Arts this year was 15; in Medicine 30, and in Law 7. The total income of the College was \$12,564.84, and its expenditure was \$11,559.39, showing a surplus of \$1,005.45. Queen's had for its principal at this time the late Rev. Dr. Leitch, a very scholarly man and a very able lecturer. Principal Leitch excelled as a popular lecturer on Scientific subjects, especially on his favorite study, astronomy. The whole Theological staff consisted of Principal Leitch and Professor Mowat. The staff in Arts' faculty consisted of Professors Williamson, Weir, Lawson and Murray; the last named gentleman, who is now an honored professor in McGill, being the only member alive to-day.

In the medical department the Venerable Dean, Dr. Fife Fowler; Dr. R. Kennedy, of Bath, one of the brightest and noblest ornaments that this noble profession has ever had in Ontario; and Dr. Senator Sullivan (or Mickey, as he is affectionately and not at all irreverently called by his students), are the only survivors of the faculty of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

(Continued on page 18.)



AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Queen's Aniversity Journal

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Editorials.

THE JOURNAL is able to present the exact terms and conditions pertaining to the prize recently offered by Sir Sandford Fleming for the best essay upon the function of Journalism in Canada. It is hoped that some of the readers and writers of this paper will take part in the contest. The facts are as follows:

The Subject.—How can Canadian Universities best benefit the cause of Journalism, as a means of moulding and elevating public opinion in the Dominion?

The Judges.—The donor, the Principals of McGill, Queen's and University College, Toronto, and G. S. Willison representing the Canadian Press Association.

Competitors are required to send their essays on or before 1st Dec., 1902, to "The Registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.," signed with a motto, along with a sealed envelope containing name and address.

Essays must not exceed eight, or at most ten, thousand words in length.

The prize of \$250 may be given, at the discretion of the Judges, to one, or may be divided between two or three of the competitors.

The essay or essays adjudged worthy are to be read in public at the Alumni Conference of Queen's, next February.

COME comments have already been made in another department of the Journal upon the bill recently brought before the Ontario Legislature granting certain privileges to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. The attention of the Engineering students of Queen's was first called to this matter in an address given by Mr. Carr-Harris some months ago, and the views expressed by this gentleman provoked the severe criticism of a wellknown graduate in Arts and Engineering. The strictures of this writer, however, were not very closely reasoned and had something too much of personal animus to torm a valuable contribution to the controversy. The general opinion in the University among both students and professors who are qualified to judge is that the government acted wisely in refusing to grant the considerations asked by the Society of Civil Engineers.

One of the chief objections to the proposed bill is the fact that the Society of Civil Engineers does not open its doors to all who are qualified to enter them. An examination is held which candidates for membership must pass successfully, but their names must also be voted upon by those who are already members before even the most brilliant candidate can be admitted. If it is considered by those forming the Society that the number of Civil Engineers is large enough already they can refuse to receive any new men at all. Moreover, the stipulation that candidates must have served an apprenticeship of three years with some members of the Society is an effectual barrier against young engineers who have been thoroughly trained in other countries and who wish to come here to pursue their vocation. If such a measure is ever to become law in Ontario those who are interested in it will have to devise some plan which shows more breadth and liberality while at the same time demanding a high standard of excellence from men entrusted with important work.

It is quite proper that high qualifications should be demanded. work done by Civil Engineers involves the safety of life and the security of manifold human interests. It is therefore legitimate that pains should be taken to prevent unqualified men from entering a profession entrusted with such important tasks. For this purpose technical education and severe tests of ability are requisite and essential. A recent article in the Canadian Engineer places too much stress on the fact that successful work has often been done by men of defective training and that trained experts sometimes make blunders. The same can be said of every profession, but it is a fallacy to generalize from such instances to the uselessness of careful scientific The theoretical training of training. the schools with severe examinations and an apprenticeship in practical work must in nine cases out of ten be the path by which engineers advance to their profession. Any legislation passed to enhance the value of careful training will be a safeguard to human life and interests, but measures passed to keep one good man out and let another in well deserve the indignation which, in some quarters, the recent bill has stirred up.

In some respects the profession of civil engineering is one that is harder to define and regulate than others. The work done is of so varied a character that it is impossible to say where it is necessary to call in skilled professional experts and where the ordinary hard intelligence of the practical man is sufficient. In lumbering districts and mining camps, dams and flumes and railway sidings are often built by men who are on the spot in other capacities than that of the civil engineer, and if a special expert had to be brought in the whole venture might not support the expense. It may be possible in a general way to define the functions of the plain man from the expert, but in many cases it will have to be left to the discretion and the honour of proprietors where to draw such distinctions.

The JOURNAL by no means regrets the attitude taken to this matter in the article which called forth the severe and somewhat patronizing criticism of one who is himself too broad minded and honourable to wish injustice done either to high or low.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some of the persons associated with the Journal have been in the examination hall more or less frequently during the last few weeks; and interested as they are in the careful compiling and printing of these pages they have been struck with the very slovenly manner in which the examination papers are printed. Out of a number of papers in various departments

which have been scanned, nearly every one shows several more or less serious misprints. Some of these are harmless, but in other cases an ambiguity might easily arise in the minds of candidates as to the meaning of the questions. In such a small piece of printing as an examination paper it is surely easy enough with care to produce accurate workmanship.

A remark made some months ago in this column with regard to the relation of the JOURNAL with its publishers can well stand repetition before the close of the present volume; especially as the courtesy which was then acknowledged has been continued and enhanced throughout the entire session. The officials of the British Whig, represented by Mr. Hanson in the typesetting department, Mr. Meek in the pressroom, and Mr. Offord in the business office, have shown a heartiness and cordiality that break through mere business relationships into the finer atmosphere of friendship. In many cases the fastidiousness of various writers has demanded late alterations which might annoy any but the most painstaking and courteous officials, but in every instance, late or early, and in every detail of the intricate and responsible work the editors of the Journal have met with unfailing politeness. The successors of the present staff will have the advantage of the same consideration

The following amounts have been received by the treasurer of the University, Mr. J. B. McIver, 38 Clarence St., Kingston, to be applied to the G. M. Grant hall fund:

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THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

PREVIOUS articles on this subject dealt with the attitude of the Imperial authorities to it, when giving to the Province the lands from which the endowment of Toronto University accrued, and with the general question as to the expediency of Ontario establishing and fostering more than one University centre. The recent history of the Province in relation to the subject may now be reviewed.

Twenty years ago the endowment of the University of Toronto was considered ample. I remember being at a University dinner soon after I had accepted my present position, at which the Hon. Mr. Crooks, then Minister of Education, descanted on the "splendid" endowment it enjoyed, in language unalloyed by any suspicion that a day was at hand when it would be considered "paltry." Not long afterwards its inadequacy was recognized, and an agitation for Provincial aid started. The authorities of Queen's, Victoria and Trinity met this by declaring that such a one-sided solution of the problem was out of the question, and more particularly that the claims of the independent Universities which had arisen in consequence of

the sectarianism of Toronto, must be considered. The Government recognized the justice of this position and Mr. Ross, then Minister of Education, endeavored to satisfy all parties by his well-known scheme of federation. Dr. Nelles at first warmly favored this scheme, because it promised to satisfy the clamant necessities of Victoria; but so far was he from thinking that Queen's should accept it or that it was adequate to the educational needs of the Province that he seriously discussed with me other alternatives and especially whether it would not be wise to move to Kingston and unite with Queen's in building up there a second great educational centre. The attitude of the majority of Victoria's supporters put this and other suggested solutions out of the question. For Victoria the only alternative was to struggle on at Cobourg, or accept federation and so obtain relief from the expenditure involved in scientific as distinguished from literary education, as well as other advantages which removal to Toronto promised. It is not nor me to explain why Dr. Nelles, after tavoring federation so warmly that he converted many who at first had been opposed, went into opposition as warm, prefering poverty in Cobourg to what he feared might be extinction in Toronto. But his friends declined to be reconverted and the Methodist Church decided by a narrow majority in favor of federation -undoubtedly helped thereto by Mr. William Gooderham's will which gave \$200,000 to Victoria on condition of its moving to Toronto. That sum, Dr. Potts declared, they could not afford to sacrifice.

The position of Queen's during these negotiations, was clearly defined. Its board of Trustees, Senate, University Council, graduates and benefactors, on being severally consulted, had unanimously declared that the scheme of federation did not meet its ideals nor the actual and prospective needs of the Province. We had not a word to say against federation. It seemed to many of us not ill-suited to Trinity, which was in Toronto, or to Victoria because its constituency was divided and it could not get the financial support which was requisite for legitimate expansion, so long as it remained in Cobourg. Federation also conferred a boon on the theological colleges in the city by affiliating them to the University and giving them representation on the Senate and other advantages. The boon was indeed reciprocal, though not so recognized at first by the pundits of the University. But so far as concerned Queen's, its position, location, freedom from denominationalism, freedom from debt, and the unanimity of its constituency, put it in an altogether different category. Had we been influenced by the lower motives that usually sway men, -desire to avoid further pecuniary sacrifices or to magnify the denomination to which it owed its existence, we would have voted for federation, accepted the site offered us in Queen's Park, and in union with Knox formed the strongest denominational college in the Province, and at the same time thrown on the Province the burden of supplying the students with the infinitely more expensive half of their Arts education, while the College preserved absolute independ-

ence. This would have cast the whole University system of the Province into the hands of the representatives of the leading denominations, an end which however it might be welcomed by some men, did not commend itself to us and would not have been in the public interest. We had protested against sectarianism at the outset. We would not accept it in another form. after half a century's successful struggle. In spite of this, men are still to be met with who object to the Province aiding Queen's on the ground that thereby they would be supporting "a denominational institution"; taking the line of the clever rogue who joined the crowd in chase of an innocent man not unlike himself, and who shouted "Stop thief!" more lustily than anyone else.

Federation has proved to be in the interest of Victoria, and should Trinity throw in its lot with the scheme. improved as it has been by the legislation of last year and the financial outlook, the work of Mr. Ross will be consummated, so far as Toronto is concerned. As long as the various elements harmonize and aim at securing a lofty type of university life instead of struggling for particularistic advantages, they will receive nothing but congratulations and co-operation from us. The Province needs a university in its capital equal to modern demands, and every great city, controlled as it is apt to be by material forces, needs the fountain head of spiritual influence which a true university best represents and supplies. We have the right to expect that Victoria and Trinity, as well as the friends of higher education generally,

will not forget their own past; the good purposes their institutions served; their own arguments and attitude; the varied needs of the Province, and the advantages to themselves and the public of a generous competition in a realm where the good of each benefits The Presbyterian church may be depended on to be true to its past. No other body has such a record for consistent and unselfish policy in edu-It has sought not cational matters. its own but the public good, in the spirit of a national and historical church, and its attitude during the last two years, when it was called on to consider the thorough nationalising of Queen's by statute, has been worthy of its best days. The change in the constitution of Queen's, for which we are now prepared, is, it is true, only the logical sequence of the change which was made when the union of 1875 took place; but men are ruled by sentiment as much as by logic, and it would not have been strange had strong objections been taken to what seems a more radical change, and one which leaves the church without even a nominal claim to having a university of its own. But a nobler spirit animated the General Assembly, and for the future the Universities of Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, Toronto and Manitoba will all be cherished by it, "without partiality and without hypocrisy"; because it can point with legitimate pride to the share it had in making them what they are, and because all of them further those interests of the commonwealth, on which the cause of true religion so largely depends. It is true that they differ, more or less materially, so far as their written con-

stitutions are concerned, but that is simply because they are historical growths. They are one in spirit and in the main outlines of their work. They operate under public charters, and are entitled to more generous and ungrudging support than they have received hitherto.

G.

QUEEN'S IN THE SIXTIES.

(Continued from page 11.)

These were days of trouble in Queen's. A dispute between two members of the faculty spread among the students, and in spite of the efforts of a few who tried to keep the students from becoming mixed up with the row the whole college was soon divided into two hostile camps. The result was that before our first session was over the chair of Classics was declared vacant, and Dr. Lawson, the highly respected Professor of Science, resigned shortly afterwards accepted a similar position in Dalhousie College. Professor Donald Ross, who was at this time doing duty in a mission field in Peterboro County, was brought back to Kingston to take charge of the classics for the rest of the session, and so well did he perform the duties to which he was so hastily called, that almost every student in the College signed a petition to the Board of Trustees asking for his permanent appointment to the chair of Classics.

However, for reasons that need not be referred to here, Prof. MacKerras was appointed to the position, and every student who studied under that good man, knows how wisely the trustees acted in appointing him. With the exception of Principal Grant, probably no Professor that ever held a

chair in Queen's exerted a happier personal influence over the students. Like our present beloved Principal, he may be said to have given his life for his college, for his death was caused by the overstrain on his constitution in canvassing for the first endowment scheme in 1869. In the meantime, I should have said, Principal Leitch had died, and Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. Snodgrass, who is still living in Canonbie, Scotland, while not so inspiring a lecturer as Principal Leitch or Principal Grant, was an able man and a wise and prudent manager and a born financier. The writer has often heard it said that if Principal Snodgrass had gone into business he would have been a millionaire.

But I have got somewhat off the track. The course in Classics was light because of the low matriculation standard and the shortness of the course. The honor students in Classics of to-day will conclude that their predecessors of forty years ago had a snap when I tell them that the whole work in classics for the final men in the session of 1863-4 consisted of a little Latin and Greek prose, Latin and Greek prosody, a drill in Latin and Greek grammar, a very good drill in Bojesan's Greek and Roman Antiquities, and the following authors: Plato's Apology and Crito, Sophocles' Oedipus Coloneus; Tacitus' Annals Bk. I; Livy Bk. XXI; Terence's Phormio; and for honors: Aeschylus, Prometheus Vinctus. ()ne professor in these days did the work that is now done by three professors and three tutors.

The subject of classics was by all

odds the one to which most attention was paid, for in those days of old the Science and commercial furore had not taken possession of those who were at the head of Educational affairs in this Province, and the Humanities were in the ascendant. In Mathematics we got a good drill in Geometry, a fair knowledge of the earlier parts of Algebra, but the amount of knowledge we acquired in Physics, Conics, Calculus, &c., was neither extensive nor profound. This was not to be wondered at for Professor Williamson, who was in these days as well as up to the time of his death the students' friend, did the work that is now taken by four professors and two tutors. Philosophy was taught by Professor Murray, who was a gentleman of fine taste and was a very clear lecturer. We had logic the second year and Philosophy, Mental (Sir Wm. Hamilton), and Moral (Dugald Stewart) the third year. Moderns were not taught at all, and the only history we had was a written examination Mute's Eighteen on Christian Centuries, which we got up as we pleased and when we pleased. There was no Professor of English at Professor Murray lectured on Rhetoric and examined us on Spaulding's English Literature, but we never read critically a selection of literature, either prose or poetry.

But it is in Science that the greatest progress is seen in Queen's. Professor Lawson and Professor Bell, who succeeded him during the session of 1863-4, taught a little Botany, Geology, Zoology and Mineralogy, but it will be easily seen that the quantity of each subject that was taught was but slight when we call attention to the

fact that the work which was then done by one professor now occupies the attention of five professors, one lecturer, six demonstrators and two tutors.

Political Science is a department of but late introduction into Queen's and was not dreamed of in our days. will thus be seen that the growth of Queen's during the past thirty or forty years has been simply marvellous, and this great onward march in the work in which Oueen's has been engaged. is due in a very large measure to the great labor, self-denial, enthusiasm and personal influence of Principal Grant who is facile princeps among the great college men in Canada. prayer of hundreds of graduates and friends of Queen's to-day is that he may be speedily restored to his old vigor and strength and that he may be spared for many years to come to keep Queen's in the van of Canadian Universities.

In the sporting world Queen's played but a tame part in these old days. No such thing as hockey was ever heard of, and football in all the towns in Eastern Ontario that we were acquainted with, was confined to a game or two on the ice on New Year's or Christmas. The great social event at Queen's was the Conversazione, which was held the night before Convocation and was attended by most of the elite of the city. The students being few in number, and as is the case generally for the most part poor, the Professors and many of the ladies of Kingston assisted very liberally in getting up this yearly function. In fact the Kingston people then, as now, were particularly noted for their kindness and their hospitality, and were always ready to

make it pleasant for the young men attending Queen's, most of whom were, metaphorically speaking, strangers in a foreign land. There was a small gymnasium in one of the rooms which is now the Principal's residence, but the equipment was a very meagre one, consisting of vaulting cross-bars, ladder ropes, and a few other items usually found in a gymnasium. The annual procession on the evening of University Day is of a date much later than 1863, and the only thing corresponding to that performance that we ever heard of was a raid on city gates on Hallowe'en, and an occasional serenade of some fair lady who had an admirer in the crowd. I remember only one genuine procession which would correspond to the modern parade on the evening of University Day. I forget whether it was in 1863 or 1864, but the occasion was the capturing of the gold and silver medals competed for in Medicine in Toronto University at the final examination. These medals were open to any students, as Toronto was a Provincial University. Two of Queen's medical students went up to "beard the lion in his den" and came back with the two medals, and a crowd of students met them at the outer station on their return and made a noisy march of jubilation through the city with them. The gold medalist was Dr. Heggie, who is practising at present in Brampton, and the silver medalist is the present Dean of the Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Dr. R. A. Reeve, the celebrated oculist.

Of course the great day for the students was Convocation Day, which occurred regularly the last Wednesday of April, when they proudly marched up

to the platform of the old Convocation Hall (now occupied by the Medical faculty) to receive their sheepskins or prizes if they were fortunate enough to secure either. This day was a great day in our eyes, but compared to the convocation of these latter days, it was a tame affair. No student was ever so foolhardy as to venture to "talk back in meetin'," to offer a suggestion, or to call down an obnoxious professor by a biting joke. It was a day of sober things when we listened to one or two addresses full of sage advice, that, it was hoped, would be of service to us in the days to come. One or two of our class of 1886 have won a fair share of distinction. One of them, N. F. Dupuis, M.A., LL.D., L.R.C.S., has been for many years the efficient and highly respected Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the Science Faculty. The great success of the Applied Science department is due chiefly to the skill, ingenuity and self-sacrifice of Professor Dupuis. Another member of our class, Mr. W. C. Caldwell, has been one of the most independent member of our Local Legislature for more than a quarter of a century, where he has the reputation of being a thoroughly honest man and where he has been able to do good service for his Alma Mater. Most of the rest have been trudging along on the highway of life ever since we parted on the last Wednesday of April 1866, trying to do our little allotted work as well as we can, but a few have some time ago gone to their long home and final account. I think that however diverse have been our paths through life or our opinions on various questions of the day, on one question at least we are all agreed, namely, that Queen's is a grand institution, the teaching of whose professors is characterized not only by high aims but by a breadth of outlook that must redound to the benefit of all with whom her graduates come in contact. I feel quite certain that no graduate of the class of '66 will ever turn his back on his Alma Mater or refuse to lend his aid, however humble it may be, to still further promote her material interests.

P. C. McGregor, '66.

BOOKS AND READING.

(An Address given to the Kingston Y.M.C.A. by Professor Macnaughton.)

COME weeks ago in speaking of) the good habits which it was desirable that young men should form, I mentioned among other things the habit of reading good books. what are good books? Our grandfathers would have found no difficulty in answering that question. They would have said that there was one good book above all others, namely, the Bible, and that others were good just according to the help they gave you towards understanding and assimilating the Bible. I think their view was substantially a right one. The Bible remains still the best book in the world, or rather the best collection of books, for it is really an extensive literature in which the various stages of a long history are reflected, and you could get no better test in the long run of the value of any book than to ask how much light does it throw on the thoughts about our life which are expressed in the Bible. So far our grandfathers were right. But

they had a very narrow conception of what the Bible was, and a correspondingly narrow view of what would help them to understand it. They really. in one sense, knew very little about it. It never occurred to them to break it up into its parts and to try and throw themselves back into the living situation which each of these parts dealt with and sprung out of. To them every word was equally full of mysterious truth and wisdom; it was all on one dead level of petrified infallibility. They would quote an authoritative statement of the Holy Spirit, passages, like some of the utterances of Job's friends, which the sacred writer had carefully marked as being in his opinion false. They had not the slightest idea that the Bible had grown up quite naturally, just like the literature of any other people, that its writers were to all outward appearances just like the best of our own writers, men of unusual clearness of head and strength of heart, who had something to say to their own generation; who wrestled with the problems of their own time and found some solution of them: who saw what God meant in the events which were happening around them, and felt compelled to tell abroad to others what they saw; who grasped with extraordinary intensity and power the great permanent laws of human life and iudged the movement of their own time by these, blaming and praising and advising their contemporaries accordingly. They were seldom listened to by many in their own time, these writers and preachers and singers. They were scarcely ever popular. The popular writers and speakers, and of

course there were plenty of them, have not come down to us; after they were dead no one thought of gathering their utterances into any Bible. Verily they had their reward in the praise and pudding which made glad their little day. But they did not stand the great test, the test of time. The others their unpopular rivals, did. They had been in contact with what endures, they had seized the permanent element beneath the show of things; they had some glimpse of God, and so somehow their work could not die with them. People had always obscurely felt that there was something in them; some few had from the very first appreciated and treasured up every word they said; and sooner or later, succeeding generations, just as blind as their predecessors to the significance of the present, came to recognize and reverence them as the great figures of the past, and while no less busy than their forefathers in stoning their own living prophets, built splendid monuments to the dead prophets and carefully collected every scrap that remained of them as a priceless revelation of God's truth. It was essentially in this way that the Bible gradually came to be formed. And if we are really to understand it we must study it from this point of view. Our ancestors did not, and therefore they missed a very great deal of its meaning and power. But they did read it, if not with very much intelligence in some ways, at least with a very great deal of real reverence. And it is astonishing how much they did get out of it by dint of sheer good-will. It was tremendous, somewhat vague reality to them-a real staff to their feet and lamp to

guide their paths. They went to it to get serious help for their lives, and it did not fail them. We are in a much better position to profit by it than they were. Do we really profit more; I am afraid we do not. It is less a force in the lives of most of us I fear than it was in theirs. But yet it might be, and should be, more to us than it was to them. If it is to become so we must study it for ourselves and meditate upon it as they did. We ought, as they did, to let no day pass over our heads without really studying some part of it however small. The helps which are at our command are daily increasing, both in number and in value. Here, for instance, is an excellent little book on the prophets, translated from the German of Professor Karl Harrich Cornill, of Konigsberg. This like so much of what has been done to throw real light on the scriptures comes from Germany. But we are beginning in Canada, I am happy to sav. to contribute to the conscientious and careful study of the Bible. You should all get Professor McFayden's Messages of the Books, and for the New Testament in which at least for some time I would advise you to confine your careful studies to the Gospels, there is a very helpful life of Christ by Stapfer.

I have taken the Bible as the type and standby of one great class of books the most important of all—the books which have to be carefully studied and meditated by all serious people who wish to work into their own hearts and minds the high visions and convictions of the great fundamental truths of human life revealed to the recognized spiritual leaders of our

race in the past. Time has stamped its seal upon them. The experience of generations has tested their truth and raised them to their thrones. Of course there are many other books which belong to this class, and the more of them we can get at the more fully shall we be able to understand the Bible. Some of our own poets and thinkers-men like Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Carlyle, and many more—would deserve a place in this list; and a long roll of names would have to be added from Greece, Rome. Italy, France and Germany if we were to try and give an exhaustive enumeration of the world's spiritual treasures contained in literature. But there is one thing needful. There is one name above all names. We cannot do without Jesus Christ, and the Bible is the book that tells us of Him. Our first and quite indispensable business then in the way of serious book study is the Bible, and here as elsewhere, if we put first what ought to go first the rest will be added unto us. If we cultivate the capacity to understand and enjoy the noblest and deepest thought in its highest expression, we shall be quick to find and to enter into all that is kindred with that, and breathes the same spirit wherever we come across it. We may not have leisure to learn other languages than our own, but if we start with a real hold of the Bible we cannot fail, I think, soon or late to get at what is best worth reaching in our own language

We cannot, however, be always reading books which need study and meditation like the Bible. We need a rest and amusement as well as teaching about the deep and sacred things

of life, and certainly one great function of books is to provide us with that in a wholesome form. There are some very great writers who can both teach us and amuse us. Shakespeare, for instance, is not only full of the profoundest wisdom, he is also the prince of entertainers, the most thrilling and moving of story tellers, the creator of a whole world of the most interesting and significant men and women who become quite as real to us as we are to another, and much more transparently known, if we read him often enough; he abounds no less in humor and wit, in gaiety and frolic, than he does in beauty and pathos. It is the greatest disgrace to the English speaking races I know of that such a poet as he, really very easy to understand, at least up to a certain point, should count for so little with the mass of our own people as he does. The Germans have practically stolen him from us. They appreciate him as a nation. A really considerable knowledge of him is the property of everybody there. I can never forget the astonishment with which I heard the man, from whom I used to get my tobacco in Munich, criticise the actor who was taking the part of Uncle Toby in Twelfth Night. The actor in his opinion, as he proceeded to explain with great force and clearness, did not fully realize Shakespeare's conception. Of course the reason of this is to a very large extent that in Germany there is a really good theatre which is a great instrument of national education. Good literature does not stop with the Germans when they leave school. However hard worked they may be, and they work very much

harder and for far less money than we do, they find time even in the poorest of classes to go on with their education. The reason is that they have a nationally organized system of rational amusement. They are educated through their play. That is just what ought to be. Even in sport there should be a serious element. If there is not the sport soon falls flat. If there is nothing in it to exercise the higher faculties—and they crave exercise—a painful feeling of emptiness soon comes on. And on the other hand some of the best lessons and influences steal into our minds through play. We are instructed and inwardly informed without knowing it in the very act of being pleased. This is the special function of poets, to mould men and atune them to the spiritual harmonies by such helps to reach him as the Germans have. We do not get regular opportunities of hearing his plays interpreted for us by the living voice and animated gestures of trained artists. A great deal might be done if we were started on him properly at school. My friend and colleague, Dr. Dyde, is trying at present to call attention to the desirableness and the means of having this done. I do not see why he should not succeed, at least to a large extent, and he will have conferred an invaluable service on our educational system if he does. of you, I fancy, have not had much done for you by way of introducing you to Shakespeare. Well, you must do it for yourselves. The best way I think is to read him aloud, with some friend taking turns. That was what I did when I was a boy, and some of the happiest hours I ever spent were

passed in this way. It makes the greatest difference in the world to hear Shakespeare. His speeches are meant to be spoken and not merely read.

The two great types, then, of the two kinds of reading for us ought, I think, to be the ones I have mentioned, for serious study the Bible, for amusement Shakespeare. If we make these our basis we cannot go wrong. Even a moderate familiarity with them will establish in our minds an unconscious standard which will keep us on the right lines in our reading. The man who is accustomed to their voices will not listen long to inanities. If he picks up on a railway bookstall, or from the heap of print in paper covers which are left to tempt him on his seat in the cars, such forcible-feeble stuff as Hall Caine's "Eternal City," or Marie Corelli's best cataract of manycolored, lime-lit drivel, he won't read many pages. He will feel the false note at once and regret it without much reasoning. He will feel the true note too when he hears it, and It is a matter of very respond to it. serious importance that he should. subtle mischief The amount of wrought by false and feeble novels is incalculable. They introduce a paralyzing poison into the system, weaken our mental and moral tone, leave us slack for our work and out of tune with realities, melt away our backbone. The good ones on the other hand strengthen us and tone us up. The blessed contagion of a sane, vigorous and clear-sighted spirit streams into us out of them. They make us feel that we are in a world of air and sunshine with a solid earth beneath our feet and a boundless blue heaven

above us, that life is worth living with all its storms and all its hum-drum tediousness—nay just because of these things, if we quit ourselves like men. They inspire us to a stout and hopeful lift of the daily burden, instead of with a weak disgust of it. And they do so because somehow or other the picture they give us of the world is full of truth and harmony; it gives us things as they are with the shadows as well as the lights, and yet brings out clearly the beneficient plan and law which underlies them; they succeed in short, in making us feel that the world is God's world. That is fundamentally what all the really good books do for us whether they are grave or gay. They carry on for us and show us working in our own modern world the same great principles which are the substance of the Bible revelation. They help us to understand it, and in its light we get the best hold of what is the deepest speech of their power. And so we have come round again to the point we started from. Of all good books the Bible first; and grouped around whether for instruction or amusement all those books which reinforce and re-echo in whatever variety of accents, the same ground tones.

"Costly thy raiment as thy purse can buy,

But not expressed in fancy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man."

Messrs. C. Livingston and Brother, tailors to the University and other sensible people, have recently secured the services of one of the most skillful cutters in Canada and are in a position more than ever before to send people out of town well clad.

Cadies' Department.

MY FOUNTAIN PEN.

I FEEL a certain delicacy about handling this topic, for the subject of my remarks is lying on my table at no great distance from me, with none too pleasant an expression on its countenance, and with decidedly black looks. Still I cannot help setting down in black and white, even through the medium of a common yellow pen, my opinion of the decidedly questionable behavior of my abovementioned acquaintance, through the past year.

In the first place he is a child of adoption. That may account for some peculiarities he displays. I was compelled to accept him in place of my old sturdy friend of two years standing, who was pocketed by a Boston gentleman at the seaside last summer. This little Yankee was found lying beside my writing desk when its owner was speeding rapidly away towards the learned city of his birth, and rather than be left absolutely destitute I took him reluctantly into my keeping. I grieve to say that he has not been all I could have wished.

At first he utterly refused to respond in any way. I put it down to home-sickness and loneliness and left him alone for a litle while. But when this continued with no apparent reason, I really became annoyed and shook him. I was not rough, but simply impatient and perhaps suspicious that his desertion by the old Bostonian had not been entirely unintentional. At any rate the shaking seemed to have a tonic effect, for he left his sulks gradually and flew over my note paper quite briskly.

My letters were written with comparative ease and until I arrived in Kingston we were on the best of terms.

It was strange, however, that as soon as he scented the air of the scholastic precincts of Queen's, my fountain pen became absolutely and unreasonably cranky. I never could count on, his behavior from one moment to another. It was not as though he would never write as he should, for then I would have discarded him entirely. But he would take zealous fits and sometimes would glide along the lines in a perfectly bewitching manner -so that I was quite won over. But when he was stubborn and refused to budge I would think of the nursery rhyme about little birds that can sing and won't sing, and would resort to my shaking again. But it was provoking to have to employ such methods. I must say I always preferred individuals of an equable temperament.

The only way I could explain his conduct was on the basis of national jealousy. My own little pen was, it is true, an American, by manufacture. But he was broader and had been naturalized in Canada to quite a degree of friendliness. I could only hope that in his native land he was showing the best results of his Canadian training. But this slim young foreigner was absolutely hostile. At first I did not think that the sentiment of patriotism was at work, and was imagining every other possible reason for his unfriendly attitude. One day, however, when I was congratulating myself on the success of my overtures of friendship, for my little pen was almost outdoing himself, I happened to think that the

subject of the lecture was Emerson, with special reference to the valuable additions that author had made to the general forward movement in the beginning of the nineteenth century. An interesting lecture and praising in no stinted terms the author's powers. "Ah." said I, "this will please my little Bostonian." I smiled as I thought of his jealousy for the fame of the great Republic, and a warm feeling stole through my heart, for true loyalty, tempered with breadth of view, had always been one of my hobbies. Then, too, he was writing so easily, so swiftly that the lecturer's words were appearing almost verbatim on my white page. Not really unreasonable, I thought, he is getting to feel more at home.

Suddenly, without any warning, he stopped writing. I gently pressed him to continue, but no! I waited a moment and tried again-still no response! I knew the supply of ink had not given out for I had wielded my little filler most assiduously an hour before. Simple crankiness, how annoying! I urged him and urged him, but all in vain. So I shook him-a good hard shaking it was, too! Alas, I might as well have written with the other end of the pen for all the impression it made. I gave up in disgust, and having no pencil, sat back to listen to the words of the lecturer. He had passed on now to a comparison of Emerson's optimism with Carlyle's, and was clearly bringing out the superior value of the Scotchman's teaching in this line. Emerson stood for the moment in the shadow. This. then, was the explanation of my American friend's obstinacy. Simply

an unreasoning national jealousy. What a baby, thought I.

It proved to be a correct surmise, however. I could hardly have believed it possible that a little pen like that could have been so learned as to follow the words of the lecturer closely. But then he was a native of Boston, and that is supposed to be a sufficient reason for any amount of erudition. No doubt he was surprised that Kingston could display as much learning as she did, but with the beautiful scorn of one accustomed to the most highly developed stages of wisdom, he repudiated any imputation of inferior powers on the part of his countrymen.

It was rather unfortunate, this attitude. For with all our boasted tolerance at Queen's we never fail to show the good points of our own native land. And this seemed to be quite unbearable to the pen of my adoption. I noticed it particularly in the lectures in Political Economy. For although his native land was never mentioned in any but a fair, impartial way, generously, too, 1 thought, still the slightest hint of unfavorable comparison was sure to produce the most unpleasant results. So that his conduct in these lectures was highly erratic. I grew to depend on him less and less and pinned my faith on a stout pinepencil devoid of sentiment. When my fountain pen was pleased to act graciously, I wielded him freely, but when any signs of crankiness appeared he was simply ignored. On one point, however, I was determined. The small American was to play no part in my April ordeal. I would not be hampered in my treatment of American literature or American institutions by a consideration of the touchy feelings of the small Bostonian. For those days he could have his "glees and his glooms alone."

Accordingly, I was accompanied in my first examination by a stout and friendly pen, a naturalized American similar to my long lost. It stood by me nobly throughout my trials, and I was loath to return it to its owner. My slim little friend at home felt the slight keenly, but it did him good, for he has responded freely ever since. How long this will last is hard to say. I haven taken to whistling Yankee-Doodle lately. It has a wonderfully reviving effect.

COLLEGE GIRLS AS HOUSEKEEPERS.

Oueen's girls are now looking forward to the near future of domestic activity, which for some will not last longer than five months, for others will stretch out indefinitely. In a very little while we will pack away our books and look for our darning-needles and aprons. How fortunate it is that we are able to vary our work in this way. We cannot be sorrier for girls who have not had the experience of a college education, than for those who do not know the quieter pleasures of getting the tea, or dusting the hallstairs. This latter class is certainly There are few of us who limited. have not taken a generous share in the menage of our own domicile. Sometimes it is a larger share than we would have chosen; sometimes it seems decidedly irksome. We do not hail the news with delight that our kind family is reserving the housecleaning until examinations are over. "because it will be such a change for

you!" We often find it hard to attend to household duties in the sunny mornings when we were accustomed to turn out, books in hand, into the fresh air, with the men and women of the business world. That seemed one of the pleasantest features of man's employment. Wordsworth must have tried his sister Dorothy sorely at times. She shouldered all the household troubles, she stood between him and the roughnesses of the world, and when she was doing her best to make his home pleasant for him, it must have been annoying to have him write her a note, saying:

"Now that our morning's meal is done,

Make haste, your morning task resign,

Come forth and feel the sun."

No doubt she was as anxious to "feel the sun" as he was. But it would have to be the late afternoon sun, if her duties were to be accomplished.

There do seem to be drawbacks even to domestic bliss. But she is a queer girl who does not enjoy housekeeping in at least a general way. Clever she may be, and in her element when surrounded by piles of books and pads and pens. She may revel in lectures and essays. But there is surely something radically wrong if she does not experience a distinct feeling of satisfaction, deep-dwelling, inherent, when she finds herself on even the sunniest of mornings, clad in a big check apron, polishing the breakfast cups. The real true college girl ought to enjoy such things more than ordinary mortals, for she knows a little bit of the fields of knowledge stretching all around and she can

cherish that little glimpse most carefully while she rubs away at the cups and is happy that her education is not "like an ill-roasted egg, all on one side."

It is curious how the College girls take sudden fits of activity-how all at once their zeal for an all-round education is awakened, and they begin to practise their scales and to learn to sew, and to ask their patient father leading questions as to the nature of cast-iron or "liquidation." These fits are periodic and generally occur after the term's work is over and the restriction of the iron law of the curriculum is lifted. Then they are suddenly fired with zeal to lead a "round life" and take little swoops down on every blooming field of knowledge in their immediate neighborhood. During the course of the summer the range of these practical subjects is gradually limited to one or two leading and necessary lines. And when Autumn closes in and college days are near, their ambitions turn to the intellectual sphere, and they are anxious to master the principles of Art in addition to a slight knowledge of Italian and some idea of the historical development of the Bible. Poor College girls! Can you wonder that they are so anxious to try their power in different lines? They have never been watched by their parents as their brothers have been, for any signs of latent ability. "I really believe Johnny will make a fine carpenter!" says a fond mother; "he drove in that tack quite straight." And "father" asks his young hopeful how he would like to try gardening-he will get him as

many packages of seeds as he likes, for he is sure the boy has talents in that line. It is very certain that the boys' talents will be found for them if the parents have any interpretive powers at all. But the girls have to feel in a very tentative way for theirs, if they do not happen to lie along the broad lines of domestic usefulness.

Towards the end of the term the students grow far more familiar with the four corners of their rooms, than they would have thought possible, earlier in the season. Sometimes this intimacy grows tiresome, even with the alluring alternatives of pursuing one's studies from the edge of the bed, or the slippery top of the trunk or even the floor, for variety's sake. When all these positions have lost their novelty, the window is ever present to serve as a fatal decoy from one's lawful employment. If the window looks out on the front street there are certain to be most attractive scenes below. The arrival of the milk cart is quite an event, second only in importance to that of the postman. One looks with sincere interest at the jaded steed, yawning wearily, as though early rising were not to his liking, and extending his right fore-foot or curling up his left hind-foot in a listless "stand-at-ease" fashion. No less interesting is the small boy who goes from door to door, thrusting in gay posters relentlessly; or the young mother, basket in one hand and unwilling infant in the other, stepping off bravely to market. It is strange what a number of engrossing scenes there can be when one should not see them. Until a person is shut into a

room and forced to keep his eyes on his work, the street life is more or less uninteresting. But when once he knows that all his attention should be in the realms of ideas he begins to feel

"What he for human kind

Has never felt before."

The back-vard windows foster in the observing a love for the lower animals—or possibly a growing aversion. One takes a morbid interest in the fate of some unlucky bird on which Pussy has her eye, or watches sometimes a whole half-hour, in a fascinated way. the tireless movements of energetic hens, whose necks keep working almost automatically. If pigeons are flying in the neighborhood, their flutterings from roof to roof are charming to watch; and it is interesting to guess whether the kitten will come down the tree head first or tail first. The back-yard has its attractions, though the clucking and meowing which at intervals issue thence are sometimes anything but pleasant. How hard it is to be a student, shut out from the sights and sounds of beautiful Nature! "Bridget," said her mistress, "see, I can write my name in this dust!"-"Oh, ma'am," says Bridget, "what a thing it is to be eddicated!" So say we all.

EVOLUTION OF THE SONG-BOOK.

There was a time when even the least credulous among us were firmly convinced that the Song-book's appearance was imminent. At last it was to appear, that volume heralded by by-gone generations of Hand-books with untiring zeal. The classic songs of "Lydia Pinkham" and "One More River" were to be enshrined in a last-

ing form. Coming generations, our children and great-grandchildren would lustily shout "The Old Ontario Strand" as their ancestors in the golden days of Geordie. And the Campus would resound with the strains of "Hail! Hail! the gang's all here!"

It was a pleasant prospect, held out to us on our return this Autumn, and those who were loyal and musically inclined deposited their little fees at the post-office against the appearance of the wished-for compilation. Some, it is said, ordered duplicate copies to give to kind friends at the Christmas time. Such a nice way to remember old Queen's students. Nothing would please them more. There was no doubt at all that they would make their appearance before Christmas, these song-books. But unforeseen contingencies have arisen and the songbooks fail to appear, and the students wonder whether they have done all they could towards the arrangement. The committee appointed would, no doubt, like some assistance, if graciously offered.

It has been suggested that individuals who have any talents along the line of metrical compositions should bestir themselves and write. The Glee Club would be, doubtless, only too ready to second their efforts, to the extent of setting the words to music. The final year, for example, who are so anxious to impress on the general public their claim to greatness, might compose a ditty something like this:

Hurroo! Hurroo! For '02! They take the lead In all they do!

They eat their cake
And have it, too.
They start a thing
And put it through!
Blue, red and yellow,
Yellow, red and blue—
Don't forget
The best year yet:
The famous '02!

This set to music would be a decidedly rollicking chorus for the songbook and would doubtless spur on some of the gifted members of the other years, to sing of the undying fame of their special aggregations. Besides, how it would help the songbook! Students should be sufficiently public-spirited to contribute to so laudable an object, especially when they consider the friends of the College who are yet awaiting their Christmas presents.

Another suggestion would be to take up the lament of the extra-mural and put it to music. This is a theme which has not been worn thread-bare and would admit of most artistic treatment. A Freshman, young in years, submits the following which, with slight alterations, might prove very acceptable:

Oh, I'm an Extra-mural From way-back, if you please, A hard-worked Extra-mural, A-paying little fees.

I'm kept at work incessant, A-writing essays out; Trying to understand the things The tutors talk about.

I'm working in the dark, at least It seems like that to me—

A poor, young Extra-mural Of the Universitee.

But once a year
You bet, I score,
When I appear
At Queen's front door
In Sunday fineree.

Old friends I hail,
New ones I make,
Let others quail,
Let others quake,
Exams are treats to me!

We write this with pardonable pride in the talents of the Freshman, and think that with a mandolin accompaniment it would prove a popular number at Glee Club concerts. Not only so, but it would be complimentary to those members of the College who eniov the work without the sport which falls to the share of the rest of us. And what we should aim at in our song-book is to represent all classes in the University. There is the Registrar, for example. A little ditty should be arranged in his honor. The subject-matter need not be seriousenough if it swings along easily to a simple melody, and introduces the name in a happy manner. The lines below are not intended to be actually adopted, but merely serve to illustrate the idea:

G. Y. Chown's

Gone out of town;

When will he return?

No one knows.

I suppose

We must live and learn.

Then, too, there is room for the introduction of songs of more martial note, which will give a tone and dig-

nity to our song-book. These will make a greater demand on the powers of the Glee Club, but, with confidence we may say that their powers will be equal to the strain. Below is given an example of the style of composition referred to. It is, as one can see, elevated in tone, with a somewhat, if we may say so, Miltonic austerity and grandeur, which nevertheless would sound well "rolled out strong and great against the sky."

Who are the brave and true
Men of Queen's?
Who are they?
Say, oh say!
Are they the skillful and few
Who in sports,
Through downs and ups
Win the cups?
No, not these!

Then say if the brave men be
Those selects,
Top of lists,
Medallists,
Whom all the world can see?
Men of lore,
Are these not great,
High in estate?
No, not these!

These are the brave and the true Men of Queen's,
Those who take
For her sake
Offices with hard work to do.
Thankless tasks,
No chance for fame,
Winning a name—
Honor to these!

One can easily see what an addition a song of that calibre would make to the song-book. Especially, if it were supplemented by one in a lighter vein such as this, for instance:

"()h to see the lads and lasses In the Final Honor Classes, Is to sometimes see a very sorry sight,

For their numbers never tally, Sixteen Sams and one poor Sally— Poor, poor Sally, what a very dreadful plight!"

Another verse might be composed for the case where the Sallys are in the majority—something jaunty and in the style of the verse submitted.

We make one more observation, that the verses must not be written in too classic a style, if they are to win favor with the sporting element in the University. Here is a sample of stirring rhythm, fresh and breezy, sure to be popular:

The campus is the place to kick The football, and to shout. The campus is the place to turn Umbrellas inside out. The campus is a lovely place To ambulate about. It really is the only place We cannot do without. We have new buildings growing Over all the ground. There'll be no campus showing Anywhere around. In poverty we had the grounds, Grown wealthy we'll have none, We're going to be learned, But we won't have any fun, Which is best To be poor or rich? Well, I'm blest If I know which.

With all these hints we are sure the Song Book will make its appearance one of these fine days.



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Educational Department Calendar

December, 1901:

CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations. to Department, due.

31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

January, 1902:

21. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session). (3rd Tuesday in January.)

Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils. (4th Tuesday in January.)

February.

5. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. (1st Wednesday in February.)

March.

1. Inspectors' Annual Report to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.) Annual Reports from High School Boards to Department, due. This includes the Financial Statement. or before 1st March.) Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or or before 1st March.)

Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk. (On or before March

High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday.)

GOOD FRIDAY.

EASTER MONDAY. Night Schools close (session 1901-1902.) (Close 31st March.)

April.

I. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation.) Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities, etc., of population to Department, due, (On or before 1st April.)

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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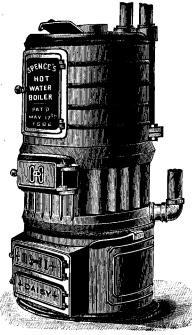
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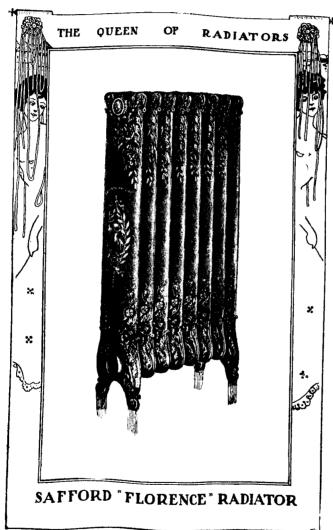
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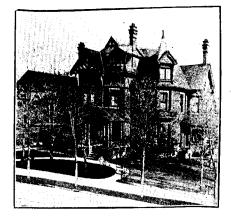
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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No. 12

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Clark, Trinity.

1 Thessalonians, V., 21: "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."



EXT to the duty of obedience to conscience lies the obligation to have that conscience as fully as possible enlightened, and this is the subject on which I venture to speak to you to-day—the

formation of opinion—a subject which concerns us all, old or young, cleric or layman; and which greatly concerns young men at the period of their life when they are passing from the work of general and fundamental education to preparation for the special business of their life. To those, indeed, who will now prepare to be teachers of men, the matter is one of supreme importance, but it is not of little consequence to any man.

A writer of the past generation (Mr. Ruskin) has said that he cares nothing for what a man opines, but only for what he knows. He pays no regard to opinion, but only to knowledge. Such a statement may seem plausable, but a moment's reflection will show that it is not sound or rational. It ignores the condition of ordinary human thought and action. A large proportion of our judgments must belong to the region of probability, and not to that of certainty, and therefore must belong to the region of opinion and not to that of knowledge.

We are, in fact, under the necessity of acting in many cases, in which certainty is unattainable. This point is put with admirable clearness by Bishop Butler in the Introduction to his "Analogy," in which he points out that, while to "an infinite intelligence" every "object of knowledge" is "certainly true or false," to us "probability is the very guide of life."

It must already be clear, then, that our opinions are of immense importance seeing that they do, to a very large extent, regulate our life and conduct. Obvious as such a statement may appear, it has been lost sight of by many. Writers of power and influence have permitted themselves to use language on this subject which right reason could not justify. Even Pope* has said: "For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight. His can't be wrong whose life is in the right." But this statement, although it contains a certain measure of truth, is certainly, as it stands, both false and mischievous, seeing that it ignores alike the influence of a man's life on his faith, and the influence of the truth or falsehood of his beliefs and convictions upon the conduct of his life.

The opposite view has been set forth by Mr. Ruskint with his accus-

^{*&}quot;Essay on Man," epis. 3, line 303. t"Fors Clavigera," June, 1875.

tomed trenchant force, and we may add, with his wonted exaggeration. "It has been a prevalent notion," he says, "in the minds of well-disposed persons, that if they acted according to their own conscience, they must therefore be doing right. But" he goes on, "they assumed, in feeling or asserting this, either that there is no law of God, or that it cannot be known, but only felt and conjectured. You must not do," he adds, "what you think right, but whether you or anybody think or don't think it, what is right."

Here we have the same one-sidedness as in the lines of Pope, but in the opposite direction. We answer Mr. Ruskin, a man is bound to obey his own conscience and he is right in obeying it, and he would be wrong if he disobeyed it. It does not, however, follow that he is doing right objectively, although subjectively he is doing right in following the best guidance he can obtain. Even if, in some cases, a man may be doing considerable mischief by obeying his conscience, still this is his guide, and only on such conditions can he hope to be guided into clearer truth. But all this only brings out more fully the enormous importance of right opinion.

The hourly actions of our life are determined by our opinions, acting in concert with our habits. Opinion is the guide of our life in religion, in politics, in society. Surely no one can suppose that it is all one what our opinions are on the nature of God or quite graceless to fight for such things as the nature of man or of the Christian faith. Is it quite graceless to fight for such things? Even if we had not been told to "contend earnestly for the

faith once for all delivered to the Saints," would it not imply a want of serious thought to regard such questions as unimportant?

Now the principle is the same in every department of thought and life. Opinion is our guide and master everywhere, and in all our relations, private, social and public. "Opinion the Queen of the world," some one has said; and the great Pascal declared that this phrase, which was the title of an Italian book (Della Opinione, Regina del mondo) was in itself worth many books. Montesquieu says much the same thing of custom, and Herodotus of law; and these are but the expression and embodiment of opinion.

It may be objected that there is an exception to the truth of the principle in the case of countries where public opinion can hardly be said to exist, in despotisms and autocracies. But the exception is only apparent. Under long-established despotisms the so-called autocrat rules by the opinion of the small body who surround the throne and support it. When he breaks with that, unless he can throw himself upon the support of another body of organized opinion, he is sometimes assassinated. In an upstart despotism—the worst of all kinds of government, because it is commonly established on the ruins of liberty-it is still by opinion the despot rules. The first Bonaparte, Napoleon the Great, was the representative of the opinion out of which his power arose; but he was at last put down by opinion, by the public opinion of Europe, expressed in the form by which he was crushed. The second Bonaparte was the creature of public opinion-wide-spread if unintelligent

—and fell when he was no longer sustained by its voice. Such is the power of opinion.

We repeat, therefore, it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this subject—the foundation opinion. Wrong opinions must necessarily lead to wrong actions, must, in fact, make all our life wrong; and this even when we are acting conscientiously. Nay, we may even say that oftentimes the more conscientious men are, the more mischievous they may be. Few will be found to question the religious sincerity of Philip II. of Spain or Queen Mary Tudor of England, yet the evils which they inflicted on church and state in Spain and England are incalculable. It is one thing to do that we think is right: and quite another to do what is right.

ii. Passing on to the consideration of the principles to be observed in the formation of opinion, we should sav that here, as in the acquisition of knowledge, the two great qualifications must always be humility and devotion. By humility we mean the sense of our own fallibility, the knowledge of the great difficulty of arriving at truth and the fear of falling into error. By devotion we mean the steadfast resolve to spare no pains in our endeavor to discover what is true and right and good, to yield to no temptation of sloth that would hinder us in our search after truth, to take as much pains in the pursuit of it as though we were striving after something on which our happiness and even our own life depended. We must buy the truth. We must go after it as he who sought for the goodly pearl, and parted with all that he had in order

that he might be able to buy it. Does such a requirement seem to make too large a demand upon ordinary men and women? Well, at least we may say that on no other terms can opinions be formed that shall be of any permanent value. The labour expended on the search is the exact measure of the value of the result. A man's opinions are worth to him exactly what they have cost him. If we take them up without criticism or reflection, even if they should happen to be mostly true, they will be of comparatively little value. On the other hand, if we go astray after the most earnest and laborious efforts—a thing which may happen to us-our opinions, acquired in this manner, will yet have an immense practical value for us because they will be real; and, even when partially mistaken, they will help to lead us out of our imperfections and errors into fuller truth.

We should indeed bear in mind, in this connection, that different kinds of opinion make different demands upon our mental energies. Thus it is comparatively easy-as we might almost anticipate—to form judgments in regard to the commonest actions of our life. Our every day duties are ordinarily plain enough. "The wayfaring man, though a fool" need not err in these. The great moral and religious distinctions by which men's actions are determined are, for the most part, plain enough. If we go beyond these, if we will judge and act (as we sometimes have to do) in matters of difficulty, we must be ready to undergo greater labour. As a general rule, the matters which are least imperative as duties are those upon which we

 have least need to make up our minds, and which present the greatest difficulties to the inquirer after truth.

Take, as an example, the forming of a judgment on our fellow men. We might perhaps say that the formation of such opinions is not very often a binding duty; and, when we do form them, this should be done with much care and deliberation. It is related of Queen Elizabeth that, at the end of her long reign, she was able to say that she had never formed a judgment as to the guilt of an accused person upon the first reports that reached her. It was a principle worthy of that great Queen. On the other hand, it is a sign of weakness and incapacity when persons are ready and eager to judge their fellow men on the first testimony that comes under their notice; especially we should be sorry to add, when the judgment is unfavourable.

May we not, then, say that here, as in so many cases, humility and devotion, lowliness and painstaking, are fundamental qualifications.

iii. Let us now see whether there are any approved practical counsels which may in this matter be our guide.

1. And we venture to begin with a very simple piece of advice, which, however, is often greatly needed. It is this: On many points be content to have no opinion at all. The philosopher Locke well remarks that "nobody is under an obligation to know everything"; and yet the ordinary run of fairly educated men seem to think that they ought to be ashamed of being ignorant of any subject whatsoever. If we recall what we have heard in places of social intercourse, where men are accustomed to interchange opin-

ions, we shall remember how men, on every side, are ready to give the most distinct and assured opinions of each and every topic that may happen to come up, no matter how little they may really know of the subjects under discussion. Here and there an exceptionally modest or thoughtful man might be found, ready to confess:"I know very little about that question, and I am under no necessity to pronounce upon it;" but he would be an exception. Yet there is no disgrace in being ignorant of many things-especially of those things with which our own work in life is little concerned. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom and common sense, as well as of humility, to be contented in many cases, to form no opinion at all.

It is not of course intended to advise that men should refrain from forming opinions when they have sufficient opportunities and means of doing so; much less that in cases in which they are required to act, they should act blindly, without considering the grounds and principles upon which rational beings should base all their plans and actions. But what we mean is this, that where no clear duty requires us to form an opinion, and where, at the same time, we have no great opportunity of judging, we may refuse to form an opinion on subjects which are matters of controversy, without having any reason for being ashamed of not arriving at any settled opinion on such subjects. There is no folly, no stupidity, no cowardice-on the contrary there may be the truest intelligence and courage in saying: "I have not in this case formed an opinion, because I have had no opportunity of ascertaining and weighing the facts, the knowledge of which is indispensible in order to the formation of an opinion that would be of any value."

2. A second piece of advice: Be content to act on many opinions which you are not able to verify intellectually; that is to say, for which you can give no theoretical or speculative reasons. Such advice may at first seem harsh or unreasonable, since it seems to recommend that we should live by habit and custom and not as rational and intelligent beings. Yet it is no more than is done by all of us, and by most of us almost every day of our life.

Consider for a moment, what are the two great elements in all opinion. They are authority and personal investigation. Some may be ready to question here the right of authority. And yet it is with authority that our life on earth begins and ends. And in fact it is a great question in every age in regard to human judgments, to determine the separate spheres of authority and personal investigation; just as it has been a great question in regard to human actions, to determine the limits of authority and personal liberty.

As an example, we might take religion; but it will be better to select an illustration from the realm of science. In one sense authority has no place in science. We do not accept Kepler's laws or any other of the discoveries or theories of astronomers because of the eminence of their discoverer, or of those teachers by whom they have been approved and commended to our acceptance. We

accept them, or any of them, because they agree with and harmonize the facts of observation, and because they explain those facts.—But, for all this, the great majority of the human race do receive the results of scientific enquiry simply on the authority of those whom they believe to be better instructed than themselves. They have no opportunity of investigating these subjects personally. They are incapable of doing so. Most people, for example, believe that the earth is round, that it turns upon its axis, that it goes round the sun. They have never verified those doctrines. If they believed their senses, they would say that the world was flat and stationary. that the sun comes up from the eastern horizon and goes down into the western. Yet we do not allow our senses to deceive us into this belief, because we are credibly informed that it is not so, and we believe this doctrine. although we may be quite unable to verify it.

So it is in many questions of religion. We are not all theologians. There are very few even of those whose business it is to teach religion who are capable of investigating thoroughly all the grounds in history and in reason on which it rests. Yet we act upon the conviction that its principles are true, and, in doing this, we are not working in the dark or behaving irrationally. We may not be able to investigate the grounds of our belief, but we may test it practically. We have reason, we have conscience, and we have the evidence of the effects of religion in human society. We may refuse, for example, to receive a doc-

(Continued on page 15.)



MEDALLISTS IN ARTS.

J. A. DONNELL, HISTORY. POLITICAL SCIENCE. BIOLOGY.

F. H. McDOUGALL, CHEMISTRY.

> J. M. McEACHRAN, MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

W. H. FLETCHER,

MISS LILIAN VAUX, ENGLISH.

J. W. McKECKNIE, MATHEMATICS.

A. WILSON, MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

> A. CALHOUN, GREEK.

W. WILLIAMS, MODERNS.

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Editorials.

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ONVOCATION Day is at once the brightest and gloomiest day of the session. The most brilliant and well-dressed assembly of the year looks on while hard-earned degrees and prizes are distributed. The pride that lurks in the faces here and there in the audience as one and another receive their marks of distinction, is honest and innocent; and among the students themselves who kneel before the Chancellor to receive prizes at his hand, there is more humility than selfsatisfaction. The presence of distinguished guests of the University adds to the brilliancy of the Convocation assembly and gives the event a wide and cosmopolitan significance which is sometimes apt to be forgotten in the ordinary round of the session's duties. The gentlemen chosen this year to be enrolled as honorary graduates of the University will adorn the roll of the Alma Mater on which their names will now appear.

The least pleasant side of Convocation time is the breaking of ties and associations which have grown strong during the undergraduate days; a commonplace theme, but one which has its new force and significance and sadness for each student when the

time comes to remove his household goods away from the College haunts to some region strange and new. Those who are wise and provident will have been looking forward to this time and arming themselves against the change. If they are true to the University they will never allow the fine enthusiasms of the college days to die out. The inspirations of the classroom and the high debate of undergraduate gatherings will remain in their lives to keep the heart and mind warm even in circumstances which offer little stimulus to the higher activities.

ITH the publication of this number the JOURNAL retires into its summer quarters, and refrains from thrusting itself upon the college public for the space of nearly six months. It will not, nowever, in any sense be idle, for although it may now gracefully dismiss the officials who have had charge of its affairs during the session just closing, it expects its new sponsors to be looking forward and preparing for their arduous duties of the session that is coming on. wards the end of October next these printed pages will again make their appearance and will no doubt be read and appreciated quite as heartily as they have been received during the course of the present volume. Some of the same themes will be dealt with, no doubt in a different manner and style, for it is one of the accomplishments of this paper that it does not limit itself to one mode of thought or expression from year to year, but adapts itself to the changing circumstances. New themes will also arise with the new year; and the expansion of College life which is going forward

so prosperously, at least in the matter of stone and mortar, will afford much scope for the public utterances of the JOURNAL writers.

It would be a pleasant fiction to declare that the demands of the JOURNAL upon those entrusted with its publication are light and easily borne; a spare half-hour now and then in the interval of study, and a rather pleasant change from Philosophy or Latin. But this would be an invention which lay far from the truth and quite unbecoming the veracity which is always maintained in these columns. tables are turned upon lectures and studies and it is they which must be satisfied with the leisure half-hours, while the golden hours of one person at least are claimed by the columns of the JOURNAL. The writer of next year's editorials will no doubt further advise the public of these mysteries. He will find, however, that the recompense is quite worth the outlay of his pains.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE following resolution was unanimously passed by the Board of Trustees at their recent meeting in reference to the report submitted there by Messrs. Harpell and Wallace on the "Grant Hall" fund.

"That the report now submitted by Messrs. Wallace and Harpell on behalf of the students informing the Board of Trustees of the steps taken towards the raising of a fund for the erection of a Grant Hall and of the success which has attended the movement, be received, and that the thanks of the Board be recorded to the students for the loyalty and zeal displayed by them in this matter, and the ap-

preciation of the Board especially of the efficient services of the gentlemen who have taken the lead in the movement to have the honored name of the Principal permanently associated with the University, and that the laying of the corner-stone of the same next autumn be referred to the Building Committee."

			
The following amounts ha	ve been		
by the treasurer of the Uni-			
Welsity, Mr. I. B. McIver	28 Clar-		
CHCC OL. Kingston to be an	plied to		
Grant hall fund:			
Previously acknow-			
reaged	\$5164.00		
J. Morris, Amcardine	5.00		
Douglas C. Porteons Now			
YORK, I on 100	20.00		
W. McInnes, Queen's Col-			
rege, 1 on 100	10.00		
James Duff, Kingston, 1 on			
100	30.00		
Steacy & Steacy, Kingston,			
1 on 100	10.00		
G. W. Mason, Elmvale, 1 on			
25	5.00		
Robert Brydon, Oustic, 1 on			
50	5.00		
J. W. Marshall, B.A., Ridge-			
town, 1 on 50	10.00		
Miss Lilian Vaux, Oneen's			
College, 1 on 50	5. 00		
George Gooderham, Toronto	100.00		
Rev. R. H. Warden D.D.			
loronto	50.00		
Rev. James Carmichael D			
D., King, 2 on 50	10.00		
Robert Young, B.A. Paken-			
nam, 1 on 100	10.00		
Rev. James R. Conn. M.A.			
Blakeney, I on 50	10.00		
Dr. Pergie Carr-Harrie			
Kingston, 1 on 50	5.00		

Miss Harriet Smirle, Queen's	
College, 1 on 100	10.00
George S. Malloch, Oneen's	
College, 1 on 100	10.00
Miss Eleanor E. Malloch,	
Queen's College, 1 on 100	25.00
Miss Isabel Best, Queen's	
College, 1 on 10	5.00
Miss Emily Ruttan, B.A.,	
Queen's College	2.00
T. J. Jewitt, Queen's College	2.00
Prof. and Mrs. J. Marshall,	
Queen's College, 1 on 200	20.00
C. Livingston & Bro., King-	
ston	100.00
Dr. J. R. Shannon, New	
York, 1 on 100	10.00
H. B. Longmore, B.A., Alex-	
andria, 1 on 50	10.00
D., Ottawa, 1 on 100	10.00
Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, M.A.,	10.00
Ottawa, 1 on 25	F 00
Dr. F. J. Kirk, Brooklyn, N.	5.00
Y., 1 on 100	20.00
Rev. J. W. McIntosh, M.A.,	~0.00
South Monoghan, 1 on 50	5.00
P. H. Thibaudeau, Wetaski-	0.00
win, N.W.T.,	5.00
A. M. Robertson, M.A.,	0.00
Leamington, 1 on 100	10.00
Rev. J. S. Shortt, M.A., Cal-	10.00
gary, 1 on 25	5.00
John M. McEachern, Strath-	0.00
roy, 1 on 50	5.00
Dr. John Thorburn, Ottawa,	0.00
1 on 30	10.00
C. B. Fox, M.A., Hamilton.	20.00
1 on 50	10.00

The JOURNAL has just learned that Lord Strathcona has contributed \$500 towards the Grant hall fund.

\$5728.00

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 11.)

trine which is self-contradictory, or which contradicts the fundamental truths of reason. We may refuse to accept as true anything which is repugnant to those moral instincts which are implanted within us; and we may refuse to believe that a religion which blights instead of blessing the people who hold it can represent the truth of God. But again, on the positive side, we may say that a man is quite justified in acting upon those principles of religion which he sees in operation around him, and which produce visibly and beyond all question beautiful human characters and lives —lives full of truth and goodness righteousness and love and devotion. even if he cannot demonstrate the grounds on which the truth of the religion may rest.

iv. Perhaps we may say that, so far, we shall encounter no serious difference of opinion. But we must proceed to consider the more positive aspect of the subject. And to begin with: 1, We must assume that the possession of right opinions is a possibility. In other words we must believe that we are endowed with reason, the power of thinking and of thinking aright. True religion cannot possibly disparage reason, and does not. If the advocates of Divine Revelation assert that reason unaided could not discover certain facts and truths, this is no more than to say that our eyes could not see certain objects, unless they were set before them, or that they could not see them in the dark. But this is not to disparage our eyes. When we say that a mill cannot provide flour unless grain is cast in it, we are not denying the goodness of the mill. Its province is not to create but to grind. Now the mind of man is the mill that grinds, the eye that sees.

The greatest teachers of religion and the writers of the Christian Scriptures do not deny reason, but only condemn its abuse. They assume the reality and function of reason, and make frequent appeals to it. Lacordaire declared that "God had given us reason to show that He had no fear of reason;" and Vinet observes with equal truth that "if Reason can do nothing it cannot even prove its own importance. If it can prove this," he says, "it can do something." And the same writer remarks: "Reason is not the efficient cause of the sentiments which are begotten within us: it can only bring us face to face with the facts, and enable them to speak to us." A man is not a better Christian, or a better anything, because he acts without reflection. The most thoughtful man is the best man, the most competent man. The Christian should be ready to give a reason for the hope that is in him, and if he would do so, he must beware of disparaging or neglecting his highest and noblest endowment.

2. But further, if a man would hope to attain a right opinion, he must have a supreme regard to truth. It is a thing quite easy to say, and most necessary to be continually kept in mind. Neither prejudice, nor self-interest, nor yet any form of party-feeling must be allowed to stand in the way. We are, of course, aware that in the absolute sense of the words it is practically impossible for us to meet such a re-

quirement. But it is not therefore unnecessary or useless to insist upon the duty. Even if we are conscious of many failures, it is only by keeping a lofty standard before our eyes that we can hope in any manner to rise above ourselves. And so it is only by keeping before our minds the attainment of perfect truth as an object never to be lost sight of that we can hope to escape from any of the falsehoods or confusions in which we are apt to become involved. And this in spite of the three great enemies of truth: prejudice, self-interest and party. Let us, for a moment, consider these obstacles to the attainment of truth.

(1) First there is Prejudice. What does this mean? It means our preconceived opinions, whether true or false; and we have no need to start with the assumption or the presumption that they are probably false. Most of our convictions, especially our practical principles of life, are probably true in the main. But we have no right to lay this down as certain. On the contrary, when we come to the investigation of any principle, we must start with the assumption that our previous judgments must be either verified or abandoned. If they are true, then the most searching investigation will only confirm them. We must at least bring them face to face with acknowledged facts, sincerely, honestly, earnestly, or as honestly as we can. If they are compatible with the facts and harmonize with them, it is well. We shall return to them with fresh confidence, with deeper conviction. If they are incompatible with the facts, if our opinions and undeniable facts cannot stand together, then our opinions must undergo change or modification.

(2) A second hindrance to the formation of right opinions—and one which is closely connected with our prejudices—is found in *self-interest*.

It is hardly possible for us to consider any subject, especially one of a practical character, without having the question suggested to us, how far it will affect our own interests. No one is a judge in his own cause. We may go further and say such a consideration will often bias us without our being conscious of its influence.

As an instance, take the case of any proposed change in the laws of the By whom are such changes ordinarily—we say not always—opposed? Naturally enough bv whose interests are really or apparently affected. It is said that the English clergy, as a class, opposed the abolition of the corn laws, because they feared it would lead to a reduction of their tithes and rents. And it is quite possible that the clergy did not want their incomes to be diminished. is there reason to believe that any other class of men would have acted differently in similar circumstances. It is said that the inn-keepers were opposed to the early closing of their houses, as being at variance with their interests. It has also been asserted that the Coventry silk weavers were in favor of free trade in everything but ribbons.

(3) Another great hindrance to right opinion is party-feeling, and this is generally believed to be the strongest and most baneful of all. Mr. Ruskin‡ says: "Men associate in par-

ties only by sacrificing their opinions, or by having none worth sacrificing; and the effect of party government is always to develop hostilities and hypocrisies, and to extinguish ideas."

On the other hand it is assertd that the government of a country could not be carried on without party organization. Party, it is said, is "organized opinion," and if you believe that it is for the good of the community that you should give effect to your opinions, you must organize for this purpose.

It may be that the existence of parties in church and state is a necessity, and we need not determine this question. But none can deny that party feeling forms a serious obstacle to the formation of true opinions. Even in the judgment of matters of fact the most opposite results are arrived at by different men, when the proofs presented are the same. The simple explanation of the matter is easily found in the determination, sometimes unconscious, of either party, to recognize only those facts which make for their own side, and to ignore all which are of an opposite tendency. Is there then, it may be asked, to be no loyalty to party? The answer ought to be very simple. Loyalty to party must always be subordinate to loyalty to truth. One of the greatest philosophers of antiquity (he was a heathen, but how much might Christians learn from him!) set forth certain opinions, which, he said, were at variance with the teaching of Plato. It was true, he said, that Plato was his friend, but truth was a still dearer friend. Is it not sad that the disciples of Jesus Christ should have need to go to

Aristotle in order to learn a lesson, so simple, so fundamental; Loyalty to truth is loyalty to God. The disregard of truth is disloyalty to the man, and to the conscience itself. Be loval to your party when the only sacrifice is your own private feelings, or your own private interests. But there must be limits to such loyalty. When your party deserts its principles, when it deserts truth, God, humanity, then be true to yourself whatever it may cost vou.

v. There is a question often raised which demands some consideration in this connection. We refer to the changing of opinion. It is a subject on which it is easy enough to lay down general principles, which can hardly be gainsaid; and yet it is a subject in regard to which there is often great difficulty in the application of those principles. For instance, we can say without hesitation that it is lawful to change one's opinion, and in certain cases it is necessary, and our bounden duty. To refuse to change from error to truth is to confess one's stupidity or want of principle. To say that a man is bound through life to adhere to the opinions he was taught as a child, is not merely to imply that every one is taught opinions sufficiently good for the conduct of his life, but that mankind is incapable of learning or improvement. It is hardly necessary to refute a theory so monstrous, a theory which some persons are foolish enough to assert, but which no one is unwise enough to act upon.

On the other hand, it must be clear enough that to be continually changing one's opinions is a sign of weakness and inconsistency, or a proof that such adoption of opinion is of no value. The love of novelty or an inherent weakness which is incapable of resisting every new impression, may account for such changes, but not the love of truth.

And here it is necessary to offer another remark, not widely separated from the foregoing. It is to this effect:-That it is lawful and right for a man to change his opinion, and almost everyone does so in matters small or great; but it is not lawful for anyone to hold at the same time opinions which are incompatible and mutually contradictory. The commonness of this unreasonable way of thinking or acting arises from the fact that men are moved by passion, by prejudice, by interest, or by party spirit and not by the love of truth, or a desire to carry it out.

There is no remedy for this evil, but that which is a remedy for every evil—the *subjugation of self*. When we know that the love of truth and goodness is our best guide, and the approval of conscience our highest reward, then, and not till then, shall we love truth and seek after it whether we seem to gain by it or not.

Finally, there is one thing further to be said on this subject, which few thoughtful persons will call in question, namely, that we must live our opinions if we would give assurance of our sincerity on the one hand, and on the other, if we would assure ourselves of their validity. Practice must here, as elsewhere, furnish the crucial test.

On the first of these points very little need be said. We are all agreed that, either theoretically or practically, opinions so called can have no value, can receive no kind of consideration, unless they are carried into practice. It is the old story of faith and works. "I, by my works, will show thee my faith." And this is the universal demand. We will believe that a man holds certain convictions when they are translated into conduct, when they are illustrated by life.

But hardly less important is the other point, that we can ascertain the real value of opinions only as we witness the effects of them in human society. Doubtless, many of our judgments are self-evident, or are necessary deductions and conclusions from admitted premises; but in the practical sphere the value of our convictions will be measured by their effects.

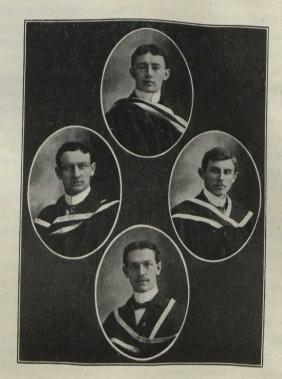
Here, then, we have simple rules for our guidance contained in the earnest regard to know what is true and to follow what is good. By such means we may attain to inward peace, harmony By such means we and strength. may not merely obtain blessings for ourselves, but diffuse blessings among our fellow men. By such means we shall gain views, clearer and clearer, of the mysteries of life-of God and For even as the light which shines within us enables us to walk with sure and certain steps, so the walking in the light will bring us to clearer insight and fuller knowledge; And the way of such will be as the "path of the just, which shineth more and more, unto the perfect day."

As the JOURNAL goes to press the condition of the Principal's health, once thought to be critical, is reported highly satisfactory.

STUDENTS' DAY.

F late years the day preceding Convocation Day has been reserved for the students to perform the part of the exercises which is peculiarly their own. This usually consists in the delivering of the various valedictory addresses, and an address by the principal. This year another feature was added to the programme. when Dr. Carmichael of King, Ont., presented to the University, on behalf of the students of the late Professor Mowat, a splendid oil-painting of the venerable professor, which is to find a place among the honored portraits in Convocation Hall. The meeting. which was held at two o'clock, was not by any means crowded, but the gallery was well filled and its occupants were very enthusiastic. President Wallace of the Alma Mater Society filled the chair. Among the gowned and hooded on the platform were the Chancellor, Mr. Herbert Mowat, Dr. Carmichael of King, Mr. P. C. McGregor, LL.D., and many others who had once called Professor Mowat their teacher.

As Mr. Mowat was unable to be present for the beginning of the session, the unveiling of the portrait was postponed, and Mr. Wallace called upon the valedictorians to deliver their addresses. Mr. W. R. Bloor, M.A., appeared to represent the graduating class in Arts. As valedictorian he dwelt on all the eminent virtues of the year of '02 in Arts, their remarkable precocity as Freshmen, and the able manner in which they sustained their prestige even to the end. Passing from the year '02 in particular to university education in general, speaker remarked:



G. F. DALTON, Medallist in Surgery.
HOUSE SURGEON.

F. ETHERINGTON, HOUSE SURGEON.

C. de ST. REMY, HOUSE SURGEON.

F. E. MELLOW, Medallist in Medicine.

"The real gain is not so much in mere book-knowledge as in experience of human nature obtained by constant contact with one another, in the wearing off of sharp corners and the bringing to light of true character—character, alas, which in some cases had better been left obscured.

"It has been said, and it seems to me truly said, that to succeed in any walk of life it is necessary first to succeed in becoming a man, and in no place in the world can this process be so rightly or wrongly directed as in the University. The University is the great finishing school of the world. To it comes the raw schoolboy in fearsome expectancy to have his manhood developed and completed; and the self-dubbed man of the world whose head is increased to much more than its normal dimensions worldly wisdom; he comes as to fresh and easy conquests, and it is the lawful duty and privilege of the University to make a man of him also, but by a different and painful process.

"To reach a high ideal of manhood it is necessary to have men to guage by, and above all a leader to guide and direct. Such a leader, a man in the truest sense of the word, have we in our reverend Principal—the one man in his class since the death of his contemporaries, the late Sir Daniel Wilson of Varsity, and Sir William Dawson of McGill, a man not afraid to stand by his principles, even when they threatened harm to his beloved university, far-sighted enough to see beyond, and with faith enough in an all-controlling Providence to make a right stand and then stand there.

"With such a man at the head and

with such men as his helpers as we have in our learned body of professors, what university could fail to succeed in its object? Certainly not Queen's, which has shown herself the most progressive and liberal university in our fair Canada.

"And the strong feature in the University training of Queen's is the close personal contact of professors and students. The work of the professors from their desks, great as its influence has been upon us, has perhaps to stand second to what we have gained from them in our personal dealings with them. Probably the most abiding influence is that exerted by them when we dealt with them as man with man. Let us hope that in the growth of our University, our professors will never become so crowded with work or have so many students under them that this influence of personal contact will be lost."

Comparing the methods of Queen's with those of sister universities, Mr. Bloor made the following statement:

"Queen's has always kept her standard high and the result in successful graduates has made her sister universities wake up to the fact that Queen's is a rival to be feared. As an inducement to obtain students, one of them offers a combined course in Arts and Medicine to extend over six years. When this matter was brought before the notice of the governing body of our own university, the same course was discussed for Queen's. It was found that to keep up the standard both in Arts and Medicine such a course was too short and that a proper training in both could not be given in that space of time. However,

not to be behind in anything which would go to help the attendance at the university and give every advantage to the student, without at the same time lowering the standard of excellence so characteristic of Queen's, a new combined course in Science and Medicine was arranged and will be offered the students of the coming session."

Mr. W. C. McIntyre was then called upon as the valedictorian for Divinity. To quote a few lines from his address:

"When we came here, our ideals of what an education should be were crude. We thought that the object of a college course was the accumulation of facts, and that its finished product was a walking encyclopædia. That ideal, needless to say, has never been realized. In fact it has changed. Now, while we recognize the importance of facts, we feel that the highest ideal of the mastery of living principles, by which the facts are correlated and classified, and made to serve us by their being interpreted.

"This, we consider, has been the object of our education in Queen's. We have found here no violence done to our manhood, no rigid fetters placed upon our individuality, no distrust in the sincerity of our efforts. We have recognized in our professors their broad intellectual culture and their constant aim to bring us face to face with truth; and we believe that above all things, they have striven to impart to us an independent, truthloving spirit, and the incentive to search out and sift the truth for ourselves."

Mr. McIntyre spoke of the rapid development of the University in

numbers and influence, and hoped that her growth would not interfere with the spirit of freedom and independence so characteristic of men of Queen's. "Self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control" he cited as the key to sovereign power. The speaker concluded with a farewell to the professors, the students, the citizens of Kingston, and Alma Mater.

The second part of the programme was the unveiling of a portrait of the late Professor Mowat, a gift to the University by the graduates who had sat at the feet of the venerable professor and learned to respect and love him. The Rev. Dr. Carmichael of King, Ont., presented the portrait on behalf of Professor Mowat's students in the following words:

"Mr. Chancellor.—We appear before you to-day as humble suppliants. Our prayer is very modest, indeed. We only ask from you, sir, a nail in some sure place on which to hang another portrait. And we assure you that it will be in no wise unworthy of a place beside those that already grace these sacred walls. We wish to add one name more to the honored roll that have made Queen's famous. Some of us belong to the years that have gone, the days of long ago, and when from time to time we revisit these old haunts, once very dear to us-dear to us still-the past flings its shadows around us, and we long "for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still."

"The names of Cook, and George, and Williamson, and Machar, were no hallowed memories in our day, but grand, living realities. These men had stood around the cradle of

Queen's and fostered its young life. These men laid the foundations of Oueen's deep and broad, and they embalmed Queen's in the hearts of all who were associated with them, and all who have come after them. They had faith in the future of their country, faith in the future of their church, faith in an educated ministry, and faith in their father's good. He, for whose portrait we crave a niche today, filled no insignificant place in the life of Oueen's. His connection with it extended over nearly half a century. Appointed to the chair of Hebrew and Church History near the middle of the past century, he was with you to its close. I need not remind anyone who knew the man how faithful, and painstaking, and conscientious he was in all his work. It was his life work, and he did it with all his might. To his students he was gentleness itself, ever kind, courteous, always firm, never se-No student ever left his class with the feeling that he had been treated unfairly, unkindly, and assuredly no one ever heard the first whisper of anything mean or unworthy breathed against his life. He was a man whom all loved. A man may be as wise as Daniel, and not be a man "greatly beloved. He needs no monument to perpetuate his name. hundreds of ministers who have passed through his class-room, and who are doing good work in the Church of Christ in Canada to-day, are his truest and most enduring monument. He saw Queen's rising slowly, but surely, from its day of small things to the proud pre-eminence it holds to-day.

"On these grounds, Mr. Chancellor,

we, his students, ask you to accept the portrait of Professor Mowat and give it a place in Convocation Hall."

The painting was unveiled by the Rev. John. Hay of Renfrew. Chancellor Fleming made a short speech accepting the offering on behalf of the University, and then Mr. Herbert Mowat was called upon to express the thanks of his family and himself for the honor conferred on their father's memory. Dr. Clark of Trinity University, spoke briefly, and was received with great spirit by the "gods in the gallery," as he termed them. The afprogramme then ternoon's brought to a close.

CONVOCATION.

TO obtain conviction of the oft repeated statement that "Queen's is growing," one had but to be present at the exercises on Convocation Day. Not only were the graduating classes in the three faculties, especially in Science, larger than in previous vears, but the laying of the cornerstones of two new buildings gave clear. evidence of the increasing needs that accompany rapid growth and widening influence. One of the most encouraging features of the occasion was the statement made by the Hon. M. Harcourt, who was present at the exercises, that the Government is prepared to aid in the establishment at Kingston of a department of forestry. The School of Agriculture at Queen's has been highly successful, while the School of Mining has proved of remarkable value in the development of the mineral resources of Ontario, and now this new department will be

formed to foster the scientific study of the conditions governing one of the greatest sources of wealth which Ontario possesses. A beginning is to be made by providing for a chair of Forestry, which is promised in the near tuture.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstones of the two new buildings took place in the morning, Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C. M.G., laying the corner-stone of the Engineering building which is so far advanced that it will be ready for occupation in October next, while the Minister of Education performed the ceremony in the case of the Physics and Biology building, also in process of construction. The ceremony was brief and simple. laying the first stone the Chancellor gave a short address, dwelling on the widening range of engineering operations, and the immense natural resources of Canada as yet practically undeveloped. Notwithstanding the fact that many engineering works had already been undertaken and accomplished in the Dominion, there was still unbounded scope for advance. The needs of modern society had called this school into existence to aid in opening to the men of the future Canada's boundless natural treasures. the conclusion of Chancellor Fleming's remarks, Rev. Principal Caven, of Knox College, offered prayer.

In introducing Mr. Harcourt, who laid the foundation stone of the Physics and Biology building, Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, K.C., a member of the Board of Governors of the School of Mining, expressed the regret of all at the enforced absence of Hon. William Harty, Queen's tried friend, and ac-

knowledged the obligations under which the Board lay to the Ontario Government for its generosity to the School of Mining, evidenced by the erection of two splendid buildings.

Adjournment was then taken to Convocation Hall, where Hon. Mr. Harcourt delivered an address, which was heard with deep attention and much pleasure. The Minister, opening, remarked on the interest taken in education at the present time the world over; in this connection he cited the remarkable fact that, without counting the huge gifts of men like Carnegie, Rockefeller or Rhodes, there had occurred in the past few years in America hundreds of instances of gifts to institutions of learning of sums ranging from ten thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, the total aggregating seventy millions. Mr. Harcourt paid a high tribute to Principal Grant's service during his long period of work for Queen's. He reviewed the causes that have wrought to bring about the phenomenal expansion of Queen's in the past twenty years, attributing her success to her central position in Eastern Ontario, her denominational affiliation in the past, her Scottish ruggedness, and by no means the least important, the strong staff of professors she has ever maintained. The School of Agriculture established in connection with the University had been a distinct success. So, too, the School of Mining, to the work of which has been due to no small portion of the expansion of the mining industry of Ontario.

The marvellous development of Ontario's mining operations was next

briefly sketched, her rich mineral deposits of arsenic, corundum, nickel and iron. In less than six years, from 1895 to 1901, Mr. Harcourt stated, the value of iron products of Ontario alone had risen from nothing to two and one-quarter million dollars.

An inviting field thus lay before the universities of Ontario in this respect, and, while Queen's was in no danger of neglecting the humanities in paying attention to scientific work, the development of metallurgists, assayists, etc., the most that could be made of the resources of Ontario by her own sons was most desirable. He found it a source of gratification that more room was required by the school, and hoped to see another and very important subject in the development of Ontario-that of Forestry-receive due attention with the inauguration of the new buildings in Queen's. The Government stood ready to assist them in laying the foundations of the imporforestry ofdepartment tant Queen's. In these three lines of such tremendous importance, agriculture, mining and forestry, they would have a well-rounded trinity of useful departments. The speaker concluded with a reference to Queen's services to the cause of the higher education of women.

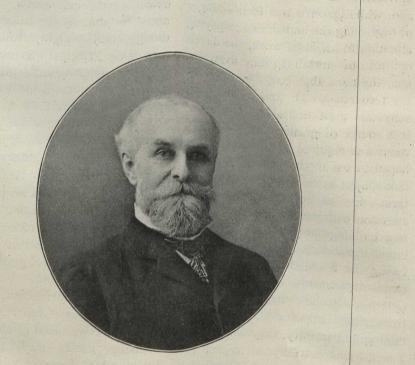
The morning exercises were closed with prayer by Dr. Clark of Trinity University.

The regular Convocation programme was carried out in the afternoon in the City Hall, where a crowded house assembled to see. Proud papas and happy mammas, with all the little brothers, were there to witness the glorification of their clever kins-

folk, while the disinterested but curious came to see the fun, and the boys to make it. Long before the Senate had filed up the aisle, or the popular Professor of Physics had marshalled the quaking graduates to their destined places, the hall was full to the doors, and the happy throng about the piano were making day hideous, and individuals bewhiskered extremely uncomfortable, by the usual very apt. though very naughty ballads. The face of the Principal was missed in the reverend company on the platform. As nothing but illness could have caused his absence from such a ceremony, there was a tinge of sadness in the merriment, which was dispelled however when Geordie's indisposition was reported to be by no means serious. The Chancellor was in his place as usual, and Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia. acted as chaplain. Proceedings opened by the distribution of prizes and medals, which were granted as follows:

Medal in Latin: F. W. Sheppard, Berlin; medal in Greek: A. Calhoun, M.A., Ottawa; medal in Moderns: W. Williams, Picton; medal in English: Lilian Vaux, Toronto; medal in History: J. A. Donnell, M.A., Beaverton; medal in Mental Philosophy: A. Wilson, M.A., Renfrew; medal in Moral Philosophy: J. M. McEachran, M.A., Glencoe; medal in Political Science: J. A. Donnell, M.A., Beaverton; medal in Mathematics: J. W. McKechnie, M.A., Wiarton; medal in Biology:W. H. Fletcher, M.A., Kingston; medal in Botany: John Voaden, Talbotville; medal in Chemistry: F. H. McDougall, Maxville.

In addition to the medals in the var-



MR. E. W. RATHBUN, DESERONTO.

ious departments, the following University prizes were given:

Gowan foundation in Botany, Gertrude T. E. Power, Kingston; Gowan foundation, Essay in Political Science, G. W. Mason, M.A., Heathcote; Sir John A. McDonald prize in Political Science given by Senator Gowan, C. M.G.: G.W. Mason, M.A., Heathcote; Roughton prize in German: Fannie Jackson, Lindsay; Professor's prize in French: Lizzie Asselstine, Kingston; Latin Prose Composition: W. Ramsay, Plattsville; Greek Prose Composition: T. H. Billings, Lyn.

The process of laureating the graduates then commenced. It was noticeable that the classes were unusually large, nineteen students presenting themselves for the degree of M.A., forty-four for that of B.A., and fourteen for the degree of B.Sc. Eight testamurs in Divinity were granted, while three students won the honor degree of B.D. The following are the names of the winners of degrees:

M.A.:—T. H. Billings, Lyn, Ont; W. R. Bloor, Ingersoll; A. Calhoun, Ottawa; R. Chambers, Bardezag, Turkey in Asia; J. A. Donnell, Beaverton; J. G. Dwyer, Kingston; W. H. Fletcher, Kingston; W. D. Lowe, Kingston; G.W. Mason, Heathcote; J. M. McEachran, Glencoe; J. McGuire, Westport; J. H. McKechnie, Wiarton; Elizabeth M. McNab, B.A., Douglas; George G. McNab, Renfrew; A. M. Thompson, Sarnia; J. H. Sexton, Kingston; L. A. H. Warren, Balderson; C. C. Whiting, Toledo; R. A. Wilson, Renfrew.

B.A.:—Mary L. Allison, Adolphustown; F. L. Aylesworth, Kingston; J. A. Caldwell, Watson's Corners; D.

D. Calvin, Kingston; Edith Coad, Brockville: M. Evelyn Dickson, Kingston; W. G. Dunkley, Picton; J. Y. Ferguson, Admaston; Emma S. Flath, Kingston; Elsie K. Graham, Kington: R. R. Graham, Bowell; R. W. Halliday, Elgin; J. F. Harvey, Sydenham: Florence M. Horsey, Kingston: C. Laidlaw, Toronto; R. G. Lawlor, Sydenham; N. M. Leckie, Hamilton: G. S. Malloch, Hamilton; Eva M. Miller, Switzerville; Alma E. Mundell, Kingston; S. Hough, Meaford: W. A. Munro, Chesterville; Annie L. McCrimmon, Alexandria; L. M. Macdonnell, Kingston; R. J. McCullagh, Cobourg; F. H. McDougall, Maxville; T. D. Macgillivray, Kingston; C. H. McLaren, Ottawa; W. H. Mc-Innes, Vankleek Hill; A. J. McNab. Douglas; Meta Newton, Deseronto; W. R. Patterson, Kingston; C. E. Pocock, Hillhurst, Que.; W. Ramsay, Plattsville; Emily Ruttan, ston; E. B. Slack, Toronto; H. A. Snowden, Tweed; Margaret J. Stewart, Renfrew; Martha G. Stewart, Leguerre; R. K. Walkem, Kingston; H. Walker, Metcalfe; Alice R. Watson, Kingston; Jessie A. Wilson, Gananoque; J. M. Young, Renfrew.

B.Sc.:—A. G. Burrows, M.A., Napanee; M. B. Baker, B.A., Stratford; H. S. Baker, Kingston; E. Dwyer, Kingston; M. F. Fairlie, Kingston; G. A. Grover, Kingston; J. D. McLennan, Port Hope; A. J. McNab, B. A., Douglas; A. D. McRae, B.A., Kingston; D. S. Noble, Clarkson; J. A. Reid, Annapolis, N.S.; L. P. Silver, Kingston; A. J. Stillwell, Bracebridge; E. Sutherland, Belleville.

B.D.:—Thurlow Fraser, B.A., Poltimore, Que.; N. M. Leckie, B.A.,

Hamilton; W. W. McLaren, M.A., Renfrew.

Testamurs in Theology were granted to:—George A. Edmison, B.A., Rothsay; T. W. Goodwill, B.A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; J. F. Miller, B.A., Millartown; J. A. McConnell, B.A., Elphin; W. C. MacIntyre, B.A., Newington; A. McMillan, B.A., Sonya; C. E. Pocock, Hillhurst, Que.; W. W. Purvis, B.A., Junetown.

The Scholarships in Theology were won by the following students:

Sarah McLelland Waddell memorial, \$120—I. N. Beckstedt, B.A., Guelph.

Chancellor's \$70—A. J. McKinnon, B.A., Ottawa.

Spence, \$60—D. M. Solandt, B.A., Kingston.

Leitch memorial, No. 2, \$80, tenable for two years—James Wallace, M. A., B.D., Renfrew.

Anderson No. 1 (first divinity)\$40—H. D. Borley, Mount Brydges.

Anderson No. 2 (second divinity) \$35—R. H. Fotherington, Rothsay, Ont.

Toronto (second Hebrew) \$60—J. A. Petrie, B. A., Belleville.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, (O. and N. T. Exegesis) \$50—J. F. Millar, B.A., Millartown.

Rankine (apologetics) \$55—T. C. Brown, Richmond, Ont.

Glass memorial (church history) \$30—Thurlow Fraser, B.A., B.D., Poltimore.

Mackie, (Latin, apologetics of third century) \$25—W. W. McLaren, M. A., B.D., Renfrew, and J. F. Millar, B.A., Millartown.

James Anderson Bursary (Gaelic

preaching) \$25—W. J. McQuarrie, West Bar, Cape Breton.

Three other Scholarships in Arts and Practical Science were presented as follows:

Chancellor—D. D. Cairns, Stratford,

Graduate in Chemistry—Thomas Brown, Hawkesbury.

McLennan in Greek—J. M. Mc-Donnell, Kingston.

At the conclusion of the laureating ceremony, several honorary degrees were presented.

Prof. Ferguson in a graceful speech presented for the degree of LL.D. Mr. N. W. Hoyles, K.C. (B.A., Cambridge), Principal of the Law School at Osgoode Hall.

Dr. Hoyles, acknowledging the honor, said that he appreciated it, because he recognized Queen's as a strenuous, a virile, an intelligent and a progressive university. He addressed two words of caution to his young tellow-graduates. He would press upon them loyalty to God, quoting from Lord Lawrence's epitaph, "He feared man so little because he feared God so much." Secondly, he advised them to cultivate the grace of courtesy. It was highly necessary to preach that gospel to the younger generation of Canada.

Professor Dupuis, Dean of the Faculty of Practical Science, presented for this degree Mr. John Seath, Inspector of High Schools in Ontario, introducing Mr. Seath in a brief speech in which he spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Seath's career as a teacher. In acknowledging the honor conferred on him Mr. Seath

spoke in high terms of the qualifications of the men supplied by Queen's to the teaching profession. Remarking on the Matriculation question he stated his opinion that the standard required was decidedly too low. The effect was to be seen on the one side in the schools, which were prevented from achieving the standard of scholarship which is possible with our present equipment and staffs. On the other hand, he was certain that in the universities the professors were doing work which should be done in the The system of options high schools. was bad. It was difficult to see on what basis the system had been devised. It had little reference to the subsequent courses taken by students in the universities, and it bore no relation to life. It was fifteen or twenty years since Principal Grant had publicly advocated a higher standard. Year after year he and others had brought the matter before the public, and only last vear Professor Watson had raised the question once more. He asked the authorities of Queen's to continue the agitation, because a change was absolutely necessary.

The name of Rev. Thomas Hart, M.D., Professor of Latin and Greek, in Manitoba University, was present-de for the degree of D.D. by Rev. Prof. Ross, Mr. Ross not being present, the degree was conferred in absentia.

Professor Watson presented Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity University for the degree of D.D. Professor Clark, who has won quite a name for readiness of wit and ease in speaking during his visit to Queen's, was received with marked favor by the boys, and

made a very happy address. request of the Principal, who was unable to attend the session in person, Dr. Clark addressed the graduating class, urging them not to suppose that on leaving the university their education was "finished." They were merely entering the larger school of the world, and must continue to study quite as much as during their short university career. Rev. Dr. Thompson brought the meeting to a close by pronouncing the benediction. Viewed from every standpoint the Convocation of this year has been a success. The "gods in the gallery" have perhaps fallen short of their predecessors in exuberance of spirits, but yet they failed not to "roast" the deserving as of vore. Some of the hits were very good, that is, from the point of view of the audience, especially a few songs which made their first appearance in public on that occasion.

NOTES FROM CONVOCATION.

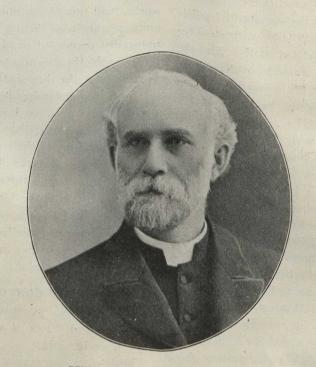
The students, as usual, carefully punctuated all "sets of whiskers," as they have in sight.

They were also very solicitous as to how some of the graduating Divinities enjoyed "The Evil Eye."

Harry Baker, B.Sc., was earnestly requested to strike up "The Man from Glengarry" on his bagpipes.

"Oh where is my little dog gone," as it was sung by the students, raised the ire of many a Kingston housewife, as she thought of the late rise in the price of eggs and cod liver oil.

The familiar voice of A. T. Barnard, B.A., was heard again at Convocation; he was the guest of the Cactus Club, with whose members he is a prime favorite.



REV. M. McGILLIVRAY, M.A., KINGSTON.

One of the blushing Divinities was greeted with "Are you going to the dance to-night, George?" as he went up to get his testamur.

The fellows insisted on reminding John Seath, M.A., LL.D., of that cognate object on page 372 of the High School Grammar.

"Lazarus, come forth!" and he came fifth and got his B.Sc.

Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., was back with the boys for Convocation week; he is as humorous as ever

Frederick Hamilton, of the Toronto Globe, was down for the exercises. He belonged to the class of 1890.

Some Medicals seemed to think a little snuff would have helped to keep us awake during the long addresses. Things have reached a sad stage when something is required to keep students awake at Convocation. Where is our old jollity going? Why are we so much more sedate than our older brothers were when they were at Queen's?

Ladies' Department.

Oh, College gown, old College gown, how dear

Has grown thy friendship now for many a year!

Old rusty gown of black, with torn braid,

And many an inky spot;

Long years will pass before thy memorv fade,

Thy service be forgot! When I, a freshman green,

Donned thee with pride.

Never had lustre been

More deified.

Thy ample folds I spread, how neat

Beneath me, when I took my seat; Careful was I lest there should be An extra wrinkle found in thee,

Old College gown!

And when it seemed

That this, for sooth,

Displayed the ignorance

Of my youth,

I quickly lost my erstwhile reverence And treated thee with scantiest defer-

ence.

And flung thy folds with careless hands around.

And let thee trail behind me on the ground,

And made a jagged little tear,

As thou hadst been the worse for wear-

Old College gown!

Yet if with rougher grasp and free I learned to handle thee of old:

Forgive this liberty in me,

Whose real love can ne'er grow cold. For, though no longer as a stripling youth,

I love thy ample dusky folds per se. Yet do they symbolize to me a truth Of larger scope—a finer fealty.

They tell of deeper joy

Than Freshmen ken:

That Sophomores but faintly can enjoy,

Or Junior men.

The joy of wisdom, truths implanted deep

Within the heart,

Stored up in memory's caverns, which they keep,

Which never will depart.

Oh, College gown, old College gown, how dear

Thy ample folds, because enwrapt in thee

I caught first glimpses of the wider life,

The truth which makes us free!

STUDYING IN THE SUMMER.

No doubt the baggage-man at the station, as he views the heavy boxes of books which students claim as theirs, and tests their weight, feels a certain amount of pity in his breast for those poor young unfortunates who cannot leave their work behind them in Kingston. "No fun working in the summer," he comments, "I pity them students." The students are pitying themselves too, in a general way, for they quite expect to be hard at work during the long bright days of July and August. They are fired with zeal for the acquisition of knowledge, spurred on by their successes or failures in the late examinations, and are quite prepared to do valiant deeds in the long five months. Stories of great men come to their minds, men who managed to hold a book open on their knees while they cobbled shoes, combining Latin verbs and leather in a highly laudable manner. men who had exercise-books suspended from the ceiling which they thirstily devoured between the processes of horse-shoeing, or who kept lists of historical facts pinned up beside their little cracked mirrors for frequent scansion. These several shining examples invariably occur to the mind of the diligent student as he packs up his goods and chattels preparatory to his spring moving—and he generally puts in his last year's notes "for review," along with his necessary articles of clothing. He fancies himself, by some stretch of imagination, lolling back against a boulder or tree somewhere, just running over the notes he has used the past term to keep them fresh, you know; such a pity to forget

what you learn, right at once. This is unless he is hard pressed with other work and is forced to resort to the suspending process, tying his book to a cord from the ceiling; he cannot say exactly beforehand just what his summer duties will be, but books will play a large part in them, of that he is certain. Oh, the examinations which have been tried and passed in imagination by students! "I am going to take it off in the Fall, there will be plenty of time in the summer to get it I shall tie my Chemistry to the plough and recite formulæ as I pass up and down each furrow!" Ah! excellent resolve, methinks. What a pity we cannot be as wise as we would wish!

When the trunks are unpacked and the contents assorted, the college books go on a shelf for a few days only till one gets rested. But the days and the weeks slip by and the summer sunshine pours in hot from the window near by, and the dust gently settles on the covers, and the note-books and text-books grow faded and pale for want of exercise. And the student is busy learning other things. And he someway does not mind that his accurate information on prescribed subjects is slowly slipping away from him, and for exact lists of causes and results, of ways and means, only a general and somewhat dim idea is left him. Where are the noble examples of old? His enthusiasm for their unflagging zeal slowly wanes. He decides that they must have done their best work in winter. Very likely when summer came they went fishing and forgot all about Latin. Anyway "'tis only noble to be good." If one

can keep cheerful and well these warm summer days, it is the utmost people can expect.

And the books lie melancholy and neglected on their shelves and think of October with longing. And the student gives them never a look—and the days pass on and on.

Science.

General regret was expressed by students, not only of our faculty, but of all the faculties, when it was announced that Professor Miller was to sever his connection with the School of Mining, to accept the post of Provincial Geologist and Inspector of Mines for the Ontario Government. While the loss to our school is a great one, we heartily commend the selection the Government has made to fill the new office of Provincial Geologist.

As professor of Geology and Petrography he has been a most genial and painstaking man and has endeared himself to the heart of every student Under his who has taken his classes. capable management the geological department, which a few years ago was a minor branch of the Natural Science department, has become one of the leading departments on the Scientific side of the University. Under him a splendid museum collection has been made and put into proper shape, and it seems almost sad that Professor Miller will not be present next session to install the department in the new building where the geological museum will henceforth be situated. How much he will be missed from the numerous field excursions which take place every fall into the

surrounding mineral country, is known only to those students who have from year to year accompanied him on these trips.' Professor Miller always took the deepest interest in the students' welfare both in class and out of it. In the Engineering Society he always took a deep interest, and during the past session held most acceptably the office of honorary president. The students will always remember him as a most interestingly modest man, and their friend.

Although he leaves the school now, his interest will ever remain with the institution he has helped to advance, and we hope to see him a constant visitor to our halls in future sessions.

During his lecture on Wireless Telegraphy the other evening, Prof. Gill received a wireless message from Marconi congratulating him on the success of his experiments, and expressing his regret at not being able to be with us for Convocation.

Professor Nichol is now on his way to Germany, where he intends to spend a pleasant as well as profitable summer travelling and visiting the many well known scientific institutions of that country. Before sailing from New York he intended calling on his old friend Professor Penfield, the great American mineralogist, and on reaching Germany he anticipates the pleasure of a visit to another of his old friends, Professor Rosenbush. Not only will Professor Nichol himself profit by this trip, but the School of Mining will also be benefitted by additions to its mineralogical collection, and the students will benefit by the

new store of information that Professor Nichol will bring back with him.

In no previous Spring has there been seen so great a scattering of the boys, who have left for vacation field work. The B. C. mining fields have attracted Chaplin, McDiarmid, Wilson and Stillwell. Spike McKenzie will be again found in his old stand at the Midland Blast Furnace hustling Dagos. Percy Wilgar is out in charge of a survey party on the extension of the B. of Q. Ry., and is ably assisted by Hugo Craig, Ben. Tett, Mellis Ferguson, Billy MacNeill and Squire. Howard Devitt and Jacob Sears are helping operations along at the Cordova mine at Belmont, while Stan Graham is mine surveyor at the Delora mine. Finlayson returned to his Bluenose country for mining, and Frank Mackie to the Lake Superior district. Uncle Sam's territory has induced others to cross the line and Jim Bartlett will be found in the Cripple Creek district in Colorado, likewise Sutherland and Cartwright. Swinerton has gone to join the kickers in Arizona, and Mat. Fairlie to the copper district of Montana.

THE READING CAMPS MOVEMENT.

M R. Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, secretary of the Canadian Reading Camps movement, has published another pamphlet on "Library Extension in Ontario, Reading Camps and Club Houses," with a second annual report of the work accomplished.

The progress made is very marked and very encouraging. Mr. Fitzpat-

rick has secured the co-operation of the Provincial Government, of McGill and Queen's Universities, of the Canadian Club of Toronto, of the great Railway companies, of the churches and other religious organizations, and, what is perhaps of most importance, that of many of the most influential employers. Exclusive of club houses, for which Mr. Fitzpatrick takes no direct credit, employers are spending this year in buildings alone about \$5,000.

The object of the movement is to induce the Department of Education to assume full responsibility for the development of this work. Judging from the attitude of the Government and of the Opposition there is every reason to believe that this will in due time be realized.

HIC ET UBIQUE.

(With Apologies.)

There's a mammy in far off somewhere Condoles with her hapless son; There's a blank in the list of the honored,

A blank with room for one; And dusty tomes in a corner To tell of work undone.

A dainty pink card on the dresser,—
"Dancing from nine to three;"
A photograph, and a little glove
That nobody's meant to see;
And a bunch of tinted programmes,—
These tell the story to me.

There's a mammy afar from Kingston Weeps for her hapless son;
There's a blank in the list of the honored.—

A blank with room for one; And mighty resolves for the future,— The future yet to come.

The Late Principal Grant.

 \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}

After a winter of great anxiety to his many friends, and of much suffering, for he never fully rallied from the serious attack of illness last autumn, Principal Grant has passed away. Perhaps few men have exercised so great an influence, not only on those who were his more intimate friends, or on those who came under his immediate instruction, but also on a large part of Canadian Society.

Possessed of remarkable mental energy, he took a wide view whether in theology, in the theory of education, or of politics, and he always expressed his views so clearly and forcibly that they obtained very general acceptance. With a large fund of knowledge he had to a rare extent the power of adapting it to the elucidation of any subject with which he might be dealing, while he always threw something of his own life and vigor into his lectures, and it was the combination of these faculties that made him an attractive and successful teacher.

He can scarcely be said to have been a popular preacher, for his aim, was rather to instruct than to please. His style was forcible, and partook of a good deal of his vigor, rather than it was refined or polished; he was more anxious to enforce a truth than to embellish it. To those who were able to appreciate it his preaching was always attractive and instructive.

When he was appointed to the principalship of this university, nearly twenty-five years ago, it was in a very depressed condition; it had suffered

losses through the failure of the Commercial Bank, and the withdrawal of the government grant. The prospects were therefore anything but pleasing, but he threw his whole energy into the work, and from that time Queen's entered on a new career, and the efforts of the new Principal were aided by the faithful assistance of the several Professors.

Dr. Grant was generous almost to a fault, for he deprived himself of what to others might seem the very necessities of life. He never appealed for subscriptions for the college, or for any benevolent scheme in which he took an interest, that he did not head the list, and he was equally ready to listen to the appeal of others, indeed, the greater part of his limited income was apportioned in this way.

The Principal took a deep personal interest in each of the students, his door was ever open to their visits, and his wide experience made his advice at all times valuable.

As we look back on the last twenty-five years of his very useful life and consider how much Queen's University has prospered under his able guidance, but consider also the several schemes which he inaugurated, but which he has not lived to fully accomplish, we cannot look to the future without some apprehension, and can only hope that the Trustees may be guided to a wise selection of a successor.

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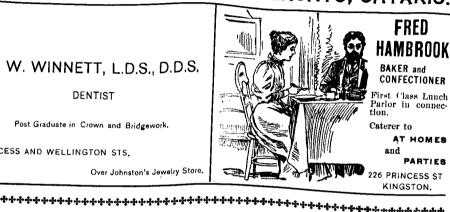


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Educational Department Calendar

December, 1901:

25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).

High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.

New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take

By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.

26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.

30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.

Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.

 Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.

Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

January, 1902:

21. Provincial Normal Schools open (First

Session) (3rd Tuesday in January.)

Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils. (4th Tuesday in January.)

February.

 First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. (1st Wednesday in February.)

March.

I. Inspectors' Annual Report to Department, due. (On or before 1st March.)
Annual Reports from High School Boards to Department, due. This includes the Financial Statement. (On or before 1st March.)
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or or before 1st March.)
Separate School Supporters to notify

Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk. (On or before March 1st.)

27. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday.)

28. GOOD FRIDAY.

Easter Monday.
Night Schools close (session 1901-1902.)
(Close 31st March.)

April.

 Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation.)
 Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities,

etc., of population to Department, due. (On or before 1st April.)

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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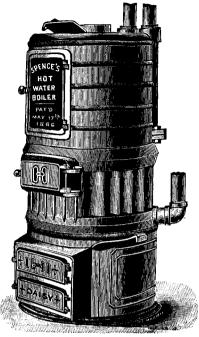
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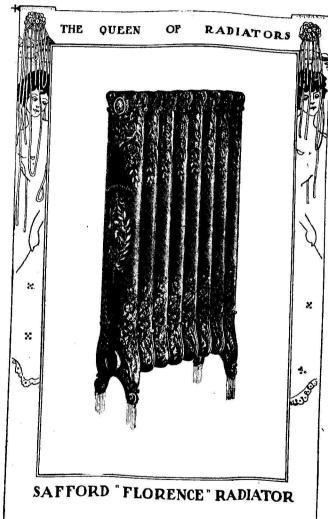
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